The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. CCCX. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHICAGO IS IN ILLINOIS.

Indiana Has No Right to Any World's Fair Territory.

FALSE CLAIMS OF HOOSIERS.

They Can't Recoup on the West What They Lose on the East.

OLD SURVEYS WERE VERY FAULTY

But It Is Too Late Now to Rectify the Mistakes of Years Ago.

DR. MENDENHALL AND HIS INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Chicago is not a Hoosier town nor does an eastern slice of Illinois belong to Indiana. The latter State may have got cheated in running the boundary line between it and Ohio, but it cannot on that account fall back on Illinois. Such is the opinion of scientists who have been enjoying the wild dispatches sent out from Indianapolis.

There is a rare feast for the members of the Historical Society in the discussion which has been opened up, and the Northwest territory and the ordinance of 1787 have again invited the attention of Librarian Poole. To ease the minds of the Illiniosans, who tremble at the possibility of being called Hoosiers, it may be said the boundry lines between Indiana and Illinois were not run when Indiana was split off from Ohio. Nor would the mere fact that the Ohio line was zigzag instead of straight justify the same conclusion in regard to the Illinois boundary. The supposed ruling by which Indiana would be entitled to a slice on the west in case it lost on the east would soon come to an absurdity when Illinois sought to compensate itself by spreading a little further west. The Mississippi River would be the bar, and as that river was the limit of northwest territory no claim could be made against Iowa for a strip of its fertile river land.

How the Investigation Started.

The dispatches published here today announced briefly that the boundary line as at present recognized, instead of being directly north and south, ran at an angle, giving to Indiana a strip 200 miles long and 12 miles wide at its northern end. This makes an average width of six miles, or 12,200 square miles, within which are situated the Cities of Fort Wayne, Richmond, and Union City. For several weeks past a government survey party has been looking into the matter under the direction of Dr. Mendenhall, Superintendent of the coast survey, who tonight talked very interestingly about the matter.

"The dispute over the boundary," he said, "was first brought to my attention by a visit here last winter of the Attorney-General of Ohio, who laid the facts before me and asked that they be investigated. I went out to Ohio and saw Gov. Campbell, as well as Gov. Hovey of Indiana. I thought that the latter might be willing to enter into an agreement with the State of Ohio in reference to settling the dispute, so that the coast survey force might work without any danger of inter-State collision. Naturally enough," continued Dr. Mendenhall, laughingly, "Gov. Hovey was not anxious to assist in any project that might result in cutting off a slice of Indiana, and so that State has had nothing to do with the investigation."

Will Soon Be Known.

"How did you go to work about it?" was asked.

"The old deed which defined the boundary rather indefinitely stated that the line ran directly north and south from the mouth of the Miami River. It seems that at the mouth of the river there used to be a monument marking the starting point of the boundary line, but this has long since been covered up by gravel and débris. We found another one a little further north. It would have cost several thousand dollars to have run along the whole 200 miles, and so we took three points—the boundary monument that we discovered, Union City, which is on the boundary line, and Butler, Ind. We connected these places by telegraph with the observatory at St. Louis to determine their longitude, for it was very certain that if they were all of the same longitude they were in a straight line. The boundary was due north and south. I have not as yet received the reports of Mr. Sinclair and his assistants, although I have talked with those gentlemen. I do not believe from what I now understand that the boundary line is twelve miles out of the way, as has been stated, but I am frank to confess that I do not yet know just how far the line is wrong, if at all."

Little Confidence in the Old Survey.

"How did the error first come to be discovered?"

"It has always been a tradition along the line that the recognized boundary was incorrect, but I really believe that the investigation was asked because the people of Union City living on the Indiana side wanted to belong to Ohio. I account for the error, if one exists, by the fact that the line must have been run by a compass, the deviation of which was not very well known."

"I suppose you have heard," suggested the reporter, "that nearly all of the territory in dispute is Democratic, and that if it went over into Ohio it would make Indiana surely Republican?"

Dr. Mendenhall laughed again. "I heard that out in Ohio," he said, "and I told Gov. Campbell that the agitation of the boundary line question was said to be due to political motives. He denied that this was the case, and showed me letters from people of both parties who were anxious to have the matter settled. I am certain there is no politics in it."

"If the line is wrong what can be done about it?" was asked.

Too Late to Rectify Matters Now.

"Certainly no change can now be made without causing a great deal of disturbance, and unless the difference between the present line and the correct one is very great I do not believe that there will be any change. Of course if Ohio has been defrauded of a large amount of land it is entitled to its rights. It is to be remembered that the line was not run by the States and then accepted by them. It was surveyed by the United States and forced, so to speak, upon the then Territories."

"It is said that if Ohio's claim is correct Indiana may ask for and receive a slice of land twelve miles wide off the eastern portion of Illinois, including the present site of the World's Fair."

"That is very interesting," said the doctor, "but it does not follow if the one line is wrong the other is equally out of plumb. As a matter of fact, I doubt very much whether it is. I have not looked into the Indiana-Illinois phase of the matter, but I should think that line was run quite independently of the line between Ohio and Indiana."

Will Settle Many Old Disputes.

Dr. Mendenhall said in conclusion that he thought it was a very excellent thing that this boundary dispute had arisen, for it had shown that the boundary marks between Ohio and Indiana were almost entirely obliterated, and if the present examination had not been made there might have been no end of trouble in the future. In connection with this boundary question it is worth while to recall that Michigan people think Toledo ought to be in their State. There are Wisconsin historians who seriously maintain the claim that Chicago ought to be a Badger city. It is an old controversy in both cases, growing out of the looseness with which the General Government divided up the Northwest Territory. The Ohio people, even in the early days, were fighters. They moved into the disputed territory along the Maumee, which Michigan claimed, and kept it. There was a commission to settle the question, but the discussion was never acquiesced in by Michigan.

Illinois has been a gainer of territory in another way. The Mississippi has washed a good deal of Missouri soil over to the Illinois side. There have been many law suits growing out of the growth and disappearance of islands in the Mississippi, but somehow the accretion always went to Illinois.

How many town clocks are there at Aix les Bains? Mark Twain will tell you tomorrow.

BRAZIL MINES TO REMAIN IDLE.

Effect of Increased Freight Rates and Miners' Demands.

A committee representing the various companies mining block coal at Brazil, Ind., and in that vicinity, has issued a notice that owing to an advance in coal freights from Brazil to Chicago of 10 cents per ton, to take effect Nov. 15, work at the mines would not be resumed or any coal shipped until the old rate should be restored and until the miners should comply with the contract entered into May 14. The notice is signed by the Jackson Coal and Mining company, the Brazil Block Coal company, Watson, Little & Co., and the Otter Creek Coal company. All companies interested in these mines are bound by the agreement and until some settlement is effected there will not be a ton of block coal mined.

The effect of this agreement will be far-reaching. Prominent coal men say the action taken will have no effect on prices to local consumers, and no one will have to pay more for fuel in consequence. However this may be, 7,000 miners, at the least calculation, will be thrown out of employment just at the beginning of winter, and should a settlement not be effected within the next two or three weeks the railroads handling this business will unquestionably reduce their train crews and leave many men out of employment.

This action on the part of the coal companies and its probable result to the miners is due in great measure to them, according to the story of the President of one of the largest concerns interested. Last May a contract was entered into between the various mining companies and the representatives of the miners, on which a uniform scale of wages was agreed, the contract being binding until May 1, 1892. For block coal the miners were to receive pay at the rate of 75 cents per ton, and for bituminous 70 cents. In violation of this contract, the companies claim, the miners now insist on an increase to 85 cents for block coal and 75 cents for bituminous, or an increase of 10 cents per ton on block and five cents per ton on bituminous. Added to this was the increase in freight rates from $1 to $1.10 per ton, making a total advance in the cost of coal laid down in Chicago of 20 cents per ton on block and 15 cents on bituminous.

Nearly all the coal used by manufacturing concerns and by the railroad companies is Brazil block coal. The estimate of a prominent dealer is that 90 per cent of the steam-producing coal used in Chicago is block. Contracts for the delivery of this coal were made under the old scale of prices and freight rates, and to carry them out at the advanced rates would have entailed serious loss to the the companies. They took advantage, therefore, of a clause in the contracts which provides that they may become inoperative in case of strikes or trouble with miners. Until an agreement of some sort is effected the large users of soft coal must derive their supplies from the Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania mines.

The principal mining companies and firms effected with their approximate daily outputs include the Jackson Coal and Mining company, output 1,000 tons per day; the Brazil Block Coal company, output 3,000 tons per day; Watson, Little & Co., output 1,000 tons per day; Otter Creek Coal company, output 500 tons per day; Crawford Coal company, output 1,000 tons per day; Weaver, Getz & Co., output 1,000 tons per day; Zeller & Sigler, output 500 tons per day; Coal Bluff Mining company, output 1,500 tons per day.

The total average output of the block coal companies exceeded 10,000 tons per day, 60 per cent of which was consumed in Chicago. The bituminous mines with an equal capacity sent one-half of their coal to Chicago. It is expected that every mine included in those mentioned, 100 in all, will be shut down today.

The railroad companies justify their increase in freight rates by the increased rate of taxation in Indiana, which quadruples the amount paid to the State and counties.

The coal famine at the docks where steamers and tugs are supplied on account of the strikes in the Pittsburg and Indiana block coal fields is probably ended by the striking miners in the Pittsburg fields resuming work. "Buyers for the tug and steamship companies want only block coal," said Mr. Rend of the J. P. Rend company. "Many large consignments from the Eastern collieries have been confiscated by the railroad companies in transit. They have open orders for the same sort of coal, and took care to supply themselves from the cargoes in transit. The strike at Pittsburg is ended and the regular shipments have begun. Although the Eastern miners have gone back to work 1,300 miners in the fields adjacent to Brazil and throughout Southern Indiana have gone out, and unless the Pittsburg miners can be kept steadily at work steamship and railway companies may suffer. The block coal is worth $2.40 free on board, and is sold to the railway companies at the mines for 80 and 85 cents."

O. S. Richardson & Co. had 300 cars at Cleveland which they ordered shipped by lake immediately to relieve the dock famine of South Chicago. After the wire was sent they learned that the entire cargo had been confiscated by the railroad company for the use of its locomotives. J. S. Dunham of the Dunham Towing company said it would probably be a week before the dock companies were sufficiently supplied. One or two vessels have been delayed a few hours, but all have been enabled to coal along the line somewhere.

AURORA'S OPERA-HOUSE OPENED.

Gov. Fifer, Lieut.-Gov. Ray, and Many Other Prominent People Present.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The new opera-house was dedicated this evening with great éclat. It was a dressy affair. There were diamonds in profusion, and many gowns were made for the occasion. There was an unusually large number of noted people present. On the stage during the dedicatory exercises were Gov. Fifer, Lieut.-Gov. Ray, Thomas Bryan, Congressman Hopkins, Senators Bacon, Mathews, Crawford, and Evans, State Representative Hawley, and others. Mrs. Fifer and Mrs. Ray occupied a box with Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Trask of this city. Congressman Lew Stewart and family also occupied a box.

Condemned by His Clerical Brothers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6.—The local presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church late this afternoon reached a conclusion of the noted Bowers case, which has been on trial since Tuesday. The Rev. E. T. Bowers, pastor of the Prospect Avenue Cumberland Church, was accused of gross immoralities. The presbytery found him guilty and the accused took an appeal to the State Synod.

Mark Twain at Aix les Bains, in tomorrow's "Tribune," will be worth getting.

WITH SOLEMN CEREMONY.

THE COPESTONE OF CHICAGO'S MASONIC TEMPLE LAID.

One Year from the Date of the Corner-Stone Laying the Great Edifice Is Pronounced Complete by the Fraternity Whose Name and Fame It Is Destined to Perpetuate—Imposing Parade of Members of the Order—The Structure Formally Accepted—Dr. Thomas' Address.

The ceremonies attending the laying of the copestone of the new Masonic Temple yesterday marked the practical completion of the great building. In one year's time the big building has progressed from the corner-stone to the copestone, and it stands today a towering monument to the master minds that conceived it and to that fraternity, old almost as history itself, which has caused it to be built.

Two years ago the plan of building a great temple, to be dedicated to the uses of Freemasonry, originated in the mind of Norman T. Gassette. His ideas met with the approval of his brother Masons, and the ground at State and Randolph streets was purchased for the purpose. To Burnham & Root was given the work of drawing plans, a work performed to the satisfaction of all interested. The corner-stone was laid one year from the time the plans were made public, and one year later to the day the copestone was ready to be put in place.

A grander or more brilliant procession of Masons never marched along the streets of Chicago. More than 500 uniformed knights were in the line, their white plumes waving and their highly burnished swords clanking as they tramped along. Then the various lodges countermarched and fell into the ranks, and soon 1,550 more men, ununiformed but bearing the various insignia of their order, were in motion. They marched north on Michigan avenue to Jackson street, up Jackson to La Salle, then north on La Salle to Adams, west on Adams to Market, north on Market to Lake street, east on Lake to State street, where in front of the great Masonic Temple they drew up to listen to the ceremonies of the day.

Features of the Procession.

The procession was headed by two platoons of police, who forced their way through the streets, and held back the long lines of spectators that had assembled all along the line of march. Following them came Past Grand Commander George M. Moulton, Marshal in Chief, accompanied by Alfred Russell, Past Grand Commander of the Consistory; H. G. Nichols, Past Eminent Commander of Montjoie Commandery; H. G. Gleason, Past Eminent Commander of Chevalier Bayard Commandery; and W. W. Ramsay, Past Eminent Commander of Apollo Commandery, who acted as his aids. Then, following the Pullman Band, came the brilliantly uniformed Oriental Consistory in the place of honor in front of the local commanderies. It numbered sixty men, and was commanded by George Warville. Next in the line rode Right Eminent Sir Sylvester O. Spring of Peoria, Grand Commander, with his staff, consisting of James P. Sherwin, Chief of Staff and Grand Standard Bearer of the State, and H. G. Purinton, Past Grand Commander of the St. Bernard Commandery. Following came the various Chicago commanderies with gayly uniformed bands at short intervals down the line. They were the Apollo Commandery of eighty swords, under the command of John E. Loomis; Chicago Commandery No. 19, of sixty swords, under command of Henry Pratt; St. Bernard Commandery of 150 swords, under command of F. C. Roundy; Chevalier Bayard Commandery, sixty swords, under command of John T. Richards; Siloam Commandery of Oak Park, twenty swords, under command of E. J. Whitehead; Evanston Commandery, twenty swords, under command of C. P. Reynolds.

Then followed the twenty-one blue lodges, comprising in all 1,550 men. Kenwood Lodge, No. 800, under William Stephenson, with twenty-five men were in the van. They were the youngest lodge in the procession, having been organized only two weeks ago. The rear was brought up by the Montjoie Commandary of thirty-five under the command of George O. Taylor. They were mounted on splendid horses, and with their handsome uniforms and glittering swords presented the most brilliant appearance of the whole procession. They acted as the escort of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, who followed in open carriages and were made up of the following:

W. M. John C. Smith, Grand Master; R. W. William K. Forsyth, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. Joseph H. Dixon, Junior Grand Warden; R. W. Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer; R. W. Loyal L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Rev. Clinton Locke, Grand Chaplain; R. W. Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, Grand Orator; W. Loyal L. Munn, Jr., Deputy Grand Secretary; W. Rev. Henry G. Perry, Grand Pursuivant; W. Walter A. Stevens, Grand Marshal; W. Samuel H. Smith, Assistant Grand Marshal; W. James B. McFatrich, Grand Standard Bearer; W. John R. Hodson, Grand Sword Bearer; W. John O'Neill, Senior Grand Deacon; W. Harry McCall, Junior Grand Deacon; W. A. W. Hitchcock, Grand Steward; W. Allan R. Tomlin, Grand Steward; W. J. D. C. Whitney, Grand Steward; W. John Whitely, Grand Steward; Brother Robert R. Stevens, Grand Tyler; R. W. Owen Scott, Senior Grand Warden.

Order of the Parade.

The order of the procession was as follows:

Platoon of Police.
Maj. George M. Moulton, P. G. Commander K. T., Marshal in Chief and Aids.
Band.
Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., sixty men: Commander, George Warville.
R. E. Sylvester O. Spring, Grand Commander and Staff.
Apollo Commandery, K. T., No. 1, eighty men; Commander, John E. Loomis.
Band.
Chicago Commandery, K. T., No. 19, sixty men; Commander, Henry Pratt.
St. Bernard Commandery, K. T., No. 35, 150 men; Commander, F. C. Roundy.
Band.
Chevelier Commandery, K. T., No. 52, sixty men; Commander, J. T. Richards.
Band.
Siloam Commandery, K. T., twenty-five men; Commander, E. J. Whitehead.
Evanston Commandery, K. T., No. 58, twenty men; Commander, C. P. Reynolds.
Band.
Kenwood Lodge No. 800, twenty-five men; Master, William Stephenson.
Siloam Lodge No. 780, fifty-two men; Master, H. C. Osterman.
Ravenswood Lodge No. 777, forty men; Master, W. P. Bassett.
La Grange Lodge No. 770, thirty men. Master, William Dietrich.
Palace Lodge No. 765, seventy-five men. Master, Frank Johnson.
Mystic Star Lodge No. 758, forty men. Master, M. B. Reed.
Band.
Arcana Lodge No. 717, ninety men. Master, Ira Ritter.
Richard Cole Lodge No. 697, sixty-five men. Master, Robert Steward.
Band.
Garfield Lodge No. 686, eighty men. Master, J. M. Hayck.
Apollo Lodge No. 642, fifty-three men. Master, Bentley Hailey.
Waldeck Lodge No. 674, twenty-four men. Master, M. Loeb.
Band.
Keystone Lodge No. 639, 140 men. Master, C. C. Hartman.
Union Park Lodge No. 610, sixty men. Master, J. L. Harvey.
National Lodge No. 596, fifty men. Master, A. T. Graham.
Blair Lodge No. 393, 105 men. Master, James Patterson.
Covenant Lodge No. 526, 100 men. Master, T. L. Willard.
Kilwinning Lodge No. 311, seventy-four men. Master, Hugh McMillan.
Band.
Hesperia Lodge No. 411, seventy-eight men. Master, S. F. English.
Dearborn Lodge No. 310, seventy-five men. Master, R. F. Mix.
William B. Warren Lodge No. 209, sixty-three men. Master, George R. Ayers.
Band.
Blaney Lodge No. 271, twenty men. Master, W. F. Ketl.
Garden City Lodge No. 141, ninety-two men. Master, F. R. Sharrard.
Montjoie Commandery, K. T., No. 53, mounted. Grand Lodge.

A Dense Throng of Spectators.

On State street in front of the magnificent temple, nineteen stories high, where Capt. Ross, Lieuts. Burns, Golden, Bowler, Bingley, and Larson, and Sergt. Dutton and a force of 200 officers were on duty, holding back a mass of people that extended for blocks in every direction, the long procession countermarched and drew up in ranks before the speakers' stand. The officers of the Grand Lodge were assisted from their carriages and escorted to their seats on the speakers' platform, the Sir Knights meanwhile saluting them with drawn swords.

The speakers' stand had been erected directly in front of the main entrance to the building. Seats were provided for the wives and daughters of prominent Masons around the space where the officers of the Grand Lodge were standing as the ceremonies were conducted.

The copestone rested on a table which had a flag of the United States for covering. It was so small and plain-looking that it was dwarfed before the mighty Temple. A rope extending from a crane at the topmost point of the front wall was fastened to the stone, to be used in drawing it up in place. Gen. John C. Smith, the proxy for the Grand Master, had sent a basket of flowers which almost hid the stone from view until the ceremonies had been concluded, when they were distributed among the women present as mementos of the great occasion.

As soon as the officers of the Grand Lodge had been escorted to the speakers' stand and had been grouped about the copestone they were told to hold their chins up and look pleasant. And then a man who occupied a precarious position on the fire-escape of a building opposite took the black cap from a box that resembled a hand-organ. He held his right hand in air like the figure of Justice until he had counted thirteen, and then the exercises were proceeded with.

The Rev. Henry G. Perry, a 32° Knight Templar and the Masonic Poet Laureate, had composed a song for the occasion, which began:

Ho! Craftsmen, behold now what triumph is ours.

And it was sung by the Oriental Quartet.

President Harvey T. Weeks of the Masonic Temple Fraternity Association called upon Grand Master Smith to complete the building by placing the copestone. The Grand Master made an appropriate address, the one repeated on such occasions according to the ritual of Freemasonry, followed by prayer delivered by Grand Chaplain Clinton D. Locke, rector of Grace Episcopal Church.

The Deputy Grand Master, William K. Forsyth, escorted Architect D. H. Burnham to the front of the platform, where he was addressed by the Grand Master. He replied by saying that he had been intrusted with the duty of designing the edifice and of supervising and directing the workmen in its erection. Having been enabled to witness its completion he presented for inspection and approval the last stone that entered into its composition. He returned the implements intrusted to his care at the laying of the corner-stone, there being no further occasion for their use. The ceremonial of acceptance followed.

Dr. Thomas' Address.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas delivered the oration of the event. Among other things he said:

Freemasonry has its mysteries. These in their remote origin may have been related to some occult source of knowledge in a forgotten past, but if this is so such buried wisdom has possessed but little practical working power. Like all other organizations it has its obligations, but not in these, as such, is the explanation of its abiding power. Of all the millions of this great order each one has been as free to go as he was to come, but for some reason they have nearly all remained.

There is something deeper than the forms and ceremonials of Masonry. Nor is this something a secret. The Masonic order has not separated that which God has joined together. It has not separated the secular from the sacred, but has ever made of the two one. It has united the lower to the higher. It has shown how the higher grows up out of the lower and fulfills its meaning and end.

Within its temple there are no debates about "The Mistakes of Moses," no growls about metaphysical theories, nor is it in the least disturbed about what the higher criticism has to say about the dates and authorship of the books of the Bible. Its one aim is to build character, and hence it deals with ethical and spiritual forces and principles and seeks to concrete and unfold these in the rational and moral consciousness that they may shine forth in the beauty and power of noble lives; and hence, while there have been many religions and many schools of philosophy, there has ever been but one Freemasonry, and in the nature of things there can never be any other, and for the reason that it is centered in the unchangeable, developed along the lines of the lower and the higher natural.

These many lodges assembled here today rejoice, and our brethren in every land rejoice with us, that this great Masonic temple is nearing completion. True to the genius of the fraternity, it will in part be devoted to other than Masonic uses. It will be the home of business and the professions as well. It will not be shut up all day and opened only at night; not closed six days out of seven, but always and in all things in close touch and sympathy with the life and needs of man; but over all will be the halls and altars that look heavenward, Godward; that point to the higher meanings of life in the great beyond.

A strange sense of sadness mingles with our rejoicings in this hour that some who were with us when the corner-stone of this temple was laid are not with us to see the copestone placed. But in the temple not made with hands they live, and from the home above they look down and rejoice that the work has not tarried in our hands. Norman T. Gassette, Dr. James Adams Allen, Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, Brother John O. Dickinson are names that will always be remembered and loved. Nor can the name of John W. Root, the architect in whose brain this building took shape before the ground was broken, be forgotten.

Men die, institutions live. When we are gone, when other feet shall walk these streets a hundred or a thousand years hence, while the waters wash these shores, till time is no more, may this temple stand for the glory of God, the honor of Masonry, and the good of man.

After the rendering of the closing ode by the Oriental Quartet and the brethren Grand Chaplain Locke pronounced his benediction and the ceremonies were complete.

If you want extra copies of Sunday's "Tribune" order now. Mark Twain always sells.

AN ARMY OFFICER A BURGLAR.

Disgrace of Lieut. Dodge of the 14th Infantry—He Is in Jail at Hannibal, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Burglary is an unusual crime to be lodged against an officer of the United States army, but the War Department has just now such a case on its hands. Two months ago Lieut. James E. Dodge, Fourteenth Infantry, left the Fort Leavenworth cavalry and infantry school, where he was undergoing instructions, without leave and with the charge of duplicating pay accounts hanging over him. Repeated efforts have been made by the army authorities to learn his whereabouts, but until yesterday nothing was heard of him. A telegram was then received from Gen. Miles at Chicago saying that Dodge had been arrested at Hannibal, Mo., by the civil authorities on the charge of burglary. Gen. Miles was at first loath to believe that the fugitive had added burglary to his other crimes, and sent an officer from his regiment to identify him. The recognition was complete, and now the authorities are in a quandary as to what to do with him. He cannot be dropped as a deserter, because he has been intercepted before three months expired, and he cannot be tried by court-martial until the civil authorities have gotten through with him.

Mark Twain's letter, profusely illustrated, in tomorrow's "Tribune."

ARRIVAL OF THE SINGERS

MEMBERS OF THE ABBEY-GRAU OPERA COMPANY REACH CHICAGO.

Jean de Reszke Expresses Himself as Pleased with the Auditorium and Talks of His Operatic Career—How He Came to Change from Baritone to Tenor Roles—Emma Eames' Great Successes Abroad—Something About Other Members of the Company.

"I have just come from your Auditorium, and it is beautiful. Do you know of what it reminds me? Of the Wagner Theater at Bayreuth—that most perfect of opera-houses. I am anxious for Monday night, that I may sing in it!"

The speaker was Jean de Reszke of the Abbey-Grau company, the place the café of the Auditorium, where he and his brother Eduard were found by a TRIBUNE reporter. The tenor is fully six feet in height, blonde, and with a handsome head and face—an ideal operatic hero.

"We arrived but a short time ago," he said, "after a long, long ride from New York. O, your distances are great in this country! But it is grand. I like it! And Chicago—do you know I have heard nothing but Chicago for months! All Europe is talking of your city and its great Exposition. Europe will be empty in '93, for every one is coming here.

"What is my favorite rôle?" responded the singer to the reporter's query. "The Prophet. I am sorry we cannot give it here. I like Romeo greatly—and Otello, also. In fact I like any part in which I can act as well as sing. I never appear in concert. To stand still in a dress suit and sing—Never! One must have costume and scenery about him and room to act what he feels."

"You began your career as a singer of baritone rôles, did you not?" was asked.

"Yes; for the first ten years of my operatic life I was a baritone. Mephisto in 'Faust' was a part in which I achieved one of my first successes, and, as I said, for ten years the baritone rôles were mine in Paris and Lisbon."

Decided He Was a Tenor.

"When did you decide your voice was tenor?"

"Well, the fact is I never decided it. My good old father's judgment decided for me, and I never appealed from it. I owe the success of the last ten years to his wisdom. After I gave up singing baritone parts I took a good rest and then began a term of study. When I considered myself qualified to appear before an audience in my new voice I accepted an engagement in Madrid, where I appeared as Robert in Meyerbeer's opera."

"And your career since then?"

"Since then I have sung leading tenor rôles in all the European capitals of note. I had the honor of creating the tenor part in 'Le Cid' and 'Herodiade.' One of the pleasantest experiences of recent years was my appearance with Miss Eames in 'Romeo and Juliet' in Paris. That American girl is a great artiste. Chicago will fall in love with her. We Europeans were disconsolate when she left us.

"I am glad that we are to sing French opera in French and Italian in Italian," he continued. "Gounod, Bizet, Massanet, and Délibès wrote their scores to fit the French tongue, and the Italian composers wrote for their language. You can easily imagine the difficulty a singer experiences when these are reversed. Take for instance the charming song in 'Carmen,' 'La fleur que tu m'avais j'etée,' and imagine how it would fit to the corresponding words in Italian: 'Il flor che a me lu avave dato.'

Great Operas in French.

"'Carmen' is a revelation in French. So is 'Lakmé,' 'Mignon,' and 'Romeo and Juliet.' Wait until you hear them and judge for yourself."

Eduard de Reszke doesn't know a word of English, though his brother has a surprising command of the language.

The famous basso is like his brother in physical proportions. There is also a strong facial resemblance excepting in the eyes and hair, which are dark. He wears a short cropped beard, and could be easily taken for a stalwart Western ranchman in prosperous circumstances.

Emma Eames secluded herself in her room immediately after she landed at the hotel. Mr. Story, her husband, spoke enthusiastically of her successes in Paris and London.

Giulia and Sofia Ravogli.

Miss Van Zandt and the two sisters, Giulia and Sofia Ravogli, pleaded extreme fatigue as an excuse for a refusal to be seen. The sisters are Romans by birth and were educated in a Roman convent together. Like the De Reszke brothers they have always sung together. They made their début in Malta in 1881, when just out of school. Giulia made an immense hit in "Orpheus" in London last spring. Manager Grau says that she consented to sing Ortrud in "Lohengrin" Monday night to oblige Mr. Abbey and himself. Her preference was "Orpheus."

Mme. Scalchi secured rooms at the Grand Pacific. It will be remembered that Mr. Peck secured a promise from the great contralto to appear with Mme. Patti in the dedicatory exercises at the Auditorium, and that Mme. Scalchi shortened her European engagement in order to oblige Mr. Peck. When Patti heard of the arrangement she objected so vigorously that the plans were upset. This is the secret of Mme. Scalchi's absence in the Abbey-Grau-Patti season of 1889.

She will appear at the Auditorium for the first time during the second week of the season in the part of the page in "Les Huguenots."

Sig. Vianess, the orchestra leader of the troupe, arrived in the city last Thursday. The Signor talks English fluently, with an accent that lends somewhat of a charm to his conversation. When asked to tell something about his musical career he made some interesting statements.

"I have been directing orchestras for thirty-five years," he said. "My first professional work of any note was performed in the Drury Lane, London, in 1857. 'Don Giovanni' was the opera, and Viardot, Garcia, Persiana, and Naudin were the principals. I was eight years in St. Petersburg, four years in Moscow, and was honored by being appointed Capelmeister of the Imperial Theater of Russia by Czar Alexander II. Leaving Russia I went to Covent Garden for twelve years under Frederick Gye, thence to Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Madrid, and Barcelona with Patti. I came to this country in 1883 and assisted as director in the opening of the New York Metropolitan Opera-House. I visited Chicago late in the same year, and after my return to Europe was appointed leader at the Grand Opera, Paris. I conducted all the great festivals at the Trocadero during the year of the exposition, in two of which over 2,000 people sang. Now I am in your astonishing city again."

The Signor was very much pleased with the Thomas orchestra, which he will conduct during the season.

Steamers Collide at Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The steamers Brazil and W. P. Wright, both bound up, collided at 2 o'clock this morning when they were just above the middle ground opposite this city; the Brazil undertook to pass the Wright. They both took a sheer and came together with great force. They both passed up after getting clear of each other. Capt. Turkerson of the schooner Katapdin fell into hold of his vessel and was killed. His body arrived here last night. The tug Mystic arrived here this morning with her cylinder burst. The repairs to the steamer City of Windsor, which was ashore at Port Hope reef, are completed. The tug Castle arrived here tonight with the disabled steambarge Sakie Shepherd in tow.

Did you read "The Innocents Abroad"? Mark Twain's letter tomorrow will be as good.

BULLETIN —OF— TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

NOV. 7, 1891.

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A BASE ATTACK ON A CHICAGO BANK.

Absurd Anonymous Circulars Libeling the First National.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Wednesday last the Presidents of several of the leading banks of this city received a typewritten communication warning them to watch Chicago closely, as a certain prominent bank of that city was in trouble and on the eve of closing its doors. The document was written on letter-size paper and was unsigned, the point at which the signature would naturally have come being carefully cut out.

Of course there was some uneasiness in banking circles and each of the Presidents, thinking that he was the only recipient of the missive, kept its contents to himself and telegraphed to his Chicago correspondent for information. One of these gentlemen was greatly relieved when he received, presumably from the Chicago bank itself, a telegram saying: "Let New York look out for its own credit. Chicago is all right."

All day Thursday numbers of bankers hugged the supposed secret closely to their breasts, thinking that they alone knew of the coming crash. Somehow a hint of the matter leaked out and late Thursday afternoon there were vague rumors on Wall street that a bank in Chicago was in trouble. Even the dispatches from that city denying that the rumors had any foundation failed to allay the feeling of uneasiness and alarm, and many bankers went home Thursday night with dread in their hearts of what the morrow might bring forth. Today more of the anonymous letters were received and at length the bank Presidents began to compare notes.

Then they found to their astonishment that the missives had been spread broadcast. They were inclosed in plain white envelopes, and the postoffice stamps on some of them showed that they had been mailed in Washington at midnight Tuesday. The Controller of the Currency was promptly informed of the cowardly attempt to injure the standing and reputation of one of the leading financial institutions of the West, and detectives are now looking for the writer of the letter.

E. L. Brewster & Co. of Chicago telegraphed to H. L. Horton & Co.: "There is no foundation for the rumors of a Chicago bank being in trouble. We have taken pains to inquire in circles where it would certainly be known if any institutions were in trouble and are informed that there is not the slightest foundation for the suspicion."

["I have no hesitation in admitting that anonymous letters have been circulated in New York about our bank," said Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank, last night, "nor do I hesitate to stamp them as outrageous lies. I have a theory about these letters and others like them that were circulated in Gotham. Some person or persons wanted the price of stocks depressed for his or their own purposes. Accordingly several letters were written to New York banks. It was deemed best to give these communications at least a semi-official appearance. So they were dated at Washington. However, the concoctor or concoctors failed to go to Washington to post the letters, for they bear a postal-car mark. They were dated Nov. 3. Our correspondent in New York telegraphed us a copy of one of these letters, and later we received one of them from a New York bank. Its officials treated the thing as a joke. This is the letter:

"'WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.

"'Gentlemen: First National Bank, Chicago, will stop this week. Keep this till you see me.'

"The letter was neatly written with typewriter. I think there was no signature. At any rate the place where the signature should be was cut out of the paper. There wasn't a pen and ink mark on it. There was a special-delivery stamp on the envelope, which was addressed with typewriter.

"Now, I think the perpetrators of this mischief reasoned this way: They thought that the various banks they addressed, when they received the letters Wednesday morning, would be each ignorant that the others had received the 'pointer.' Each bank would say to itself: 'Well, now, there may be something in this. Perhaps the man is a friend and he is to see us. I guess I'll call in some loans.' If all the banks addressed did this stocks would be thrown upon the market and down the price would go. Then the schemer or schemers would make something.

"You may say that the Chicago banks are just as solid as any banks in the world, of course, not excepting New York, London, and Paris. None of us are going to 'stop,' whatever that means. We have plenty of reserve funds and are ready to make loans on good security. If Controller Lacey is coming here, we don't know anything about it. He hasn't turned up yet."]

JUSTICE HOLMES SEVERE ON GEN. BUTLER

In the Book Litigation He Thinks the General Was in the Wrong.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The quaint old court-room where the Supreme Justices are wont to sit held many intensely interested spectators this morning when Mr. Justice Holmes resumed the hearing of evidence in the litigation over Gen. Butler's book.

When the case was closed Justice Holmes told the attorneys that as the opinion of the full court was desirable he had listened to the evidence and arguments. "If any equitable remedy can be afforded," he continued, "it must be by the full court. I am not prepared to take that step. There is no doubt whatever that Gen. Butler made the contract with the Jewett company, and there is no ground for the suggestion that he was induced by fraud. No fraud is shown by the inception of the contract. As far as morality goes, Estes & Lauriat were above reproach. Gen. Butler unnaturally felt unwilling to have his book go the world with the Jewett imprint, after the exposé, but that unwillingness was no legal excuse. When he repudiated the contract he did so without legal justification. It was greatly to be regretted that he did not substitute Estes & Lauriat for C. F. Jewett."

Order an extra copy of tomorrow's "Tribune," with Mark Twain's letter, for a friend.

LAST EDITION.

BAYONETS RULE BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro Under Control of the Army.

DA FONSECA IS DICTATOR.

He Declares That He Is Only Trying to Preserve the Republic.

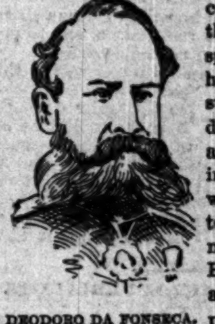
MONTT IS PRESIDENT OF CHILE.

His Election Is Said to Augur Peace with the United States.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS IN GENERAL.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 6.—President Da Fonseca assumed the supreme command barely in time to prevent the fruition of a conspiracy to restore the Empire. This conspiracy is known to have strong European support, and has been directed in Brazil by adherents of the ex-imperial family, who were leniently permitted to return to or remain in the country. But for the President's action they would probably have attempted a coup d'état within a few days. As it is the Brazilian authorities are aroused to the utmost vigilance, and both the army and navy are loyal to the Republic. Several arrests have been made and all those to whom treason can be brought home will be dealt with severely. Others under strong suspicion will be expelled from Brazil. Entire tranquillity prevails and it is believed that there will be no outbreak.



DEODORO DA FONSECA.

President Da Fonseca is in good health and has the loyal support of his Ministers and the executive authorities in all departments. It is reported that the Count d'Eu, son-in-law of Dom Pedro, is at the bottom of the present effort to undermine republican government in Brazil. The Count, whose extraordinary arrogance and assumption had much to do with making the overthrow of Dom Pedro possible, has never been content to rest under the deprivation of his wife's magnificent inheritance. He is a thorough Bourbon and pompous, without ability to sustain his claims to respect, and anxious to figure in the courts of royalty. The Count is said to have been in communication with Brazilian restorationists, and has been watched in behalf of the Brazilian Government more closely than he supposed. It is not thought that Dom Pedro has any share in the conspiracy, or even a knowledge of it.

There is considerable agitation in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, where the late events at Rio Janeiro are considered to be but a prelude to the restoration of the empire. Personal observations in 1890 induced the suspicion that the change to a republic was only the cloak to cover the ambition of certain demagogues and not the desire of the nation. Jobbery, public robbery, and the lowering of the rate of exchange which have occurred since, have engendered universal discontent and were the precursor of the present cataclysm. Northern Brazil is decidedly in favor of an empire, and only in Central Brazil is the republic popular. This may lead to Dom Pedro's grandson becoming chief of the State under a regency of three prominent citizens representing the Northern, Southern, and Central Provinces, and insuring the unity of Brazil.

Fonseca Gives His Reasons.

President Deodoro da Fonseca's action in assuming the dictatorship is very generally approved here. Little doubt exists in the minds of the best informed people that a conspiracy existed for the purpose of overthrowing the government, and it was realized that only such severe measures as were taken would be sufficient to frustrate the schemes of the conspirators. While martial law is in force in Rio, and under the President's proclamation will remain so for sixty days, everything is as quiet here as it was before the trouble, and there are no signs, outwardly at least, of any further outbreak. In President da Fonseca's manifesto to the people explaining the causes of the change in government and the dissolution of Congress, he charges that the actions of Congress were due to personal animosity to him and not to a desire for the welfare of the people. On the meeting of the constituent assembly the adversaries of the government, he charges, attempted to defeat the actions of the administration by electing the officers of the Congress among themselves. This administration, he says, has been constantly embarrassed, and many of its functions have been suspended by the reactionary projects of the opposition, which have tended to create a public panic. The impeachment law, he claims, was directed directly against the President. Enemies of the Republic have used the restoration idea, he charges, in the mining country especially for the purpose of stirring up the populace into openly attempting the destruction of republican institutions. In other cases they have tried to cause the people to despair by false reports; they sought to discredit the finances of the country by charges of fraud and peculation; while the treasury is well supplied with funds and the crops have been abundant all over the country, they have sought to neutralize all this by sending broadcast stories describing the country as absolutely ruined. Another serious charge which the President brings against Congress is that attempts have been made to debauch the army and navy by glittering offers of promotion, and when these have failed he claims they have held out more substantial reasons for forsaking him. He alleges that there has been a widespread conspiracy by which many of the adherents of the old imperial régime have been permitted to return to the country.

Determined to Suppress Anarchy.

Complaint is made that the partisan press has been insolent and has sought to provoke discontent by daily raising the cry of insurrection. Trifling conflicts, he says, have been in the papers transformed into acts of tyranny, and fictitious scenes of bloodshed had been graphically described. The speeches which have been made in Congress, he claims, are the real weapons which have been turned against the republic. In conclusion the manifesto says that the President assumes full responsibility for the dissolution of Congress and announces that he is determined to suppress all anarchy and disorder at whatever cost. He guarantees free elections, a constitutional government, with peace and good order. He will respect all pecuniary engagements, all acquired rights, all legal acts, and all contracts. The courts will

Kings make good advertisements, according to the Mark Twain letter printed tomorrow.

continue to sit as usual, and the course of justice will be uninterrupted. There will be no alteration of existing laws except in cases where they are opposed to the common good and to the safety of the government. The new Congress will be convened as soon as the arrangements can properly be made.

The daily papers in Rio de Janeiro have little to say of the situation of affairs, generally reserving their comments. Houses of such of the Senators and Deputies as are known to be in opposition to the dictator are closely watched by the police.

Several of the Ministers in President Fonseca's Cabinet have resigned their portfolios, but active steps are being taken to speedily present and adopt measures which will insure the economical working of the government, and thus gain the confidence of the people. Several of the Governors of the provinces have sent in their adhesion to the dictator, who announces that he will be able to assure a resumption of tranquility throughout the country in a short time.

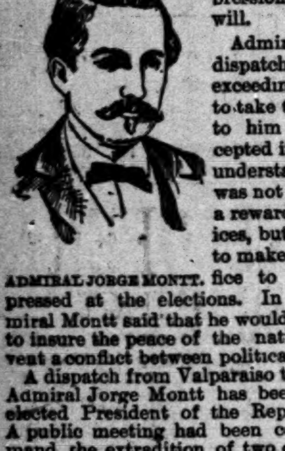
MONTT IS PRESIDENT OF CHILE.

He Is Unanimously Elected and Consents to Serve His Country.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Nov. 6.—Admiral Jorge Montt has accepted the nomination for the Presidency, subject to his not being expected to follow any political program, but accepting only the acts and votes of Congress as the expression of the national will.

Admiral Montt, the dispatch continues, was exceedingly unwilling to take the post offered to him and only accepted it on the distinct understanding that it was not offered him as a reward for his services, but as asking him to make another sacrifice to the wish expressed at the elections. In conclusion Admiral Montt said that he would assume power to insure the peace of the nation and to prevent a conflict between political parties.



ADMIRAL JORGE MONTT.

A dispatch from Valparaiso today says that Admiral Jorge Montt has been unanimously elected President of the Republic of Chile. A public meeting had been convoked to demand the extradition of two of Balmaceda's Ministers who are implicated in the plot to murder Col. Canto, the commander of the Congressional land force. It is believed that the two ex-Ministers in question have taken refuge at the United States Legation in Santiago.

CONFERRING WITH IMPERIALISTS.

Fonseca Accused with Looking Towards Dom Pedro's Return.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 6.—News was received here today from Rio de Janeiro that President Deodoro da Fonseca had held a long conference with Viscount Ouro Preto and Joaquin Nabuco. They are both prominent imperialists, and this has given rise to the hope among supporters of the old régime that Dom Pedro would be requested to return to Brazil and take the throne. In case of his declining the offer the story goes that the throne will be offered to the Count d'Eu, the husband of Dom Pedro's daughter. These stories are merely rumors, however. The President publicly promises a constitutional government. There are also unconfirmed stories of outbreaks in various of the provinces.

THE EX-EMPEROR INTERVIEWED.

He Will Return to Brazil if the People Desire His Services.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, said today that he knew little of what had happened during the last two years in his unfortunate country. During a long life all his strength, all his devotion had been given to insure the progress and prosperity of his people; he had sacrificed everything rather than plunge the country in civil war. When news of his deposition was conveyed to him at Petropolis he need only have shown himself at Rio and the revolution would have been at an end; he had but to go down among the people alone and unarmed, but the idea that his presence might lead to conflict and bloodshed affected him so that he preferred exile. His decision he was convinced was the greatest proof he could have given of his love for Brazil. Another proof not less convincing was his absolute determination never to make any attempt to reëstablish the throne. He never had any personal ambition; never entertained any other wish than that of promoting the welfare of his country; desired to be nothing but pastor populi. Whether Brazil regretted his paternal government and admitted that the new régime was the work of a faction actuated only by personal motives he knew not. All he did know was what he read in the papers, but he might say that in exile he loved his people more than ever, and should the Brazilian people call upon their old Emperor, he would forget alike age, infirmities, and sorrows, and undertake at once the risks of the long voyage, in order once again to stand in the midst of his children and devote to their welfare what was left of his vital energy. He should be amply rewarded if he were able to sleep his last sleep in his beloved country.

FRIENDLY FEELING IN CHILE.

United States Sailors Permitted to Give Their Testimony.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 6.—There is a decidedly more friendly feeling here between the Chileans and Americans. The Intendente of Valparaiso has addressed an official communication to Capt. Schley of the United States warship Baltimore, requesting that the sailors attached to that ship who were wounded in the recent riots be permitted to go before Judge Foster and give their testimony.

In case it is found impossible or inexpedient to have the men appear before the Judge in person he is requested to furnish copies of their depositions, which have already been taken by Capt. Schley. The Baltimore's wounded men are rapidly recovering from their hurts. A feeling of extreme cordiality now seems to exist between the Chilean authorities and the United States naval officers, and there are frequent exchanges of courtesies.

There is universal rejoicing throughout the country at the news that Admiral Jorge Montt has decided to accept the Presidency. He is extremely popular, and it is the general opinion that he will administer the affairs of the country with an eye single to her best interests.

UNITED STATES LEGATION GUARDED.

A Chilean Mob Threatens to Attack the American Headquarters.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 6.—The newspapers here have for several days been publishing wild stories about a conspiracy formed among the refugees at the American Legation to kill Gen. Canto. A notice was circulated today calling for a meeting of people in the plaza to denounce the conspiracy. Mr. Egan, the United States Minister, informed the Junta that threats had been made to attack the United States Legation and to capture the refugees, and he warned the Junta that it would be held responsible for such action. Later in the day several thousand men assembled in the plaza and applauded several incendiary speeches in which the supposed conspiracy and the United States Legation were denounced. The Junta, upon receiving Mr. Egan's letter, sent a troop of cavalry to guard the United States Legation and as the meeting in the plaza closed the Intendente published a notice saying that the stories of a conspiracy were devoid of foundation. Serious trouble was doubtless averted by this notice, although the government did nothing to prevent trouble until receiving Mr. Egan's protest.

LURAY INN IS BURNED TO THE GROUND.

The Cavern Hostelry Destroyed with $125,000 Loss.

LURAY, Va., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The Luray Inn was completely destroyed by fire last night, furniture and building being a total loss. The house and fixtures were valued at $125,000, with an insurance of $100,000.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Last night No. 6 school building was burned, involving a loss of $12,000. The Board of Education says it is a clear case of arson.

IN HONOR OF M'KINLEY.

GREAT JOLLIFICATION AT THE HOME OF THE GOVERNOR-ELECT.

Canton Is Filled with Visitors Who Join the Inhabitants in Celebrating the Victory—Speech of the Successful Candidate—Campbell Blames Brice for His Defeat — New York Legislature Very Close—General Political News.

CANTON, O., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The greatest celebration in the history of Canton occurred tonight when the Republicans jollified over the election of McKinley. Not only did the citizens of Canton and Stark County participate, but good, loyal Republicans came from all over the State to join in the festivities and add their voices and presence to the occasion. Early in the evening the delegations began to arrive and they poured in until 9 o'clock, a trainload at a time, until not less than 5,000 visitors were in the city. The parade, a leading feature of the evening, formed at the square and moved down Tuscarawas street, then through the principal thoroughfares, and past the balcony of the Hurford House, where it was reviewed by Maj. McKinley.

After reviewing the parade the Governor-elect was escorted to the stand in the square. Ten thousand people had gathered there and the enthusiasm was great. People yelled and waved their hats, blew tin horns, and beat tin cans until the din was deafening. A handsome display of fireworks was made. After quiet had been restored Judge Day of Canton introduced the Major, who spoke as follows:

The Governor-Elect Talks.

I need not assure you that I rejoice with you tonight over the splendid victory of last Tuesday. It was won at the end of a long campaign, after the issues presented by the two great parties had been fully discussed and considered before the people and by the people. It was conducted without bitterness or personalities and determined purely upon party principles representing great party differences. I can recall no campaign in many years where the real issues, unclouded by local or temporary considerations, sharply made by party platforms, have been so distinctly and squarely before the people as the one whose successful ending we celebrate tonight.

The protective policy and a sound currency have triumphed in this State. Ohio has spoken for both with emphasis, and in a voice which reaches every part of this country. Passion and prejudice had no place in the campaign; side issues were eliminated. Nothing crept in to divert the public gaze from the actual issues, and the verdict of Tuesday last, therefore, is a full and free and deliberate expression of the popular will upon these great national questions.

I have said that it was a long campaign; it commenced, in fact, June 17 last, when the convention adjourned, and it continued almost without interruption until the votes were counted election night. It was a glorious campaign, for the people were in it from the start to the finish. We celebrate their verdict and victory tonight. They are full of significance and encouragement. We have elected the entire State ticket by unusual majorities; we have elected both branches of the Legislature by a most unprecedented majority. We have carried practically all the close and doubtful counties.

Results of the Victory.

Now we will elect a Republican United States senator; we will district the state for congressional representation under the new census of 1890, fair to the majority and fair to the minority, and just to all our people. We will continue to choose presidential electors by the State at large as we have done since Ohio has been a State. Our glorious State will neither be Michiganized nor Mexicanized, but the force and majesty of a majority of the people will be supreme.

Ohio has registered its opposition to free trade or a revenue tariff, and stands immovable for the great American system under which we have enjoyed unexampled prosperity, under which labor and skill are better rewarded than in any quarter of the globe, and under which we have achieved the first rank over all others in manufacturing, mining, and agriculture. Ohio has determined that its labor and industries shall be protected against ruinous competition from the outside world.

Having won the victory upon these great questions, let us use it fairly, justly, and honorably, that we may deserve the continued confidence of the people.

Maj. McKinley leaves for New York tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock accompanied by his wife.

NEW YORK'S LEGISLATURE.

It Is Republican, but the Democrats Are Trying Hard to Change the Result.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Interest in the complexion of the next Legislature is increasing. There seems to be no good reason to change THE TRIBUNE's statement that the Senate is Republican beyond possibility of change, and the Assembly on the face of the returns is also Republican by 65 to 63. It is both possible and probable, however, that the Assembly figures will be changed. A great fight is on, a fight for existence by the Republicans; a fight for great power and the fruits of victory by the Democrats. There are several close districts. If by hook or crook the Democrats can in one or more of these districts count the Republicans out, it will be done. Everything depends upon the complexion of the Board of Supervisors in the counties in which these contests rage. Most of them are Republican. Therefore the chances are that the Assembly will in the end remain 65 to 63 Republican or be even more strongly Republican. It is pretty generally admitted that the Senate will be Republican 17 to 15. Gov. Hill, however, claims that Deane in the Dutchess District, and Derby in the Rensselaer district have been defeated by Osborne and Collins, their Democratic opponents. The most reliable returns so far give Deane 81 majority, and Derby says that his majority in the official returns is 700. The surprise of the day was the reported discovery of an error by the County Clerk of Jefferson County in the official figures of the vote for Assemblyman in the Second District in that county. The correction, it is announced, gives Willard (Dem.) 11 majority over Spicer, who was reported elected. A few more changes of this kind, if Republican Boards of Supervisors do not reverse them, will give the Assembly to the Democrats.

The election figures show that the total vote cast this year was 33,463 less than in 1888. Flower received a little over 88-100 less than Hill, Fassett 23-100 less than Miller. A noticeable feature in New York City is that the Democrats have lost in the districts that in 1888 gave Hill a large plurality. In districts where Fassett kept close to Miller's figures Flower ran far behind the figures of Hill.

BRICE IS BADLY SCARED.

The Gentleman from New York Fearful That He May Lose His Senatorial Seat.

LIMA, O., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Brice's lieutenants are badly frightened over the prospects of his being refused by the Senate when he applies for admittance and are already hard at work attempting to head off the movement. But the opposition to Brice does not cease; on the contrary it seems to be gaining strength, and in addition to the Republican position there is a strong feeling against him in his own party. This dissatisfaction is caused by the fact that Brice did not take the active part he should have in the recent campaign. Campbell was left to fight the battle alone, for had he been elected with a Democratic Legislature he would have been a strong Senatorial candidate himself. Such a happening would have been distasteful to Brice, who, as the only Democratic Senator from Ohio, desires to distribute all the State patronage himself in case of the election of a Democratic President.

Brice has returned to his home in New York, after giving explicit instructions to his lieutenants here to head off the movement against him at all hazards. He is evidently of the opinion that the Ohio Senatorship has cost him too much already to be beaten out of it and he proposes to fight. The newspapers all over the country have taken the matter up, and the Brice people are so much alarmed that their first attempt to choke the movement off will be made with the press.

A dispatch from Hamilton, Gov. Campbell's home, says the feeling there is very strong against Brice among Democrats, who largely blame him for Campbell's defeat.

BLAINE THE ONLY MAN.

Senator McMillan Declares Him the Most Available Presidential Candidate.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—In an interview today Senator McMillan, Chairman of the Republican State Central committee, said:

"As a Republican I feel greatly encouraged at the outcome of the recent election. The result, in my opinion, is a certain augury of still greater victories in the future. The split in the local Democracy is not likely to be healed for several years to come, and the effect on the State at large cannot fail to be beneficial to the Republican party. I expect confidently that we shall carry Michigan next fall whoever may be the Presidential candidate.

"I still regard New York as a doubtful State, despite the heavy Democratic victory. In the recent campaign the Cleveland and Hill elements pulled together. It is doubtful if self-interest would allow them to do the same thing in a national contest. I do not expect to see Tammany and Hill and Cleveland hand-in-hand in 1892. The result in New York is doubtless in a degree disheartening to the administration at Washington, whose candidate Fassett was understood to be.

"At present it seems to me that Blaine is the only available Republican strong enough to carry New York and the Northwest States. I speak from the indications of today. The situation may change materially in the course of a year."

Plumb Wants a Place.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Senator Plumb is back from the Kansas prairies and his friends are talking of him for a place on the Presidential ticket. They think his influence in the campaign when he routed the Alliance is worth taking into account. Plumb at the start kept on good terms with the Alliance leaders. He was willing to listen to anything reasonable and his position on the tariff was not so far away from a common ground. The same was true of silver and currency legislation. But the Subtreasury was too much for him, and when the Alliance again arrayed itself as a political party against the Republicans Plumb took off his coat and went into the campaign, while Ingalls sulked and refused to aid the party that had honored him. Plumb did noble work. Now his followers think nothing is too good for him.

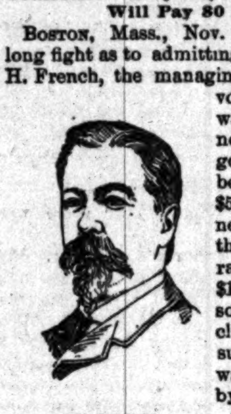
Rejoicings in Iowa.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Keokuk, assisted by large delegations from the neighboring towns in Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, celebrated the election of Boies by a large street demonstration tonight. Many business houses, residences, and public buildings were gayly decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The jollification was a greater success than that held in celebration of the election of Cleveland in 1884.

COL. FRENCH IS NOW AT LIBERTY.

Controller Lacey Says That the Maverick Will Pay 80 Per Cent.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The long fight as to admitting to bail Col. Jonas H. French, the managing director of the involved Maverick Bank, was settled this afternoon, and tonight he goes whither he will, being out on bonds for $50,000. District-Attorney Allen urged that the amount of bail be raised from $100,000 to $125,000, but Judge Nelson came to the conclusion that $50,000 was sufficient bail, which was promptly furnished by Col. French's friends. Controller of the Currency Lacey is in town and is in charge for the time being at the bank. He said today that he thought the bank would unquestionably pay 85 cents, and quoted an unnamed member of the Clearing-House committee to the effect that the bank would be found ultimately to be solvent. Mr. Lacey has this to say in the premises:



ASA POTTER,
President Maverick National Bank.

"The Maverick National Bank was closed by my orders upon information from Mr. Ewer that the bank was insolvent, supported by the investigation of members of the Clearing-House committee.

"The report that six months ago I advised a bank President to withhold any report on the Maverick Bank in the hope that the bank might recover is without foundation. There is not a shadow of truth in the statement that I did.

"The bank alluded to in the report concerning Secretary Foster as having been in bad condition three or four months ago, and which has since pulled through, was not a Boston bank. It was more than 1,000 miles from Boston. As to reports from Washington that the condition of things in Boston are far from satisfactory, I have only this to say, that so far as I know the only unsatisfactory thing is the failure of the Maverick Bank."

Mr. Beal has qualified as receiver of the Maverick Bank, but has not yet taken out his commission.

Bank Examiner Ewer this noon deposited with the Assistant United States Treasurer $211,800, which, with the $828,000 deposited Wednesday, makes a total of $1,039,010, for which the Assistant Treasurer has receipted as "for the benefit of the creditors of the Maverick National Bank."

The run on the Five Cents Savings Bank continues, but in lessened degree. President Evans says: "The trustees have no intention now of taking any action on the sixty-day clause, and the bank will pay cash to depositors when they desire it. The run is about over. Looking over our books we find that many of the people who have withdrawn their accounts are of the ignorant class, mostly German Jews, and some could not write their own names. Less than 1 per cent of the deposits was withdrawn the day the run was the largest, and some who withdrew have today returned to deposit again."

A run is being made on D. Filippo's Italian bank on North street. The bank had some money deposited in the Maverick Bank, but is perfectly safe and solvent. The depositors are all Italians.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The bank of Florence, Ala., failed today, assets $50,000, liabilities about $100,000. The bank was the leading institution of the kind in Florence and was generally supposed to be in fine condition. Great consternation and indignation are felt among the depositors. One man went to the President this morning and drawing a pistol demanded his money. He failed to get it, however. This is the second bank failure in Florence this year, the unfortunates being the leading banks there.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Mary C. Schentz, manufacturer of neckwear at No. 831 Broadway, assigned today to William Angels, with preferences of over $5,000.

WAPAKONETA, O., Nov. 6.—The flouring mill and grain warehouse of Stenger & Frank, one of the largest in Northwestern Ohio, closed yesterday on account of the mysterious absence of Sebastian Stenger, one of the proprietors. Mr. Stenger left Wednesday night, saying he was going to Toledo. Yesterday he was heard from in Chicago in a despondent state of mind. The liabilities are said to be $40,000, with assets not over $10,000. A receiver will be appointed if Stenger does not return.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—B. Arnold, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods, assigned today to Solomon Klein. He names preferences amounting to $9,000. Liabilities will reach $34,000, with assets of $25,000.

PERRY, Ia., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Peter Peters & Co., implement dealers, assigned to M. Ammerman today. Liabilities $9,000 to $10,000; assets, $5,000. The principal creditors are in Chicago and Des Moines.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Two executions aggregating $501,000 were received today by Deputy-Sheriff Murphy against the New York cable railway company in favor of Joshua P. Shaw. The Deputy Sheriff could not find any property in this city belonging to the company.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—Mr. Charles Raymond of Chicago, brother of William Raymond of Thomas Dana & Co., it is said, will put $100,000 into the new firm, and all merchandise liabilities will be assumed.

CANADA WANTS TO BE A SISTER TO US.

The Continental Union Club Desires to Come Into the Union.

WOODSLEE, Ont., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—A meeting was held here tonight under the auspices of the Continental Union club, and was largely attended. Sol White, ex-member of Parliament, was the chief orator, and distinguished himself by delivering the most straightforward annexation address of the series of meetings which has been held to propagate the principles of the organization. Warden Boutellier was also spirited in his remarks and most emphatic in his opinion as to the benefit Canada would derive should the club succeed in its undertaking. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and a branch of the club with a larger charter membership was formed.

He Denies the Cabinet Rumor.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Senator Hiscock today sent the following telegram to a local paper: "Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The statement that I have been tendered the portfolio of the Secretary of War is without the slightest foundation whatever, and in my judgment nothing has occurred to ever occasion such a rumor."

HAZARD STOLE ITS CASH.

HOW THE AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY WAS WRECKED.

President Baldwin Exposes the Acts of His Predecessors, Showing That He Had Used the Money of the Concern for His Own Enrichment—Editor Fortune Gets Money if Not Beer—A Man Burned to Death—Gotham Notes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The *Herald* will print tomorrow an exposure of the methods by which the American Loan and Trust company was wrecked, which will show that that institution, like the Maverick Bank of Boston, was a one-man concern.

When O. D. Baldwin took charge of the company in May, 1887, the concern was insolvent, for his predecessor, Rowland W. H. Beard, had been permitted to help himself to $227,906, or more than one-quarter of the capital of $1,000,000, on worthless collateral. President Baldwin charges ex-President Hazard and predecessor with taking commissions in stocks and bonds for loaning the trust company's money, and demands their return; he charges Hazard with duplicating bonds and certifying to them and using the duplications as collaterals in loans; with making loans and accepting collaterals which he knew to be worthless; with depositing collaterals on which there were liens, etc.

It would also appear from the receiver's report and the records of the court that there was something like collusion between the officers of the trust company and a certain banking firm of this city, by which a number of solvent water works companies were foreclosed and bought in by the bankers for small sums; that the trust company was trustee under the mortgages of the water companies, with a duty to protect it and the other bondholders; that the water companies represented a total capitalization of about $2,000,000, which is all represented in the loss by foreclosures, and also represents a loss in the bonds between the amount they were issued for and the price the works sold for in each instance, and the banking firm in question, by means of what looks like collusion with the trust officials, approved by a decision of the Supreme Court of this State, have possession of the water companies that should belong to the trust company today and should make it a solvent concern.

Mr. Baldwin also charges irregularities in connection with the *Graphic*, an illustrated daily in which thousands of dollars were sunk. Baldwin charges plainly that in June, 1888, Hazard loaned $10,000 of the company's money to the concern, then on its last legs, and continues: "You received for this service $5,000 in bonds and $20,000 in stock, appropriating the same to your personal use."

Mr. Baldwin further alleges that Hazard, in connection with John A. Silver, who was then a director of the company and afterwards figured prominently in a certain bank failure, made a deal with Comegys & Lewis, at that time extensive water-works contractors and builders, by which the company advanced money on the bonds held by the builders to construct the works and became trustee under the mortgages, a separate company being organized for each work.

Their method of procedure was to acquire a small interest in each company, get judgment and have some Judge foreclose. In this manner they got possession of all the water-works, with the exception of the Nebraska City water-works, in which they were fought and were beaten. The Supreme Court of the State upheld the defense, and in its decision charged fraud and collusion between the trust company and Messrs. Coffin & Stanton. In all the other companies the stockholders were too weak to defend themselves and the bank grabbed the works for a song. Comegys & Lewis failed in 1888 and Walter Stanton of Coffin & Stanton became receiver.

As a further instance the case of the water-works at Chillicothe, Mo., is baldfaced. Comegys & Lewis, spent over $125,000 in the construction of these works. After they were foreclosed Coffin & Stanton purchased them for $15,000. This appears to be a fair sample of what was paid for the other foreclosed works.

NEW YORK A BEAR GARDEN.

The Manhattan Traders Rubbed with the Hard Side of Bruin's Hide.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Stocks closed weak under a sharp bear drive, and the air was filled with disquieting rumors. It's a long time since the rumor committee put in such a long and hard day's work. According to the stories they put out, affairs were really in a most distressing condition. Two banks in Boston and one in Chicago were ready to pass into the hands of receivers; Jay Gould was at the point of death; a mysterious disaster was impending in the coal trade; and a big British brewing firm was on the verge of failure—the bears were not quite sure whether it was Bass or Guinness, probably both! While the street was enveloped in this fog of rumors the bears let drive at the market, their attack being mainly directed against Reading, Lackawanna, Big Four, and Erie, and these were closed 1⅜ to 1¾ below last evening's prices, the pressure against them being greatest in the last half hour. Mr. H. H. Crocker was a heavy seller of Big Four, and Mr. W. B. Wheeler slammed out thousands of shares of Lackawanna and Reading. Besides the four stocks named above only two of the active issues—Northwest and Louisville—are down as much as a full point. The others show only fractional declines, while a few are even a trifle higher. Among the specialities there are a few sharper declines. So far as the day's rumors are concerned they were nearly all of the "stuff that dreams are made of." Boston emphatically denied that any banks over there were in trouble. Jay Gould's friends say he was out driving today with his daughter. The highest authorities on the anthracite industry declare that business never was on a more prosperous basis. The rumor of a Chicago bank being embarrassed originated in an anonymous circular letter, the writer of which stands a fair chance of going behind prison bars. Turning from bear rumors to the real developments of the day we find that they were all encouraging. Money was easier, at no time being bid above 7 per cent for call loans. Sterling exchange was reduced and $650,000 gold was ordered from abroad. Besides, it was learned that $450,000 had been ordered Tuesday last and not heretofore announced. Of a dozen roads which today reported earnings for the fourth week of October all without exception showed increases, and lake rates from Chicago to Buffalo were again advanced half a cent per bushel under pressure of grain for the seaboard. Diligent inquiry among the local correspondents of London banking houses failed to confirm the rumor that a big brewery there had failed, nor was there any such selling of stocks for London account as would indicate the existence of "trouble" there. During the day London both bought and sold stocks here, doing merely an arbitrage business. While the pounding of the bears brought out some long stocks this afternoon, the great bulk of selling was unquestionably for short account.

GOT MONEY IF NOT BEER.

T. Thomas Fortune, Colored, Recovers Damages from a Disobliging Saloonkeeper.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—[Special.]—If an Afro-American cannot get beer simply because he is an Afro-American he can get his revenge at the bar of justice. It took the jury just fifteen minutes to agree that Hotelkeeper James Trainor must pay Editor T. Thomas Fortune $850 for refusing to draw beer for him because he was colored. Mr. Fortune was assaulted, ejected, and imprisoned, but that all came after he was refused the beer. Mr. Fortune had sued for $10,000, and Justice Truax granted him an extra allowance in addition to what the jury had given him.

Manager James Ennis, for Mr. Trainor, declared that he had not forced Mr. Fortune out of the place, neither had he put his finger on him. He asserted that the colored man was disorderly, created a disturbance, and threatened to "wipe the floor" with any one who came near him. His instructions to the employés were that people who were drunk, disorderly, or objectionable should not be served.

Cashier John Martin, the "bouncer" of the saloon, admitted that after Fortune's assertion that he would "wipe up the floor" with any man who placed his hands on him he "removed" him from the saloon. Policeman Michael O'Connell, who arrested Mr. Fortune, declared that the colored man acted "like a man who had lost his head and couldn't find it." Mr. Fortune threatened everybody, and after he was put out of the place he was told to move on, but refused, and was then put under arrest. The policeman admitted that he "pushed" Mr. Fortune to a cell, but said it took three men to get him there. Justice Truax in his charge said that Mr. Trainor was not compelled to give drinks to everybody who came into his saloon, and left it for the jury to say whether there was probable cause for putting Fortune out of the saloon and then arresting him.

Mutiny on a Steamer.

Cruel treatment of one of the crew caused a mutiny on the steamer Ocean, lying at the foot of North Eleventh street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The boatswain blamed Cook's Mate Buchemann for not calling him in time, and in revenge he and the second mate strung Buchemann up by the thumbs, with his toes just touching the deck. A sailor cut the man down, but he was unconscious, and a free fight between the crew and the officers resulted. The crew won. Capt. Vogel ran away from the ship, while the officers barricated themselves in the cabin. Afterwards the second mate was arrested, charged with cruelty, and put under bail, while a warrant is out for the Captain. The vessel is an old cruiser in the Rotterdam trade.

Lower Pitch for Pianos.

The Piano Manufacturers' Association today unanimously approved the report of a committee recommending a standard tone for pianos, the pitch to be lower than that now used. Pianos going out of the shops on and after July 1, 1892, will conform to the new standard pitch, which is 435 A., double vibrations in a second, at 68° Fahrenheit. The present standards used range from high A 460 to common A 452. The new pitch is 17.5 lower than the present common standard.

TWO THOUSAND WORKERS FOR GOOD.

Large Attendance of Delegates at the Christian Endeavor Convention at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The attendance at the Christian Endeavor convention is growing larger every day. Dr. Francis E. Clark of Boston, father of the society, arrived today and spoke in the evening. Other prominent visitors are Bishop Cheney of Chicago and Dr. J. A. Rondthaler of Indianapolis. There are now over 2,000 delegates here. The Decatur special train bearing 500 delegates arrived here today. The morning service was opened by H. L. Strawn of Galesburg, after which L. L. Mershon of Evanston delivered an address on "Christian Endeavor Missionary Force." Miss Della E. Wells of Chicago spoke of the social side of society. La Rue Vredenburg of Springfield and the Rev. L. N. Martin of Decatur spoke briefly, and an eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. Wayland Hoyt of Minneapolis.

In the afternoon the praise service was led by H. W. Hamill of Jacksonville. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. George E. Merrill of Minneapolis and the Rev. J. A. Rondthaler of Indianapolis. In the evening the Rev. Rondthaler spoke on "Laborers Together with God." He was followed by Bishop Cheney, whose theme was "The Young Man's Battles in the Nineteenth Century." The services were interspered with excellent singing by a choir of 200 voices under the direction of L. F. Lindsay of St. Louis.

The following officers were elected:

President, C. B. Holdredge, Bloomington; Vice-President, Miss Ida M. Brooks, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph E. Callender, Peoria; Auditor, D. A. Strader, Decatur; Directors — A. T. Hemingway, Oakhill; T. B. Nesbit, Evanston; Miss Clara Walker, Peoria; H. L. Stamm, Galesburg; Florence Duffield, Chicago; M. S. Applebee, Jacksonville; C. F. Mills, Springfield; F. E. Bowman, Bloomington; Benning Burrows, Decatur; Charles Austin, Litchfield; H. A. Spooner, Chicago; Larne Vredenburg, Springfield; F. D. Rugg, Champaign; Anna Henkle, Decatur; John C. Wilder, Chicago.

The State Secretary and Treasurer reported as follows: Membership in Illinois, 26,631; societies in Illinois, 633; denominations represented, 21; receipts for year, $1,045; disbursements, $1,100. An offering of $1,000 was made and Decatur was chosen as the next place of meeting.

WON'T CONSIDER THEIR DEMAND.

Indiana Operatives Give Their Striking Men No Satisfaction.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The Indiana bituminous operators were in session all the afternoon and until late tonight. At one time they were in favor of agreeing never to employ any of the men who went out without notifying them of any grievance, but finally adopted a series of resolutions, in which it is set forth that they had contracted with the men on a basis of 70 cents per ton compensation, had based their contracts on that figure, and had been seriously inconvenienced by the action of their employés in striking without notice; that the advance of five cents demanded was exorbitant and unjust.

Resolved, That we, the undersigned bituminous coal operators of the State of Indiana, feel that this demand is unjust, and is one that we cannot under any circumstances consider, and we hereby agree that we will make no concession beyond the price we have already agreed to pay.

These resolutions are signed by the following firms: Coal Bluff Mining company, Parke County Coal company, Island Coal company, Linton Coal and Mining company, Brazil Block Coal company, Norton Creek Coal and Mining company, Hazel Creek Coal company, Thompson Hill Mining company, Otter Creek Mining company, Dugger & Neal Coal company, John Ingle & Co., Currysville Coal company, Lyonton Coal company, Shelburn Coal company, Gartsherrie Coal and Mining company.

GRANITE PRODUCERS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Their Two Days' Session Finished—To Meet Next Year in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—The members of the United States Granite Producers' Association are enthusiastic over the results of their two days' meeting in this city. J. H. Shepard of Chicago was selected to preside in the absence of the President.

Among the matters passed upon were a uniform date for making contracts and adopting bills of prices with local or State granite unions, the elimination of all restriction regarding apprentices, and the regulation of penalties in contracts according to the amount of money involved. The Western and Southern granite interests were well represented. It is claimed by the officers and members that the organization is not antagonistic to labor unions, but is intended to work with them for the best interests of both employer and employé. The next meeting will be held at the Sherman House, Chicago, next February.

VESSELS IN STRONG DEMAND AT DULUTH.

Coal and Grain Shippers Paying Fancy Rates for Tonnage.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—There is a strong situation in lake freights here. Tuesday Buffalo rates were four cents. Wednesday forenoon they were 4½ cents, and in the evening had jumped up to five cents. Yesterday charters were made all the way from five to six cents, and all the available tonnage was taken today at the latter rate. Shippers were looking for more tonnage this afternoon, and it looked as if there would be an advance to seven cents in the near future. It is said that nearly 100 vessels with a capacity of over 6,000,000 bushels are chartered to take wheat out of Duluth, and it would seem as if the amount of shipments from now would only be limited by the amount of tonnage to be had. The advance in Chicago grain and coal rates is partly responsible for big rates here.

COCHRANE-FULTON COMPANY FAILURE.

A Big Whisky House in Kentucky Involved for $500,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6.—The Cochrane-Fulton company, distillers and wholesale liquor-dealers, made an assignment today to the Louisville Trust company. The liabilities and assets cannot be learned with any satisfactory approximation, but are supposed to be about equal and to reach nearly half a million. Their commercial rating is $500,000. Of the corporation Gavin Cochrane is President and Edward Fulton Vice-President. Both made individual assignments. Both refuse to talk. Their assets consist of the Big Spring Hill distillery at Frankfort, a large amount of whisky, and stock in railroads and real estate.

Indictments for California Politicians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—The grand jury today found four indictments, but the names are kept secret until the parties can be arrested. It is understood, however, that one indictment is against Martin Kelly, the politician who shot at a hackman a few weeks ago, and the other three are against ex-State Senator William H. Williams, who is alleged to have been one of a combination that was formed in the State Senate for the purpose of conducting dishonest legislation.

CHICAGO TO HAVE A KEELEY INSTITUTE

The Doctor Says One Will Be Established—Other Topics Discussed.

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley said yesterday that within a few months a branch establishment of the institute at Dwight would be opened in Chicago to accommodate the largely-increasing number of patients. "As it is now, we are in the same position at Dwight as a person attempting to put a No. 7 shoe on a No. 9 foot," said the doctor, "and must have more room. There are now 800 people being treated at Dwight, and we must do something to relieve the pressure there, and in my opinion a branch establishment in this city is just what will do this. When I return to Dwight the plans for a branch in Chicago will be discussed with my associates."

Speaking of the death of Col. J. F. Mines, LL. D., from alcoholism, after being treated at Dwight, Dr. Keeley said the man's death was a great surprise to him and he could only account for it on the theory that he was one of the "unfortunate 5 per cent" who are not cured by the treatment.

"I endeavored to find Col. Mines when I landed in New York," said the doctor, "but he had then disappeared and I could get no trace of him. He probably went insane over his case and while in that state took to drinking again."

Dr. Keeley said he attributed a great deal of the drunkenness of the present day to the vile, doctored-up decoctions saloonkeepers sell for liquor. "There was a time when pure whisky was sold and I have known men who drank it all their lives and lived to a very old age," said the doctor, "but there is no such whisky sold nowadays. I have seen whisky sold for 35 cents a gallon that is by far better than the high-priced stuff sold at the present day."

Dr. Keeley has been sued for $10,000 damages in the Circuit Court by Dr. Laban S. Major of Ridgeland. It is claimed by Dr. Major that he was libeled by Dr. Keeley, in having his name published in a list of references of drunkards who had been cured by the new remedy. Dr. Major was formerly owner of the Major Block, at La Salle and Madison streets, but now in his old age he has settled down to a quiet medical practice at Ridgeland. He says that since his name was published among Dr. Keeley's references he has received countless letters from all parts of the country inquiring about his life of intoxication and the nature of the cure. He has never been intoxicated in his life, he says, and hence feels that he has been libeled to the extent of $10,000. He is willing to admit that he had been in correspondence with Dr. Keeley, but it was only on account of personal interest, and not for application of the cure upon himself. He says that he is a strict temperance man.

Dr. Keeley was asked about the suit last night at the Wellington Hotel. He said: "In 1880 Dr. Major was agent for a gold cure for drunkenness. He associated himself with A. W. Plattenburg of Chicago for that purpose, and the two did business at La Salle and Monroe streets. Mr. Plattenburg mainly gave up the business because he did not like his partner and the agency ceased. Later Dr. Major was anxious to become an agent for the sale of my remedies in the City of Chicago. He bought a great deal of medicine from time to time, presumably for patients. I have his letters still on file at the home office asking that we make him a reference for all business.

"Last spring he came to Dwight ostensibly to practice medicine. He wanted me to help him into a business, but the dear old man, being deaf and at the same time loquacious, after a week's stay concluded to return to his former place of practice. On the evening of his arrival at Dwight he bought a box of remedy which he said he thought he would use as a tonic, as he needed it. The doctor was placed on our list of references at his own urgent request, and I was indeed much surprised at the claim set up that he had been libeled by having his name appear among our references."

"What are you going to do about the suit?"

"Well," said the doctor, "the suit is easily disposed of, as the proofs in the matter are at hand."

"Are the names on your list cured patients or simply references?"

"They are mainly references by permission from men and women who are fully acquainted with the work done in and out of Dwight."

"Do you mean by 'out of Dwight' that many of these references know of cures being made by medicine sent out?"

"That is what I mean by it," was the reply.

Dr. and Mrs. Keeley and party will leave on the noon train today for Dwight. The doctor will remain there indefinitely, giving his full attention to the accumulation of business at the home institute.

WEST SIDE UNION REVIVAL SERVICES.

Seventeen Churches Interested—At Centenary Church—Y. M. C. A. Matters.

Seventeen of the church societies of the West Side have united in a series of revival services now being conducted by the Rev. B. Fay Mills, the evangelist. The first meeting was held Tuesday evening at the Union Park Congregational Church, and was attended by an audience which taxed the capacity of the auditorium to its fullest extent. Two services are held each day, in the afternoon at the Fourth Baptist Church, while the evening sessions are held at the Union Park Congregational Church. The services will continue until Thanksgiving day.

Mr. Mills is accompanied by Lawrence B. Greenwood, whose singing adds to the interest of the meeting. The following churches have united in these services: Union Park Congregational, Third Presbyterian, First Congregational, Fourth Baptist, Eighth Presbyterian, Park Avenue Methodist, Jefferson Park Presbyterian, Covenant Congregational, Campbell Park Presbyterian, Ada Street Methodist, Leavitt Street Congregational, Adams Street Evangelical, California Avenue Congregational, St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal, Western Avenue Methodist, United Presbyterian, and the Scotch Presbyterian.

In the revival services in progress at the Centenary M. E. Church Dr. Keen gave a Bible reading yesterday afternoon and was assisted in the service by the Rev. Drs. Fawcett of the First Church, Flack of the Halsted, Odgers of Fulton Street, Davis, lately of Park Avenue; Frank Hardin, Presiding Elder of the Freeport District; Fathers Lasher and Bowen, the well-known camp-meeting veterans; Evangelists Potter and Hillis, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Bolton. The Rev. Messrs. Bolton, Potter, Keen, Miller, and Hillis conducted the services last evening. This afternoon a pentecostal service will be held at 3 p. m. No evening service will be held. Sunday, Evangelists Potter and Miller will hold services in the Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. At 11 a. m. Dr. Keen will preach. A salvation praise-meeting will be held at 2:30 p. m., in which all the evangelists will take part. At 6:30 a gospel service will be held, and at 7:30 Mr. Potter will preach. The meetings will continue every afternoon and evening for another week, conducted in turn as may be arranged by all the evangelists.

Many of the Chicago churches and the various departments of the Young Men's Christian Association will unite in a series of special services for young men commencing Sunday, Nov. 8. Forty-three pastors have already signified their intention of preaching sermons of special interest to young men either Sunday, Nov. 8, or the following Sunday, Nov. 15, and many of the churches will set aside their prayer meeting next week for the same general object. The week commencing next Sunday is to be observed throughout the world as a special week of prayer and effort for young men.

MUSGRAVE TO GO TO INDIANA QUIETLY.

He Denies Previous Arrests and Is Cool—Arrest of His Partner.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 6.—Bob Musgrave, the insurance swindler, was interviewed in his cell today. He was cool, and while admitting his identity was not disposed to talk freely about his career since the commission of the crime. He denied ever having been arrested in Chicago or Eau Claire. After he came to St. Paul he went to work on a farm, changing his personal appearance by discarding his glasses and allowing his beard to grow. He says he will go quietly back to Indiana. His mother is at Terre Haute and he says he will be able to make a showing at the trial that will surprise the Indiana community. His cousin, who lives in this city and is a switchman in the Burlington yards, had a long talk with him, but would only say that Musgrave would defend himself when the case came to trial.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 6.—Charles Trout, the confederate of Bob Musgrave, under arrest at St. Paul, was lodged in jail here this morning. Both were recently indicted for conspiracy to defraud insurance companies out of $25,000. Trout took chosen friends to the cabin to see Musgrave before the fire for the purpose of having witnesses to prove that Musgrave had been there.

CHINA IS TO BE HUMBLED

THE SHANGHAI RIVER TO BE HELD BY FOREIGN FLEETS.

Ports of the Flowery Kingdom to Be Placed Under Foreign Naval Control and Seize Custom Receipts—The Yangtse River Is Also to Be Patrolled by the Powers—The Emperor Said to Be Apprised of the Scheme—Beheading of a Number of Chinese Criminals.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 6.—An authentic report from the Foreign Office says that a new and startling development in Chinese affairs will take place very shortly. In view of the fact that none of the demands made by the powers in August last has been complied with, at the end of the period of grace, which will soon expire, the Shanghai River down to Woosung, including that place, will be occupied by foreign fleets until full satisfaction is obtained. Business in Shanghai will go on as usual, but the receipts of the custom-house will be taken and held for the present. The mouth of the Yang-Tse River and as much of the river itself as may be deemed necessary will be placed under foreign naval control. There will be no fighting or bombarding, however, as the foreign naval forces, amounting to forty vessels, will be so overwhelming as to render any notion of resistance out of the question. The aim of the movement will be the seizure of the customs and all the expenses of the measure will be defrayed by the money thus obtained. Next to the occupation of Pekin, which, of course, would mean war, nothing more striking or effective could be done. The customs revenue of the port for the last year amounted to nearly 6,000,000 taels, or about $1,500,000. The scheme has been made known to the Chinese Government, which fact accounts for the apparent inaction of the powers during the last two months, and the absence of the British Admiral at Nagasaki.

FOREIGN SQUADRON IN READINESS.

The Chinese Government Has Until Dec. 1 to Secure Peace.

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LONDON, Nov. 6.—The foreign office awaits a response from Pekin to the ultimatum demanding the adoption of a measure to punish the leaders in the recent outrages and to secure a resumption of trade in the Huan province. Sir John Walsham, the British Minister to China, has been directed to give the Chinese Government until the end of the month to reply, when, failing to give satisfaction, the combined foreign fleet will seize Shanghai and other treaty ports on the Yang tse Kiang and the powers will take control of the customs of each port until the matter in dispute is arranged. The British Admiral, who is now at Nagazki, two days steaming distance from Shanghai, has been warned to hold the squadron in readiness.

Chinese Beheaded for Inciting Violence.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.—Several Chinese have been beheaded at Wuchang by order of the Viceroy for posting placards inciting to violence. Ever since the captain of the British gunboat Aspic notified the Viceroy that in case of further attacks upon foreign residents the gunboat would shell his Excellency's palace, comparative order has been maintained.

IT KILLS MONARCHY IN FRANCE.

The Melba-Orleans Scandal Is Still the Talk in Giddy Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Melba-Orleans scandal continues to attract a good deal of attention, more even in the political world than elsewhere. The Radicals christen the case "Proces d'Orleans." Madame Melba has got out of the way, as she attracts more attention than "Le Petit Duc." At the weekly meeting of the French Academy today the Duc d'Aumale spoke at considerable length of the "tricks" of his grand nephew. He appeared to be very much affected. The great uncle is one of the most popular of the French Princes. His talent as a writer and his military reputation have won the sympathies of all, and regrets are expressed at the conduct of "Le Petit." After the meeting the Duc d'Aumale spoke for some time with one of his colleagues in the Academy, the Comte d'Haussonville, the political representative of the Comte de Paris in France. Following the conversation the two Orleansists and M. Bocher and Dufeuille, two prominent supporters, set out for Steere House, near London. They will probably begin to take care of the material interests of the Prince and will give him judicial advice in order to prevent him getting into debt. It would appear that he owes more than a million francs. But it must be remembered that his excuse is that his father, with his proverbial avariciousness, gave him an allowance of only 1,000 francs a month. It is also said that the Prince did wrong when he went shooting in Austria with Baron Hirsch. As everybody knows the rich Hebrew banker was very useful to the Prince of Wales in looking after his accounts.

I think that the Duc d'Orleans also may have asked the assistance of the Baron. The Baron is accustomed to this kind of thing. He paid two years ago 700,000 francs for the son of the Duc de Chartres, a cousin of the Duc d'Orleans. It is likewise said that the advisors of the "Petit Duc" may have been obliged to teach him a lesson to prevent him accepting the legal summons sent to him at Vienna. It was easy to avoid its acceptance there, but now he cannot go back to England. Besides, there is no more rest for him at the Hotel Beaurivage at Ouchy, or at Sacher's Hotel de l'Opera in Vienna, or the Hotel Metropole in London.

I told you some day ago that this case, although a matter concerning private individuals, is one of great public importance to France. It destroys the Monarchical party and gives the French bourgeois an opportunity to say: "If it is true that the Duc d'Orleans is descended from Henri Quatre, it is very evident also that he is descended from the regent."

The police have arrested a workman employed as lighterman who lives in the house in the cellar of which the headless and naked body was found yesterday. It is believed that jealousy was the motive of the crime.

There is a rumor in the diplomatic world that England will propose arbitration between Chile and the United State should the quarrel become more serious. It is said that Lord Salisbury would act in order to protect English interests in the nitrate beds.

Tomorrow the Chamber of Deputies will again discuss the question of American pork, return to the Senate committee the bill accepting the tariff of 25 francs after adopting the report, and finally dispose of the whole matter on the basis of 25 francs per 100 kilos.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

AN AMERICAN DIPLOMAT IN A ROW.

Mr. Newberry Chastises a Cruel and Insolent Spanish Cabdriver.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—The American Chargé d'Affaires here, Mr. Newberry, became involved in a street brawl in this city today. Noticing some ladies expostulating in vain with a driver because of his cruelty to an overburdened horse Mr. Newberry himself remonstrated with the driver. The man became very insolent and Mr. Newberry boxed his ears. The driver and some companions then attempted to show fight, but, cowed by Mr. Newberry's manner, they contented themselves with a torrent of vile language and endeavored to incite a riot against "the foreigner." Policemen who witnessed the affair disregarded Mr. Newberry's demand for the arrest of the driver, claiming that they could not do so until a formal complaint was lodged against him with the superior authorities. The driver was, however, finally arrested on the charge of insulting Mr. Newberry.

Statement of the New York Central.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The following is a statement of the earnings, operating expenses, etc., of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad company and its leased lines for the quarter ending Sept. 30: Gross earnings, $11,888,000; increase, $2,824,000; operating expenses, $7,657,000; increase, $1,420,000; net earnings, $4,231,000; increase, $1,404,000; first charges, $2,467,000; increase, $385,000; profit, $1,764,000; increase, $1,019,000; dividend, $894,000; surplus, $870,000; increase, $1,019,000.

A Train of Dried Fruit for Chicago.

VACAVILLE, Cal., Nov. 6.—The California Fruit Association sent out today a special train of fifteen cars of dried fruit consigned to Chicago. The shipment is valued at over $80,000.

TO CLEAR UP HER DEATH.

THE POLICE MAKE AN ARREST IN THE CARTWRIGHT MYSTERY.

John Beatty, Who Accompanied the Actress the Night She Was Killed, Locked Up—The Steel Steamer Joliet Stranded Off Chicago—A Mother Uses Her Child as a Weapon—Something New in Fire Escapes—Miscellaneous Local News.

There was an arrest in the Cartwright case last night. John Beattey, a young man up to last night not supposed to have had any connection with the matter, was the prisoner. He was locked up on the statements of Mrs. Cartwright, sister-in-law of the actress, of No. 619 Erie street. Fannie Cartwright spent Tuesday evening at her house. She came there, Mrs. Cartwright said, at 9:30 o'clock, and other friends dropped in, among whom were James Sweeney and Charles Swansen. They all drank beer, and at midnight Fannie said she had to leave. Beattey offered to escort her and they left the house together.

Beattey was not booked, but was simply held pending further investigation. "I went to Mrs. Cartwright's house at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday night with a man named Herman Pursell, who boards there," he said. "He invited me in to have some beer, and there I met Fannie. I had no appointment to meet her, for we were not well acquainted. We left Mrs. Cartwright's at 12 o'clock. We had been drinking some, but were perfectly sober. I left her on Madison street, at Oakley avenue or Leavitt street, I do not remember which. Then I went to my home at California and Chicago avenues. I went back to Mrs. Cartwright's home Wednesday night, but didn't hear of Fannie's death until I saw it in last night's newspaper."

"But the dead woman was not identified until late last evening and the first publication of her name was in this morning's papers," said a police officer.

"Well, I made a mistake," replied Beattey. "I meant to say I saw it in the morning papers."

Mrs. Cartwright's story, as related last night, differed from Beattey's in that she said he came to her house Tuesday night alone. "Beattey came to my house Wednesday night and we were talking about Fannie. He told me he had left her on Madison street and then said: 'In the name of heaven, tell me where she lives. I want to know, for I don't know where I left her.' He told me, too, that Tuesday night he got lost in some railroad tracks and that a switchman had to take him out and show him the way home."

Switchman Bailey says that at midnight Tuesday night he saw a man and woman cross the tracks at Artesian avenue. The woman was the taller of the two, he said, but he could not identify her. Late last night Swansen and Sweeney were taken to the East Chicago Avenue Station to tell their side of the story, but they were not held. Sweeney said that Wednesday Beattey told him he and the dead woman had had some disagreement the night before.

STRANDED OFF DIVERSEY STREET.

The Big Steel Steamer Joliet Stuck Fast Half a Mile from Shore.

The big steel steamer Joliet went ashore at the foot of Diversey street at 8 o'clock last night. The lake was covered by a heavy pall of smoke from the city and a slight rain was falling. The electric lights seemed so far away that Capt. Jacob Millen believed he was far enough from shore until his steamer came to a sudden stop on the sandy bottom about half a mile from the beach. The steamer's signals of distress brought to its assistance the tugs Carpenter, Success, and J. H. Hackley. All three were given lines and they pulled away at the big boat for a couple of hours with the only effect of swinging it a couple of points of the compass. Capt. Millen then came in and took back the tugs T. T. Morford and Hackley.

"If the tugs do not succeed in pulling the Joliet into deep water," Capt. Millen said, "I shall immediately begin to lighter enough ore to float it. No, I do not think the boat has sustained any damage as yet, and if the wind stays in the south we will save it without difficulty."

The Joliet has on board 1,966 gross tons of iron ore taken on at Two Harbors Monday night for the Illinois Steel company at South Chicago. It was built last year and is owned by the Lake Superior Iron company. The managing owner is H. H. Brown, an iron man of Cleveland, O. The boat is valued at $225,000.

Water in the river last night was considerably below datum, and every boat went aground more or less. The schooner Baltic stuck at Rush street bridge, then at State street, and so on up to its dock. Other boats had the same trouble. None of them were drawing more than fourteen feet.

HER CHILD USED AS A WEAPON.

Frenzied Act of a Mother While on Trial in Justice White's Court.

A dramatic scene that barely escaped becoming a tragedy was witnessed in Justice White's court yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Mary Bailey of No. 4738 Page street was charged by her landlord, Joseph Kubat, with keeping a disorderly house. Kubat was on the stand and in giving his testimony made grave charges against the defendant.

"If you say that again I'll kill you," shouted Mrs. Bailey, and then, as though maddened by passion, she seized the baby, which she was nursing, by the heels, and, whirling it above her head as though it were a club, she made a wild rush for the witness.

For an instant every one in the court-room remained motionless in horror, expecting to see the child's brains dashed out in the attempt of the frenzied mother to strike her traducer. An old Irish woman was the first to recover her presence of mind, and with a cry of "Your child!" she jumped forward and wrested the infant from its mother's hands. Recalled to her senses by the exclamation the woman realized what she had been about to do, and with a piercing scream she fell to the floor senseless. She was carried into an adjoining room, where restoratives were applied, and in a short time she recovered consciousness.

The charge against her was subsequently dismissed.

PLAN OF A POCKET FIRE-ESCAPE.

A New Invention That Will Be Given a Test Today.

The travelers' pocket fire-escape is a new device, and consists of a metallic tape constructed of aluminum and steel, which obviates all danger of its being destroyed by fire. The tape runs on a reel which is fastened to a web belt passing around the body under the arms. By means of a wood screw the tape is fastened to any object in a room or building. The reel is provided with a brake whereby the user can control the revolution of the reel and regulate the speed of his descent. There is also an automatic brake attachment which keeps any required tension on the reel so that it is an impossibility to descend too rapidly.

The device weighs but three pounds, is compact, and especially adapted to the use of travelers. Several private exhibitions have been made and the manufacturers have received testimonials from a number of the leading firemen of the country, including Chief Swenie.

A public test of the machine will be made this afternoon at 2 o'clock, a descent being made from the roof of the Masonic Temple.

DENIES THE ARREST AND CHARGE.

G. W. Dowdell Talks of the Cherokee Colony and Town Site Co.

A dispatch from Ponca, I. T., published Thursday, said that R. E. Dowdell, President, and L. H. Osborne, Secretary of the Cherokee Colony and Town Site company, had been arrested by the United States Marshal, nominally for entering the Cherokee Strip, but that the real reason was to expose a gigantic town-lot bubble.

George W. Dowdell, a real-estate dealer at No. 196 La Salle street, yesterday denied the truth of the dispatch and the charge that the company was a fraudulent concern. He said: "I am a director of the company. R. E. Dowdell was not arrested, as the dispatch says. He has not been there, but has been and is now in Dakota. I have just returned from Indian Territory. I went there to look over the country. Mr. Osborne, the Secretary of the company, and myself asked Capt. Woodson, who is in command of the escort to the commission from Washington, for permission to look over the strip. He said he could not allow us any privileges, and we would do well to leave, or the United States Marshal would arrest us and take us to Guthrie. He said he had the right to arrest and detain us, but he did not. We came away on the next train.

"The Cherokee Colony and Town Site company is no swindle but a legitimate enterprise. There is not a man in it that would have anything to do with a swindling enterprise. We invite the closest scrutiny on the part of the public. Our scheme is novel. We will get hold of desirably located land and locate the town site there. To induce persons to come we practically give away lots at $2 apiece. We give away only half the lots, holding the other half ourselves. The location of the lots is to be determined by lot."

Following are the officers and directors of the company:

R. E. Dowdell, President, No. 196 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Osborne, Secretary, Garnett, Kas.; Conway Marshall, Treasurer, Garnett, Kas.; Board of Directors, T. G. Brunson, W. S. Hannum, Conway Marshall, L. H. Osborne, Garnett, Kas., George W. Dowdell, D. T. Jarvis, T. W. D. Orswell, J. C. McCracken, S. Bachman, R. E. Dowdell, Chicago, Ill.

MEDICINAL VIRTUE OF DOGS' MEAT.

What Chicago Physicians Say of the Shelbyville Woman's Resolution.

A Shelbyville, Ind., dispatch yesterday announced that "a prominent young lady" of that city, who is a sufferer from pulmonary affection, proposed submitting to "a course of dietic treatment, consisting of a diet of dog flesh exclusively."

Chicago physicians who were yesterday questioned upon the probable efficiency of the treatment ridiculed it or abruptly declined to discuss the proposition.

"It is an exhibition of folly," said Dr. Ephraim Ingals. "There can be no objection to the young woman eating dog meat perhaps, but there are no more medical properties in dog meat than any other meat. It may be quite as nutritious as other meats. The idea possesses the merit of disposing of our surplus dogs, and to that extent it is commendable."

"I do not pretend to say what the curative properties of dog meat are," said Dr. Edward B. Weston, "but I cannot understand that they would be any more, if as much, as other meats. It is a matter of sustenance. I do not hesitate to say if the experiment should successfully rival Dr. Koch's lymph or Dr. Brown-Sequard's elixir, as suggested in the telegram, the rivalry will not revolutionize the theory and practice of medicine."

YOUNG LITTLE TURNS UP ALIVE.

The Youth Not Killed in a Wreck—Grief Turned to Joy.

There is unusual rejoicing in the home of George Little, No. 4923 Lake avenue, Kenwood. The cause is the return of the 18-year-old son Marshall, who had been mourned as dead for almost a week. Thursday evening as the family were about to retire a knock was heard at the front door. The door was opened and Mr. Little saw his son enter.

Marshall left home two weeks ago, and contrary to his usual custom when away on his periodical trips he did not write. Last week a mysterious stranger appeared at the house, and, calling Mr. Little outside, exclaimed: "Your son is dead. I know it. He was killed in a railroad wreck in Tennessee." Then the man left. Mr. Little began an investigation and his fears, he thought, were true, as a wreck had occurred at Bordwell Hill, Ky., Oct. 21. In clearing away the débris workmen came upon the remains of four unknown men. The missing boy's grief-stricken parents mourned him as dead.

The grief has been changed to joy. Mrs. Little was completely overcome at first, but the presence of her boy soon composed her. The young man was much grieved at the sorrow his absence had caused. He says he was only in the South traveling for pleasure and returned when he got tired.

SEEKING THE CAUSE OF A FIRE.

An Investigation Being Made in Hyde Park—A Blaze on South Halsted Street.

The authorities and insurance men at Hyde Park are looking into the cause of a fire which was discovered yesterday morning at 2 o'clock in the grocery store and residence of Henry Kekowsky at No. 5618 Lake avenue. After the fire had been extinguished by the department Chief Murphy began an investigation, and found under a stairway where the fire had started the remains of an oil can. The loss to stock and building was $300. No arrests have yet been made.

Fire broke out in the two-story frame building at Nos. 347 and 349 South Halsted street shortly after noon yesterday. The fire started in Leyes & Doudera's wagon and buggy shop at No. 49. Their stock suffered to the extent of $1,500. Bernard Horwich's bottling shop, next door, was damaged $100. The loss on the building is estimated at $400. Fully insured.

KILLED HIMSELF IN THE PARK.

Suicide of an Unknown Man in Humboldt Park—Drowned in Lincoln Park.

An unknown man committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple in Humboldt Park early yesterday morning. There was nothing on him by which identity could be ascertained with the exception of the name Victor White embroidered on the tab of his shirt. On his finger was found a gold ring with the initials "A. Z." engraved inside. He was 25 years old.

The body of an unknown man was found in a pond in Lincoln Park yesterday at the foot of Garfield avenue. From its appearance the body must have been in the water several hours. The remains were taken to Nash's morgue, where an inquest will be held. The man was about 65 years old, had black hair, and wore a mustache and beard.

WRITES 316 WORDS IN ONE MINUTE.

The Stenographers' Association Watches I. S. Dement Work.

An interesting meeting of the Chicago Stenographers' Association was held in the audience-room of the First Methodist Episcopal Church last evening. The feature of chief interest was the test of speed in shorthand writing. Isaac S. Dement, the court reporter, with his wife reading questions and answers from a lawyer's brief, attained a speed of 278 words for one minute the first trial, and under the same conditions a speed of 316 words the second minute of the test.

A disinterested party held a time watch during the performance and exercised the greatest scrutiny in securing absolute accuracy both as to seconds and the number of words pronounced and recorded. Mr. Dement read his shorthand notes to the audience with ease. Only once during the reading did he hesitate and then he misread. The original question was: "How long would you remain for supper?" which the expert translated, "How long would you remain with your sister?" Under conditions similar to last evening's test Mr. Dement wrote 358 words per minute in England.

The association resolved to hold future meetings alternately on the North, West, and South Sides, the first of the series being held at No. 3032 Indiana avenue.

REVENGE OF A LAKE FOREST SOPH.

The Victim of a Joke, He Turns the Tables in a Queer Way.

The sophomore class at Lake Forest University is happy over a joke played by one of its members on a party of freshmen and juniors who attempted to kidnap two second class men last Monday night.

A party of sophomores with some young women were on their way to a banquet held in celebration of the victory in the class flag race when they were waylaid by a large party of freshmen and juniors. During the scuffle two sophomores were carried to a carriage and driven several miles into the country. After the banquet was over the party started to return, when one of the captives began to grow stiff and froth at the mouth. The freshmen got frightened and vigorously chafed the supposed sick man's hands and feet. When the university buildings were reached he was carried up four flights of stairs to his room with tender care and every effort was made to relieve him.

Finally some one suggested sending for a doctor, when the supposed sick man explained the joke and left the room. The freshmen prefer not to talk about the matter and the sophomores feel that they have fittingly illustrated the truth of the proverb, "He laughs best who laughs last."

Faithful Gripmen Win Prizes.

Seven gripmen running cars out of the limits barns of the North Chicago Street railroad company drew prizes amounting to $370 last night. The prizes were for attendance to duty, avoidance of accidents, and a disposition to accommodate the public. The first prizes—$75 each—were carried away by Gus Johnson, Grip No. 4, Wells street line; James Tobin, No. 10, Clark; James Clark, No. 3, Wells; and George Bach, No. 14, Clark. The second prizes—$25 to each man—were given to Eugene Sullivan, No. 1, Clark; John Frost, No. 12, Clark; and Fred Goss, No. 2, Clark. This practice of hanging up purses for gripmen will be continued as a regular feature. Similar prizes were given at the Lincoln avenue barns by Supt. Roach.

Running a "Clock" Game.

A squad of detectives from the Central Station swooped down on a "clock" game in Rooms 51 and 52 Exchange Building and arrested the proprietor of the place, Frank Miner, and forty-six inmates, who were locked up in the Harrison Street Station until friends bailed them out. This is the same place in which James Ryan and Peter Hedrick were arrested a month ago for running a "clock" game. The clock is a Morse embossing register, so arranged as to work to suit the convenience of the proprietor of the place. Ryan and Hedrick were tried before Justice Lyon yesterday morning, but for lack of evidence on the part of the city they were discharged.

Stabbed by a Woman.

"Scotty" Dougherty, a sailor, was stabbed in a saloon at No. 102 West Randolph street by a woman named Minnie Higgins at midnight last night. The woman was drunk, and in a quarrel with Dougherty drew a knife and plunged it into his left breast above the heart. The physicians at the County Hospital, where Dougherty was taken, thought the knife may have penetrated the lung and that the patient might die. The woman was arrested. On the way to the station she said she intended to hang herself and early this morning she did make an effort to do so in her cell.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen Coming.

Apartments have been engaged at the Palmer House for Lord and Lady Aberdeen and daughter, who will arrive in Chicago Monday morning. They are at present in Winnipeg or en route from Winnipeg to Chicago. It is expected the party will arrive over the Chicago and Northwestern at 9:30 a. m., or the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul at 9 a. m.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Lord and Lady Aberdeen left by this morning's train for Minneapolis. After a short stay there they will proceed to Chicago.

The Microscope and Its Uses.

The second of the series of lectures on "The Microscope and Its Uses," under the auspices of the Illinois State Microscopical Society, was delivered by Dr. H. H. Wilder last evening at the Atheneum, Van Buren street and Michigan avenue. "The Microscope in Biological Research" was the subject chosen by Dr. Wilder. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views transmitted from the working stand of the operator's microscope. Dr. F. L. Morse will deliver the third lecture of the series Nov. 13, on "Evolution in Plant Life."

Want the Druggists Licensed.

The retail druggists, who are suspected of selling liquor to their customers, have incurred the displeasure of the Liquor Dealers' Association. This association recently instituted several suits against the wholesale liquor stores for retailing liquors by the bottle, and they now threaten to begin legal proceedings against the druggists. Agents of the association have been collecting evidence against the druggists for some time. They will insist on the druggists paying the $500 license or stop the sale of liquor to private customers.

Accident on the Schooner Taylor.

The sailors on the schooner J. V. Taylor were singing "heave-ho" as they raised the mainsail four miles out in the lake last night, when without warning the tackle holding the centerboard was displaced, and there was a crash on the deck. Ole Johnson, a sailor, was struck in the head by the block and received probably fatal injuries. John Blimer, another sailor, got a bad scalp wound. The Taylor immediately came back to the harbor, and Johnson was taken to the Marine Hospital. Blimer's wounds were dressed and he went back to the schooner.

Investigations by the Federal Grand Jury.

The Federal grand jury began the investigation of numerous violations of the United States laws yesterday. Among the important cases the jury will take up is that against William R. Dassler, who was a clerk in the North Side Postal Station and is charged with embezzling government funds. Another is that of Abram Elder of the Elder company, publishers. Elder's place on Dearborn street was closed by the Federal officers, the charge against him being the use of the mails for fraudulent purposes.

An Unsuccessful Strike.

M. J. Savage, Superintendent of some Illinois Central railroad work now in progress at Grand Crossing, Thursday discharged an Italian laborer named Louis Suren. Yesterday Suren returned, placed a revolver against the Superintendent's chest, grasped him by the throat and said: "Give me two more days' money or I'll shoot a hole through you." An officer took Suren in charge and he was fined $20 by Justice Porter.

Ethical Culture Society Lectures.

The lectures of the Society for Ethical Culture are being held at the Grand Opera-House every Sunday at 11 a. m. The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones will speak tomorrow and will be followed during the season by the Rev. J. Vila Blake, Mr. Salter, and M. M. Mangasarian. The latter, at present Felix Adler's assistant in New York, will assume the position of lecturer after Feb. 1, Mr. Salter leaving to accept a similar position in Philadelphia.

New Church Society.

A new Reformed Episcopal Church, called Trinity, has been organized in Oak Park, with officers as follows: Senior Warden, William H. Wood; Junior Warden, Horace R. Hobart; Vestrymen, Hugh H. Fulton, E. P. Upham, Ira C. Wood, W. H. Owens, and James Graham. The Rev. Digby Johnston, until recently a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been chosen rector.

College Football Teams to Play.

The University of Wisconsin will send its best team to Chicago to play the University club team. As this is a preliminary to the Thanksgiving game interest is felt as to what sort of eleven the University club will have to play Cornell this year. The game will be played on the South Side Chicago League ball grounds, commencing at 3 p. m.

In Trouble Over a Dog.

The city dog-catcher, John Jernt, was charged before Justice Kersten yesterday with catching and destroying a pointer dog valued at $400 and owned by Constable Crawford. The latter says that the animal was taken out of his saloon by the dog-catcher. The case was dismissed, as the value of the dog placed it outside of the Justice's jurisdiction.

The Stoddard Lectures.

At the Central Music Hall today Mr. Stoddard will give his lecture on "Travels in Sunny Spain," both at matinée and evening.

Items.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who left for New York at the close of his legal business in Chicago early in the week, returned to the Grand Pacific last night.

Calumet and Chicago lacrosse teams will play a championship game this afternoon on the City League ball grounds, Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. Play for goals will commence at 2 o'clock and last two hours with five-minute rests after each half hour of play.

The campaign between Baby Cleveland and Baby McKee for the big wax doll at the First Regiment carnival is being vigorously contested on each side. The Iroquois Club has taken a hand in the battle, on which side it is needless to say. The vote now stands: Baby Cleveland, 386; Baby McKee, 316.

Evidence was given yesterday before Commissioner Hoyne in the case against Dernburg, Glick & Horner of "The Leader" for selling butterine without the required special internal revenue license. The firm proved that there was no intent to evade the law, a compromise was made, and the case dismissed.

Want the Fair Closed Sunday.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The Memphis Synod, which closed its session here tonight, adopted a resolution asking that the Columbian Exposition close its doors Sunday, otherwise it would not be patronized by the members of that body.

YOUTH IN THE COTILLON.

FIRST DANCE OF THE FORTNIGHTLY CLUB OF THE SOUTH SIDE.

A Notable Society Event at Bournique's Academy—"Family Night" Entertainment at the North Shore Club—Mrs. George F. Westover Gives a Party for Her Daughter—Program of the Kenwood Club for the Month of November—Other Society Matters.

The first assembly and cotillon of the Fortnightly last evening at Bournique's evidenced the fact that the new assembly is one of the leaders in the season's dancing and cotillon clubs.

The South Side coterie that make up the membership of the Fortnightly are young people. Mesdames Norman B. Ream, John G. McWilliams, William H. Rand, Samuel A. Maxwell, George R. Thorne, Lyman Trumball, Stuart R. Alexander, Samuel Baker, Henry M. Shepard, and Robert L. Henry are the club patronesses, and all were present last evening during the initial dances. Perhaps a fairer assembly never graced the polished floors of Bournique's that the two-score couples who formed for the opening dance figures. There were misses demure and dainty in fetching gowns, and débutantes as plentiful as floral offerings at Eastertide service. For once society became picturesque and beautiful. Great bunches of roses, white azaleas, and hyacinths added charm to the scene.

The program was short. Six varied dances and the cotillon were led by Alvar Bournique. Johnny Hand's orchestra furnished good music and Johnny Hand himself did the calling. Among those present were:

Misses—
Colvin,
Lang Lehmann,
Parsons,
Scheible,
Mathews,
Price,
Ewing,
Prindeville,
Chandler,
Denison,
Frink,
Caldwell,
Peacock,
Tobin,
Lally,
Baker,
McLain,
Lansing.
Messrs.—
L. K. Whiton,
J. B. Fair,
M. D. Owen,
Murray,
Duncan,
Springer,
Baker.
J. R. Baker,
J. W. Thorne,
Past,
Pratt,
Prindiville,
Larend,
W. H. Colvin,
C. D. Peacock Jr.,
Speers,
Messer,
Praesent,
Hall,

FAMILY NIGHT AT THE NORTH SHORE.

The Club Gives Its Members and Their Friends a Chance to Dance.

It was family night at the North Shore club last night. The cheerful club-house on Wellington avenue was thronged at an early hour with members and their ladies. The first hour was devoted to the adults' dancing class and older members had an opportunity to freshen themselves up in the ball-room accomplishments of their youth. After the class the guests were at liberty to devote themselves to billiards, bowling, or dancing, and by far the largest part chose dancing. There were eight regular numbers provided in the program and a few extras. For the remainder of the season the North Shore club has provided an attractive list of entertainments. These include one or two more family nights, a club party, full dress, for next Friday night, and a card party a week later. Among those present last night were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—
J. P. Altgeld,
S. W. Cannell,
G. M. Harvey,
W. J. Haerther,
A. Mitchell,
C. J. Stratton,
J. F. Williams,
R. A. Bower,
O. C. Foster,
W. E. Holmes,
W. M. Knight,
L. H. Peirce,
H. V. Seymour,
John McConnell.
J. S. Butterfield,
J. L. Flannery,
E. S. Hartwell,
E. M. Landis,
W. L. Roseboom,
J. S. Woolacott.
Misses—
Mott,
Dutton,
Affeld,
Poole,
Naire,
Harrison,
Hartwell,
Stratton,
Durgin,
Newcombe,
Hurlbut,
Yull.
Tilling,
Waite,
Brauckman,
Wynne,
Sauer,
Messrs.—
K. Sutton,
A. Dyrenforth,
R. Butterfield,
W. Stratton,
C. Helle,
H. Sauer,
E. Affeld,
Dr. Yandis.
A. Durgin,
L. Tollotson,
H. Seymour,

MRS. G. F. WESTOVER ENTERTAINS.

She Gives a Young People's Dance for Her Daughter—The Decorations.

Mrs. George F. Westover, No. 140 Astor street, gave a young people's dance last evening at 9 o'clock for her daughter, Miss Westover. The lower part of the house was prettily decorated with festoons of smilax and bunches of yellow chrysanthemums, and an orchestra played in the hall behind a screen of palms. Refreshments were served in a room above stairs. Mrs. Westover wore a costume of black satin and ornaments of diamonds. Miss Westover's gown was of yellow mousseline de soie, made décolleté and trimmed with yellow chrysanthemums. Assisting at the reception were Miss Bessie McNally, in pink gauze; Miss Clara King, in white silk and violets; Miss Blanche Johnson, in old rose silk, and Miss Florence Linck, in white. About 200 young people were present.

PROGRAM OF THE KENWOOD CLUB.

Entertainments to Be Given During November—Other Society Matters.

The Kenwood club has issued announcements of the following list of entertainments: This evening, member's guest night; Nov. 13, recitations, Mrs. Charles Waldo Richards; Nov. 27, chalk talks by Frank Beard. These will be followed by several evenings of dancing.

Two thousand people were attracted to the Second Regiment Armory last night by the public concert, ball, and supper given under the auspices of the Order of the Iron Hall. The order is one of the strongest mutual benefit associations in the city, and the object of its entertainment was to keep the order before the public. A good program, consisting of songs and addresses, was provided, during which W. R. Delano, the Deputy Supreme Justice of the order, was presented with a gold medal by local branch No. 186 of this city. Several members testified that they had received pecuniary benefit from the society on account of sickness or injury. After the program the seats were removed and there was a dance.

Mme. Josephine Chatterton tendered an informal reception yesterday afternoon to two of her foreign visitors at her Michigan avenue residence. They were Isaac Ben Jakir of Egypt and Sir Hassan Ben Ali of Arabia. The former was interpreter for the British forces during the war and the latter is the representative of the Sultan of Morocco at the World's Fair. Among those present were Mr. Mode Wineman, Dr. Gregg and wife, Mrs. H. John Kneller, and Mrs. Henry Wise.

The Young People's Social Union gave its first reception of the season at the residence of Mrs. F. Yott, No. 1856 Barry avenue, last evening. The major portion of the evening was spent in dancing.

RECEPTION BY THE HARVARD CLUB.

One Hundred and Fifty Couples Take Part in the Event.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Abbott led the grand march last night at the Harvard club's opening reception in the club parlors on Harvard street, near Sixty-fourth. There were 150 couples in attendance. The ballroom was tastefully decorated. Among those present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—
J. C. Hollenbeck,
S. Thompson,
F. Tinns,
S. G. Lockwood,
W. B. Mather,
C. Richards,
F. Jack,
I. De Harvath,
Geo. Watson,
C. E. Southard,
E. C. Benedict,
W. Hoag,
J. Badenoch,
J. C. Kilgore,
W. W. Carter,
H. B. Lewis,
D. W. Wood,
C. D. Snapp,
J. A. Fay,
J. A. Stoddard,
J. C. Fortnier,
H. Terriere,
J. Blackman,
F. F. Douglass,
W. J. Meech,
L. C. Noble,
Jas. Tuttle,
M. S. Shannon,
Geo. Erhart,
M. Holmes,
W. B. Moak,
F. D. Thomason,
A. C. Abbott,
J. Ruhland,
E. M. Waterbury,
G. H. Owen,
Isaac Drake,
D. E. Terriere,
F. E. Jones,
E. J. Noble,
J. M. Mamer,
H. W. K. Cutler,
L. M. Tracey,
Fred Mitchell,
Jesse Sherwood,
W. W. Ramsey,
N. N. Noy,
Edward Maher.
Misses—
Gipsy Galbraith,
G. McPhetridge,
Nellie McKelvey,
Mollie Shannon,
Maud Johnson,
Annie Fortiner,
Anna Everest,
Gertie Southard,
Helen Cutler,
Tude Walbridge,
Jessie Shannon,
Emma Everest,
May Henry,
Laura Curtis.

DE PAUW UNIVERSITY ALUMNI.

A Local Association Formed by Fifty Graduates of the Institution.

Fifty graduates and former students of the De Pauw University at Greencastle, Ind., met at the Grand Pacific last night to organize a local alumni association. Dr. H. G. Jackson was elected President and Roy O. West Secretary and Treasurer. It was decided to hold a banquet early in January. Great enthusiasm was shown in the adoption of a constitution and permanent organization. Among those present was Mrs. Charles Ridpath-Mann, the daughter of Prof. John Clark Ridpath, the historian, who supplied the alumni with small bows of old gold ribbon—the college colors. Dr. John P. D. John, President of De Pauw, came to Chicago to assist in the organization and made a brief address last night. He touched upon the growth in colleges and explained the functions of the "modern institution."

"The three essentials of a great modern college," he said, "are able instructors, liberal equipment, and wide differentiation of work; able men who can inspire ambitious youth by mere contact; large equipment that every subject may be comprehensively taught; and broad differentiation of subjects that every instructor may be an authority in the department for which he stands."

COOKING SCHOOL TO BE STARTED.

Plans of the Women of Hyde Park and Kenwood—The Course Laid Out.

Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham, Mrs. Paul Cornell, Mrs. Charles F. Milligan, and other women of Kenwood and Hyde Park have organized a school for cooking. Angelo Odone, chef of the Hyde Park Hotel, is to be director of the school and will also have charge of the instruction in the cooking of meats and vegetables. Henry Hughes, chef of the Union League club, will give instruction in pastry and confectionery work. It is also the intention to have experts in the different specialties of the epicurean art to give instruction and lecture upon their special branches.

The school is organized under the granted authority of the Grand Epicurean College of the United States. Courses will be arranged and diplomas awarded to those who satisfactorily complete the work prescribed.

The headquarters of the school will be in Waite's Hall, Fifty-third street and Lake avenue. Instruction will be given from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoons. Thursday afternoons will be set apart for servants, who will be charged a small fee, for which they will receive instruction in general household cooking; also in the finer branches after they are sufficiently advanced.

Classes will be formed next week.

THE WOMEN GAVE HIM A SILK FINISH.

A Kansas Man Spun Into the Web of Bogus Sacred Silk Worms.

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—About six months ago a handsome well-dressed woman, apparently about 30 years of age, registered at the Hotel Throop in this city as Miss Alvysus Palmer, Chambersburg, Pa. She claimed to represent the firm of Palmer, Morgan & Co., and said that she was introducing a new species of silk worm which would thrive in any climate. Miss Palmer was an authority on silk worms. Interviews with her were extensively copied by the country papers and she was generally indorsed. Her peculiar species was the sacred silk worms of India, which would thrive on anything and make eight or ten times as much silk as the Chinese species. F. L. McClelland, a retired merchant of this place, was intoxicated with the prospect of establishing a new industry, especially when Miss Palmer agreed to become a partner. She said she would advance $3,000, and gave a note signed by three persons from Chambersburg. Mr. McClelland asked her to prove her note was good, and the next day she showed him a dispatch from the First National Bank of Chambersburg saying the parties named were good for $50,000. Mr. McClelland was satisfied, and the next day met Miss Morgan of Wichita, Kas., who was also a silk-worm expert. Business was at once begun under the firm name of Palmer, Morgan & Co., Mr. McClelland being a silent member of the firm. Remittances were made to partner Gove in Portland, the two women explaining that the money must be advanced. Miss Palmer showed an order from P. Z. Mosier of Raleigh, N. C., for 15,000 eggs, for which $2,800 was to be received. One hundred thousand were ordered in Salt Lake and from other towns equally large orders came. Misses Moran and Palmer lived in grand style and became the talk of the town. Mr. McClelland, who had been footing the bills and advancing funds to purchase eggs, received no money and concluded to investigate. He found there was no such bank as the First National of Chambersburg, and that a telegraph operator at the Throop Hotel had copied a dispatch from one Miss Palmer had written. Mr. McClelland has advanced in the last three months several thousand dollars, and this afternoon had Miss Palmer arrested on charge of the obtaining money under false pretenses. An itemized statement was filed with the information showing that he had advanced the women $15,000 in sums ranging from $200 to $300.

A Charming Winter Trip to the Tropics.

Grafton's fourth season includes tours through Old Mexico, California, and the Sandwich Islands, either separately or combined, and leave Chicago by solid train of Pullman vestibule, drawing-room, and dining-cars via Chicago and Alton railroad Tuesday, Jan. 12, and Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1892. The Mexican tour is made in thirty days, Mexican and California tours in forty-five days, or Mexico, California, and Honolulu, including eight days' side trip to the Kilauea Volcano, in seventy-five days. Tickets made good for a longer period if desired and passengers permitted to go as far as San Antonio, Tex., any time prior to date given above and join regular tour at that or intermediate points. This arrangement will also enable parties to visit Hot Springs, Ark. The trains for these tours are run on special time card and the number of passengers strictly limited. Being personally conducted guests are thus relieved from all cares. Pamphlets giving full information can be obtained by addressing J. J. Grafton, No. 199 Clark street, Chicago.

A Standard for Baking Powders.

Since the United States official report of the investigation of food products was published, showing the Royal Baking Powder at the head of the list for purity and strength, while nearly every other brand on the market was shown not only to be deficient in leavening power, but to contain some form of obnoxious impurity, many of the official State and city chemists have adopted this powder as the standard for strength and quality in their general tests and comparative analyses of other powders.

The Royal powder has been before the public more than a quarter of a century, during which time it has been the subject of test by the food authorities, both State and National, to such an extent that its superlative purity and superb qualities in all respects as a leavening agent are confirmed beyond a shadow of doubt, and hence any action by the authorities toward making the cheap, low test powders conform to the high standard found in the Royal brand will be in the interest of the consumers.

North Star Route—Milwaukee and Northern Railroad.

Solid trains of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches daily from Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway depot, Adams and Canal streets, at 8 p. m., for Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Iron Mountain, and Champion. Short line to Marquette, Houghton, and Ontonagon. City ticket office, No. 207 Clark street, Chicago.

No Openers for Champagne Required.

By means of a small seal attached to wire, it can be broken and easily removed by hand on G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry. Immense purchases of the choice vintages of 1884-'7-'9 by G. H. Mumm & Co. guarantee the remarkable quality of their Extra Dry.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Electric-lighted, steam-heated vestibule trains to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, and Sioux City. Through sleeping-car daily to Portland, Ore., via Northern Pacific railroad. City ticket office, 207 Clark street, Chicago.

Religious Publications.

Nine hundred and fifty-five religious periodicals are published in this country, which are estimated to have a total circulation of 3,973,650 for each issue.

Vaughan's—Flower Show Daily.

Chrysanthemums at Vaughan's seed store, 88 State

Small price, big results. Piso's Cure for Consumption will stop your cough and do it quickly. Give it a trial. Your druggist. 25c.

The United States Government are using large numbers of the Improved Howe Scales. Borden & Selleck Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

New method—teeth without plate. Experience and skill combined; low prices. Drs. McChesny.

Headache, neuralgia, dizziness, spasms, sleeplessness cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for Over Fifty Years by Millions of Mothers for their Children Teething with Perfect Success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Brown's Household Panacea.

"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds, all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Christian Bauer, Emilie Wiener	[illegible]
Harris Mendelson, Belle Finkelstein	[illegible]
Paul Korka, Mary Puchar	[illegible]
Adolph E. Deimling, Rosie McKeon	[illegible]
Henry Mueller, Emma Padchild	[illegible]
Oluf Christensen, Minnie Hansen	[illegible]
Walter P. Bond, Abbie M. Fuller	[illegible]
Ignazio Ferrao, Gladys Rogers	[illegible]
Nicholas Claussen, Wilhelmina Petrulat	[illegible]
William Smith, Anna Baizkiewicza	[illegible]
William Welch, Birdie L. Gentz	[illegible]
Charles Peterson, Tilda Peterson	[illegible]
Joseph Tauber, Elise Sender	[illegible]
John Sallstrom, Helene Arnesen	[illegible]
John O'Byrne, Maggie Cusack	[illegible]
Morris Brawn, Rosa Klaans	[illegible]
James Dave, Mary Ellen Wilcox	[illegible]
Jan Smid, Josefena Hamata	[illegible]
John Tinkler, Lizzie Welch	[illegible]
Charles E. De Camp, Amanda Leonard	21—20
Frank Hauber, Rosa Potaka	[illegible]
John Pertech, Katie Kern	[illegible]
John J. Marshall, Emma Brase	[illegible]
James Sick, New York, Maggie Scott, same	24—20

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—MORE—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. T. N. Morrison, Mr. Arthur Wynne Evans and Miss Harriet Eloise More.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Office Chief of the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—The coast winds from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras have reached the force of gales. The low area central Thursday night north of Dakota has only progressed to Northern Minnesota, but a tongue of low pressure has extended from it south to Texas and Mexico. Within this tongue a cyclonic but as yet rainless area has been formed over Kansas. Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Indiana and Illinois, warmer southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and light rains in northern portions; rain extending over southern portions during Saturday; probably rains Sunday.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, increasing cloudiness and rains probably Sunday, high southerly winds and warmer.

Weather Bureau, Office Local Forecast Official, Chicago, Nov. 6.—Forecast for twenty-four hours ending midnight, Nov. 7: For Northern Illinois and Northwestern Indiana, warmer, fair weather; fair and a little cooler Sunday.

For Chicago and vicinity, warmer and fair; brisk easterly to southerly winds. For Sunday, fair and a little cooler.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n or 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.76	76	84	S.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.76	48	62	N. W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	30.14	38	44	N.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.16	38	48	N. E.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.00	58	64	S. E.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.14	52	58	N.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.86	50	54	S. W.	Fair	
Chicago	29.98	48	52	S. E.	Rain	†
Cincinnati, O.	30.10	46	52	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Cleveland, O.	30.16	42	48	S. E.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.88	56	58	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Denver, Colo.	29.94	58	58	W.	Fair	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.72	58	66	S.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich	30.12	40	48	S. E.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.72	58	80	N.	Clear	
Dubuque, Ia.	29.80	54	54	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Duluth, Minn.	29.66	44	46	N. W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.14	40	44	S. E.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	29.98	74	78	S. E.	Clear	
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.00	44	50	S. E.	Fair	
Green Bay, Wis.	29.88	46	52	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Helena, Mont.	29.82	46	54	S. W.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	29.80	54	60	N. W.	Fair	
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.06	48	54	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.12	54	56	N.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	29.74	72	78	S. E.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	29.82	54	62	S.	Clear	
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.12	50	60	Calm.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.72	48	50	S. E.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	30.08	52	60	S. E.	Clear	
Manistee, Mich	29.94	44	46	S. E.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich.	29.80	44	46	S. E.	Rain	.02
Memphis, Tenn.	30.00	64	70	S. E.	Clear	
Miles City	29.76	48	50	N. W.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.90	46	52	S. E.	Fair	
Minnedosa	29.64	36	58	S. E.	Clear	
Montreal	30.22	32	40	N. E.	Clear	
Moorhead, Minn.	29.74	44	58	S.	Clear	†
Nashville, Tenn.	30.04	52	62	S. E.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.02	66	78	S. E.	Clear	
New York City	30.22	42	46	N. W.	Clear	
Norfolk, Va.	30.10	42	48	N.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.70	58	68	N. W.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.20	34	42	N. E.	Clear	
Pensacola, Fla.	30.02	66	74	N. E.	Clear	
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.14	42	48	N. E.	Clear	
Port Huron, Mich.	30.10	38	46	S. E.	Clear	
Rapid City, S. D.	29.82	50	58	S. E.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo.	29.94	60	66	S. E.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.76	50	56	Calm.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.06	50	54	N. W.	Clear	
Sioux City, Ia.	29.28	52	62	S. E.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	29.94	54	60	S. E.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	29.86	60	68	S. E.	Clear	
Toledo, O.	30.12	44	52	S. E.	Clear	
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.94	70	80	N.	Clear	
*Portland, Ore.	30.00	52	..	S.	Fair	.01
*San Francisco	30.08	52	..	Calm.	Clear	

*Morning reports. †Inappreciable.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 46 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 46; 10 a. m., 48; 11 a. m., 51; 12 m., 54; 1 p. m., 56; 3 p. m., 58; 6 p. m., 57. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.52; 6 p. m., 29.51.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Hamburg—Arrived, California, from New York.
Bremen—Arrived, Lahn, from New York.
Passed Scilly—Scandia, from New York for Hamburg; Werra, from New York for Bremen.
New York—Arrived, Elbe, from Bremen.
Passed Browhead—Etruria, from New York for Liverpool.
Queenstown—Arrived and proceeded, Indiana, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

DEATHS.

Death notices five lines, or less, one insertion free.

BULLOCH—Nov. 6, Walter H. Bulloch, member of Chicago Academy of Sciences and State Microscopical Society, aged 56 years. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 8, at 1:30 to Graceland, from residence, 467 S. Leavitt-st.

DAHL—At the residence of his son, H. L. Dahl, 634 La Salle-av., J. F. Dahl, aged 80 years. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Carriages to Rosehill. Minneapolis papers please copy.

FARRELL—Nov. 5, at his residence, 65 Flournoy-st., John W. Farrell, aged 49 years. Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m. by carriages to Calvary.

GROSS—Nov. 6, 1891, Mathias Gross, at the age of 66 years 11 months, at his residence, No. 418 La Salle-av. Funeral Monday, Nov. 9, at 10 a. m. to St. Joseph's Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

GROBB—Nov. 6, at the residence of her mother, No. 258 W. 14th-st., Mary, daughter of Walburga and the late Anthony Grobb, aged 32 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

HURLBUT—Nov. 5, at his residence, No. 2332 Prairie avenue, Dr. H. N. Hurlbut, aged 85 years. Friends will please accept this without further notice. Funeral from the residence, Sunday, Nov. 8, at 1 o'clock p. m. New York, Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska, and Missouri papers please copy.

KRAUTWADEL—Mrs. A. D. Krautwadel, at her residence, 110 N. Lincoln-st. Funeral notice later.

McCARTHY—Eugene, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen McCarthy, Thursday at 5 o'clock a. m. Funeral from the family residence, No. 192 South Sangamon-st., Saturday morning, Nov. 7, at 9:30, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

NELSON—At his residence, No. 3034 Wentworth-av., beloved husband of Gustava Nelson, aged 57 years 2 months and 25 days. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2 p. m., from Leo Mission Church, cor. 30th and La Salle-sts., thence to Oakwoods.

O'CONNOR—Michael O'Connor, aged 70 years, at his residence, No. 456 Center-av. Funeral Saturday, Nov. 7, at 10 a. m., to Holy Family Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary. Member of the Married Men's Sodality.

RYAN—Nov. 5, 1891, at the residence of her parents, No. 981 Spaulding-av., Annie, beloved child of Michael J. and Bridget Ryan, aged 28 years. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 8, at 9 a. m., to Church of the Blessed Sacrament, thence by cars to Calvary via C., M. & St. P. Ry. Hartford, New Britain, and Windsor Locks (Conn.) papers please copy.

TAUSIG—Nov. 6, Mr. Moritz Tausig, aged 46 years, at his residence, No. 42 Potomac-av. Funeral will be announced later.

WARREN—The funeral of ex-Ald. Francis W. Warren will leave his late residence, No. 373 Campbell avenue, Sunday, Nov. 8, at 1 o'clock sharp. Funeral services will be held at Marshfield Avenue M. E. Church near Van Buren street. Interment at Graceland.

WOLTER—Nov. 4, Lizzetta, beloved wife of Albert Wolter. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 8, at 1 o'clock p. m., from late residence, No. 335 Blue Island avenue, by carriages to Graceland.

WATSON—The funeral of Robbie L. Watson will take place from the residence of his parents, Harvey H. and Ida Watson, 8 S. Center-av., at 10:30 Saturday, Nov. 7, by carriages to Rosehill.

WIDESTRAND—Lars Peter Widestrand, of pneumonia, aged 79 years 9 months and 6 days. Funeral Sunday from Trinity Church, by carriages to Rosehill. No flowers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TIPPECANOE club will be held Saturday, Nov. 7, at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 2 o'clock, for the election of officers by ballot. All are requested to be prompt in attendance, wearing club's badge.

☞ THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Illinois Humane Society will be held at the society's rooms Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock.

☞ DR. JULIET H. SEVERANCE WILL LECTURE Sunday evening, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock, at 181 West Madison-st. Subject: "The True Healing Art."

☞ ATTENTION, EX-REGULARS OF THE United States army—Meeting Sunday at 3 p. m. at North Side Turner-Hall.

☞ REGULAR MEETING OF THEOSOPHICAL Society this evening. Room 30, Athenæum Building, Wabash and Van Buren.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR BRANCH OFFICE: $300 cash security required; fully secured by goods and cash handled. 358 Dearborn-st., Room 1006.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRY girl. Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT YOUNG LAdies; genteel employment; $7 per week. 23, 125 Dearborn-st.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
TODAY AT 2:30! —THE— TONIGHT AT 8!
STODDARD
LECTURES,
TRAVELS IN SUNNY SPAIN.
POSITIVELY LAST TIMES.
Next Week—MEXICO.
From the RIO GRANDE to the CAPITAL
Week Nov. 16—MEXICO.
The CAPITAL and THE TROPICS.
GOOD SEATS IF APPLIED FOR PROMPTLY.
Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

NIAGARA PANORAMA.
Until further notice children will be admitted free on Saturday and Sunday when accompanied by a grown person.
WABASH-AV. AND HUBBARD-COURT
Daily. Sunday 10 to 10.

STANDARD THEATER.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts. (West Side).
BILLY LESTER'S BIG SHOW.
Specialty and Comedy. Prices 10, 20, and 30c. Matinees Tues., Thurs., Sat., and Sunday.

FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
16th-st. and Michigan Boulevard.
GRAND MILITARY
Carnival AND Phantasma.
Matinee Saturday, Nov. 7th,
CHILDREN'S DAY.
An Elgin Lady's Gold Watch to be given to the most popular lady school teacher.
THE CARNIVAL
Pronounced a Grand Success.
See the Loan Art Exhibit, Curio Hall, Gypsy Camp, Japanese Village, Camera Obscura, Prismatic Fountain, etc., etc.
CONCERTS BY THE
Famous Elgin Military Band
AT EACH ENTERTAINMENT,
November 4th to 14th.
Admission to the building...............50c
Doors open every evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Matinee 1:30 o'clock.

THE AUDITORIUM.
GRAND OPERA
IN ITALIAN AND FRENCH,
Beginning Next Monday, Nov. 9,
Under the direction of HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Repertoire First Week:
Monday Evening and Saturd. Mat.—LOHENGRIN. First appearance in America of EMMA EAMES, JULIA RAVOGLI, JEAN DE RESZKE & EDWARD DE RESZKE. Wednesday Evening—ORPHEUS.
Friday Evening—SONNAMBULA. First appearance of MARIE VAN ZANDT.
PRICES—Seats $3, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1.00. Boxes $40. Box-Office open at 8:30 a. m.
SPECIAL NOTICE—A Branch Office has been established in the INTER-OCEAN BUILDING, where choice seats can be had at regular prices.

AUDITORIUM.
Press Club Lecture Course.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
COL. INGERSOLL
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AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors
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A. C. Gunter's Great Play,
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MATINEE Today.
Last Night
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CARMENCITA
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The Specialties Are All New This Week.
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The Screaming Farcical Success,
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With a Strong Company, including the Popular Dialect Comedian,
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Every evening this week. Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
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IVANHOE UP TO DATE.
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A Great Farce Comedy Entertainment.
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The Successful Dialect Actor and Sweet-Singing Comedian,
CHARLES A. GARDNER as CAPTAIN KARL.
Ladies' and Children's Matinee Today.
Tomorrow Night—The Leading Romantic Actor of the Age, ROBERT MANTELL, in CORSICAN BROS.

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Tonight at 8—Matinee Today.
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Next Sun.—Fanny Rice in A JOLLY SURPRISE.
Seats ready today.

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The only War Museum in America. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts. Open daily and Sunday from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

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16 to 20 pages	3 cents
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY NO. 1, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are hereby requested to assemble at the Asylum Sunday, Nov. 8, at 12:30 sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased Frater, Horatio Nelson Hurlbut. Carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

JOHN E. LOOMIS, E. C.
FRANK HULBURD, Recorder.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S. P. R. S.—Princes: You are requested to assemble in the Preceptory at 12 o'clock sharp, Sunday, Nov. 8, in full uniform, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased Frater, H. N. Hurlbut, 33d deg. The Consistory will leave at precisely 1 o'clock in carriages to residence, thence to Rosehill Cemetery.

GEO. W. WARVELLE, 33d Degree,
Acting Commander-in-Chief.
GIL W. BARNARD, Grand Secretary.

WAUBANSIA LODGE NO. 160, A. F. & A. M., Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st.—Emergent Communication. Members are requested to be at their hall Sunday, Nov. 8, at 11:30 a. m., to attend the funeral of Bro. W. A. Butters at 362 Ogden-av.

MORTON SIEG, W. M.
C. B. FORREST, Sec'y.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1891.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

The leading specialty in The Tribune tomorrow will be a letter from Aix-les-Bains written by Mark Twain in the same vein which brought him fame through "The Innocents Abroad." It will be profusely illustrated and will occupy a page of The Sunday Tribune.

Several new sketches of Gustave Doré will be reproduced in tomorrow's Tribune, in a review by Miss Gilder of a new life of the famous artist.

The coincidences and contrasts of the lives of Bernhardt and Rachel are sharply drawn in an illustrated article in tomorrow's Tribune.

Marshall P. Wilder, whose letter will be published in The Tribune tomorrow, says that election time, like a nightmare, is worth having for the relief when it is over.

In tomorrow's Tribune John Habberton will discuss the Briggs case and other topics from his point of vantage.

Madeleine Smith's trial for murder was much like the Maybrick case, and forms the subject of an illustrated article in tomorrow's Tribune.

A column of original poetry by Chicago authors, with dainty sketches, will be one of the attractions of tomorrow's Tribune.

The masks, heads, and faces found in the burial places of prehistoric Americans are worth knowing about. They will be written of, with illustrations, in The Tribune tomorrow.

The race between death and an insurance policy is the main feature of a true story told in tomorrow's Tribune.

M. Quad's Corner, "The Tribune Sketches," and the "Highway and Byway" columns tomorrow will be more interesting and amusing than ever.

The latest price for silver in Wall street was 94½, which is equal to a shade less than 73.1 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

The Common Council of this city passed this week two much needed ordinances. They provide that peddlers shall not be allowed to advertise their wares by making any kind of noise, and that they shall not ply their vocation Sundays. Having such regulations it is well they be observed. There has been too much noise in the streets and too much peddling on the day which some people persist in miscalling the Sabbath. It will be well if the peddlers are not allowed to look upon these ordinances as dead letters.

The New York stock market broke all along the list yesterday. On the Chicago Stock Exchange business was moderately active, and prices heavy. Sterling rates were weak yesterday, and declined enough to warrant the prediction of a resumption of gold imports. New York exchange was par to 12½ cents premium.—The leading produce markets at Chicago were active and generally higher. Wheat advanced on the foreign advices and the continued drought, and corn was improved by the active shipping demand. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed 2⅛ cents higher, May corn ⅝ cent higher, May oats ⅝ cent higher, cash rye 3 cents higher, barley firm, flax 1 cent higher, December pork 2½ cents higher, January lard 5 cents higher, and ribs steady.

The reëlection of Gov. Boies will not make him the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate next year. His victory is too plainly due to the unwillingness of a majority of the voters of Iowa to indorse the hopeless attempt to enforce prohibition in counties a decided majority of whose people are against prohibition, preferring high license. The Democrats have sense enough to see that on a free-trade platform, or on any kind of platform which did not involve the prohibition question, Mr. Boies could not carry Iowa for Governor, Vice-President, or anything else. Hence the national convention will not waste a nomination on him next year. If Cleveland is put at the head of the ticket, which seems to be settled now beyond peradventure, the second place will be given to Gray of Indiana. The State he hails from is one the Democrats *must have to win*, and they will throw away nothing which will help in securing it. With Hendricks and McDonald dead, there is no Indianian able to contest Gray's claim. If the Republicans should carry Indiana they can afford to lose New York.

It is proposed to add a couple of much needed stories to the county half of the Court-House in this city. The room is wanted and can be used to good advantage. Could not the city see its way clear to make a corresponding improvement on the west half of the block? It has about equal need for an extension, will have an increased revenue for next year, a portion of which could be applied to the work, and possibly some other expenditures could be reduced a little if required to round out the complements of funds needed to pay for two light stories. There is another reason why it would be desirable for the city to build in case the county decides on doing so. If the Clark street end were carried up by itself the result would be an unsymmetrical structure suggesting to the observer the idea of a crookback. But it would not be advisable in either case to [illegible] on top of the present buildings such a huge mass of masonry as would have been put there had the structures been run two stories higher on the old plan. More room, more light and air, and less expense should be the motto of the folks who decide on the additions spoken of. Modern notions of architecture, differing widely from those which obtained up to a few years ago, can be applied to extensions of those buildings two stories skyward as well as to the erection of brand-new ones.

WHAT WILL THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF POLICY BE?

In a month Congress will meet, and the Democrats, who are in an overwhelming majority in the Lower House, will elect the Speaker of that body without delay. There is nothing to indicate that Mr. Mills, the representative of the extreme free-trade sentiment of the modern Democracy, will not be the man. But it is too soon to say with positiveness what the Democrats will do this coming session toward defining a tariff policy on which to go into the approaching Presidential election.

In 1888 they incorporated their ideas in the Mills bill, a measure which, while it lowered some duties, left the great mass of the high duties untouched. It put wool on the free list and reduced the duties on woolens, but the duties untouched left it a much more protective law than the Walker Democratic tariff of 1846, or even the Clay tariff of 1842. The only industries which the Mills bill specially favored were Southern rice, peanuts, and "moonshiners." Had it passed the whisky revenues would have disappeared, drained off by thousands of unmolested little illicit stills. The Democrats made their campaign on Mr. Mills' bungling work and were beaten. That may discourage future attempts at the outlining of a tariff policy by the Democratic members of Congress.

It is too early also to say what view the Democratic leaders will take of the recent elections as bearing on the policy of coming out for radical free trade next year. They may decide that it will be safe to try it in New York, Massachusetts, Iowa, and Indiana, and that while it would mean certain defeat in Ohio yet whatever they did they would lose that State, which is immovably Republican in Presidential years. They may come to the conclusion that Iowa would be fair debatable ground, even though the Democracy should take issue against protection and declare that every vestige of it should be swept away, because, according to Cleveland, Mills, and Watterson, all protection is a tax on the consumer, with no compensating benefits.

But it is more than probable that when the Democrats get together at Washington this winter they will feel it incumbent on them to frame a tariff bill and put it through the House. The ease with which they can do it will act as a stimulus. The question will be then whether they will be true to their avowed principles and submit a measure taking off competitive goods the duties which they say are so harmful to the consumer, and place them on non-competitive articles. If they are sincere in saying that they are for "a tariff for revenue only," with no protection in it, they will do that. They will have to provide for raising revenue by making tea, coffee, and sugar dutiable and letting in foreign manufactures free. Mills, Watterson, and Cleveland want that done, and if the Democrats believe what they say as to the evil effect of protection they would be false to their principles if they did a jot less.

But, while the "men of principle" in the party may want a thorough-going free-trade bill, the men of expediency, the men who think it is of more importance to elect a President than to assert a doctrine, will throw cold water on the policy of going so fast and so far. The representatives of the Democratic party who met in St. Louis in June, 1888, were by no means in favor of abolishing the duties on competing goods and placing them on non-competitive ones. They said in their platform:

> Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by the reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must encourage and promote every branch of such industries and enterprises. In the interests of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws contemplated by the Democratic party should promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of necessaries of life in the home of every workingman.

The difference between the wages of American and foreign labor which existed in 1888 exists now, and amounts to one-half, and a good many Democrats may doubt the wisdom of the present Mills policy of legislating without full allowance for that enormous difference. It might not strike the Democratic workingmen favorably. In 1888 the Democrats said they wanted to cheapen the cost of "necessaries of life"—among which are tea, coffee, and sugar—"in the home of every workingman." It might seem inconsistent and might harm the party if four years later the Democracy declared in favor of making those necessaries dearer by putting revenue taxes on them.

Democrats like Gorman will have their serious doubts as to the policy of the Democratic party becoming free trade after the English model instead of a tariff reform organization with large chunks of protection in it, and it is not unlikely, therefore, that there will be a contest between the Democrats who believe free trade is right and ought to be announced as the party creed at whatever hazard and those who, while they may believe in free trade, think principle is of no consequence as compared to the spoils of office. In such a contest between principle and spoils the antecedents of that party prefer spoils every time. A leading Democratic editor said a few years ago that his party in the last analysis was an organized appetite for the spoils of office, while their avowed principles consisted of glittering generalities. And they have not changed since that graphic and truthful description of them.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

The Board of Trade of this city seems fated to have almost continuous trouble in regard to its quotations of prices made on the floor of the exchange. The question has been a burning hot one in the councils of the board at rather frequent intervals for several years, and is no nearer solution than ever. In fact it may be said to be a worse tangle now than at any other time, as the great trouble comes from within, not outside as formerly. For a long time the board tried to keep its quotations out of the bucket-shops, but with indifferent success, and about a year and a half ago it altogether dropped the official collection of those quotations, because of a ruling by the court that it could not discriminate in the distribution. A majority of the members grew tired of the clog this policy put on their business with customers outside, and it has recently been decided to resume telegraphic service from the floor on a plan which it was hoped would not directly minister to the business of the odious bucket-shops. But a member has claimed the right to send out continuous quotations as he pleases, has made arrangements therefor, and asked for an injunction to restrain the officers of the organization from interfering with him in the work, though it is suspected, if not openly charged, that such service by him would be the means of giving the bucket-shops quickly and cheaply all they want to know.

The whole question turns upon the right of the board to discriminate as to the people who shall receive telegraphic information of the price changes as fast as they occur. The court has decided it had no such right when it collected the quotations in its corporate capacity. It has now to be determined if the right exists in regard to a member of the organization. Plainly, to concede that for one would be to throw the matter open to all and thus let down the bars which it is claimed has kept the news out of the bucket-shops till too late to permit the big business they used to do by taking bets with their "customers" in regard to the course of prices on the board. It is not denied that this was sheer gambling, the material for which was furnished by an association, many of whose members believed their own business was reduced in volume by such gambling outside, and it may seem hard that the board should have no power to act in its corporate capacity for the protection of its members from the parasitical blood-sucking to which it was held they were subjected by the bucket-shops. But apparently the matter turns upon the point that the members are buying and selling the property of others at the same time that the market value of millions of dollars' worth of property held by still other parties is affected by the changes that are all the time in progress. Of course this consideration makes the question a much broader one than would the mere inquiry as to the wishes of members or the functions which can legally be exercised by their directors or other officers of the board.

GLEANINGS FROM THE ELECTION HARVEST.

The general results of the recent elections have been stated with promptness and accuracy, but in gleaning over the field many interesting features may be found. Gov. Russell of Massachusetts will be a lonesome man. Every other candidate on the Democratic State ticket was defeated. The Senate, which was a tie last year, is now stiffly Republican, and the Republican majority in the House has been increased. Thus the Governor will find himself hemmed in with a solid wall of Republicans, so that even were he disposed to resort to irregular methods he would be prevented. His surroundings are a guaranty that his administration will be a good one.

The election returns from Hamilton County, O., are good reading. In 1889, when Campbell ran against Foraker, the complete vote was 40,803 (Dem.) against 33,850 (Rep.); in 1890, Cromley against Ryan, 29,562 (Dem.) and 38,091 (Rep.); in 1891, Campbell against McKinley, 31,689 (Dem.) and 37,116 (Rep.). It will be seen that Campbell's vote this year is 9,116 less than his vote in 1889, and that McKinley's vote in 1891 is 3,556 larger than Foraker's in 1889.

The vote cast in Philadelphia Tuesday was the largest ever cast in an off-year election, it being 176,993, only 15,000 less than cast for Governor last year and 28,027 less than the Presidential vote of 1888. The Republicans did not claim over 90,000, and polled 102,166. The Democrats polled 73,660; majority, 28,506. The Prohibitionists were "not in it," having only 1,167 to fool away.

Two notable victories were achieved in Omaha and Denver. In the former, it was an uprising of good and honest citizens, regardless of politics, against boodlerism and tax-eating, and it was successful. In Denver also the people rose against a ring of Democratic boodlers which was elected last year by nearly 6,000 majority and elected every man on their ticket by pluralities ranging from 1,000 to 5,000. All of which is a strong argument for clean candidates.

In the South the results were what might have been expected. In Maryland the Democratic ticket was elected by nearly 15,000 plurality, and in Baltimore, Latrobe, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by 8,039 majority. In Virginia the Republicans followed Mahone's advice and very generally refrained from voting. The result was "an overwhelming Democratic victory," the Republicans at last accounts having but five members of the Legislature. John W. Daniel will be his own successor in the United States Senate. The election in Mississippi was "a quiet one," as no Republicans voted. In some precincts there were not half a dozen votes cast, the Democrats deeming it unnecessary to turn out so long as the Republicans were disbarred from voting by the new Constitution and discouraged by other methods peculiar to Mississippi. The reëlection of Senators George and Walthall is settled, and likewise the fate of the Subtreasury and land loan schemes.

Six of the Congressional vacancies were filled as follows: Fifth Michigan District, Charles E. Belknap (Rep.); Twenty-second New York, N. McCurtis (Rep.); Second New York, Alfred C. Chapin (Dem.); Tenth New York, Bourke Cockran (Dem.); Twelfth New York, Joseph L. Little (Dem.); and Second South Dakota, John J. Jolly (Rep.).

One of the most significant features of the election was the rout of the Alliance, or People's party. In Ohio it polled less than 12,000 out of 700,000 votes. In Iowa it had less than 15,000 out of 375,000. In Kansas it carried but one judicial district out of ten. In Nebraska it was extinguished. In South Dakota its vote fell off one-third. In the East it gave no sign. In the South it was wiped out, wherever there was an election, by the Bourbons. It is safe to say it will not enter the field as a party in 1892.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF GARFIELD'S 78,000 MAJORITY IN IOWA?

In 1888 Cleveland carried the following Iowa counties:

Allamakee,
Bremer,
Carroll,
Chickasaw,
Clayton,
Clinton,
Crawford,
Davis,
Des Moines,
Dubuque,
Fremont,
Iowa,
Jackson,
Johnson,
Lee,
Muscatine,
Palo Alto,
Plymouth,
Pottawattamie,
Scott,
Shelby.

In 1880 Garfield carried all but five of these counties, the total vote being: Garfield 46,407, Hancock 40,387; Republican majority 6,020. Of the total vote cast in those counties the Republicans polled 53.4 per cent.

In 1888 these twenty-one counties gave Harrison 48,158 votes, and Cleveland 62,465; Democratic majority 14,307. Harrison had but 43.5 per cent of the total vote. In eight years the Republicans had managed to add to their strength in these counties a majority of whose voters were against prohibition just 1,751 votes. The Democrats were 22,078 stronger.

Two years ago Boies got in these twenty-one counties 61,803 votes, while Hutchison, the Republican, got 35,577, or 36.5 per cent of the total vote. Boies' majority in those counties was 26,226. In nine years the Democratic vote had risen 21,418, and the Republican in spite of the increase in population had fallen off 10,830. In addition to the counties carried by Cleveland Boies had majorities in the following:

Audubon,
Benton,
Cedar,
Grundy,
Harrison,
Ida,
Jones,
Keokuk,
Linn,
Marion,
Tama,
Wapello,
Webster,
Winneshiek,
Woodbury.

The total vote cast for Garfield in Iowa was 183,904 and for Hancock 105,845. That cast for Hutchison in 1889 was 173,588. The Republican vote had fallen off 10,316. Boies got in 1889 180,111. That was a gain of 74,266 on Hancock's vote.

The full vote for last Tuesday's election has not been received yet, but the Boies majorities in the twenty-one Cleveland counties are known. They foot up 26,717, as against 26,226 two years ago. The Republicans made a hard fight this year, but they do not seem to have convinced the counties which prefer high license to prohibition that they ought to change their sentiments. Instead of converting any of the thirty-six counties which went against them last year they lost one of their own—Fayette. Boies is again elected Governor. This time by about 9,000 plurality. That's what has become of Garfield's 78,000 majority.

There is a lesson in the above figures for those who care to look for it.

A TRICHINA CANARD.

It is reported by cable that five "sides" of American pork examined in Germany have been found to contain trichina. Probably the report is a false one, as no such news can be found to have reached men prominent in the trade here, though they have direct cable correspondence with agents in all the principal cities. It may be set down as unqualifiedly untrue in regard to any pork meat shipped from this city under the arrangements recently made for sending pork products to Germany. The inspection here is most thorough, every animal found infected with the parasite being rigidly excluded. If any trichina have been found in pork in Germany it is much more likely to be pork of native growth or shipped from Great Britain than pork sent from the United States.

It would be foolish to claim that no trichina are ever found in hogs slaughtered at the Stock-Yards in this city. The little worms are as much at home in hogs as the tick is on the sheep, though far less numerous. But it can safely be averred that the hogs coming to this city are less infested with them than are those slaughtered further east, and that both compare favorably with the hogs raised in Europe. Here and there an animal is found to be troubled with trichina, but it is mentioned as a remarkable fact that the employés at the packing-houses have learned to recognize such a hog by looking at him while he is alive, and as a consequence hardly one in a thousand of those passed on by the inspector fails to fill a clean bill of health. It is about as easy for an expert to pick out a trichina-troubled hog as for a doctor to see that a human being is suffering from consumption. And the few that are missed by these experts are caught by the official inspectors, so that there is no room for even the shadow of a doubt in regard to the exemption of pork exported from this city. How it may be with other places in the United States cannot be stated positively, but it is fair to presume the inspection is equally rigid at all points, seeing it is conducted under the same regulations and by officials on whom is thoroughly impressed the fact that the honor of a most important industry is in their keeping. Hence the report alluded to may be branded as a lie, got up by interested parties. At least it may be so regarded till some more definite proof is furnished than that of a cablegram which gives no particulars as to time, place, or origin of the pork said to be objected to.

It has ere this been found an uphill job to change the habits of a whole people, and it is probable the Germans would continue to eat their pork raw, though the actual danger from trichina were increased tenfold. But it is a foolish practice, and on this point, if no other, they might well take an example from their neighbors, the French, who, as a rule, insist on having their food thoroughly cooked before eating it. There is to them no danger from the trichina or any other of the numerous entozoa which are often present in the apparently healthy animal organism. All these little forms of life are killed off by the temperature necessary to the cooking of flesh by any of the processes employed in the kitchen, and are thus rendered perfectly harmless, while the food is otherwise made more palatable, as well as better adapted to the action of the digestive fluid in the stomach. If the Germans would cook their food they need fear nothing in the shape of parasites in the animals raised at home, while in the case of pork exported from this country they have an absolute guarantee against evil consequences from their own folly in eating it raw. Hence there is not the slightest foundation for alarm, and the best of reason for believing that any report to the contrary is made up from whole cloth by men who want, either by fair means or foul, to prevent the inhabitants of the Fatherland from consuming the clean, healthful, nutritious, appetizing, and cheap pork offered them by the reputable packers of the United States.

THE USURPATION IN BRAZIL.

It is sudden and surprising news which comes from the young republic of Brazil. After making such an apparently auspicious start in the direction of republican government a dictator has seized the government, martial law has been established, Congress has been dissolved, the President, Da Fonseca, has proclaimed himself dictator, and there are serious outcroppings of revolution in consequence in many localities. When last year a constitutional convention was called and this year a representative Congress was assembled the hope was held out with great confidence that the republic was established on a stable basis. The Brazilians themselves boasted its permanency. They called attention to the fact that there had been no trouble in their country since its separation from Portugal and they vaunted themselves as Portuguese rather than Spaniards, and hence that they were not as impetuous and hot-blooded or as much addicted to revolutions as the latter. But now, only one year from the time they threw off the monarchical form of government, their military President proclaims himself dictator, dissolves the Congress, enforces martial law and the country is on the verge of civil war, because the Congress, which rightly should have been a check upon absolutism, has refused to submit to certain personal and absolute prerogatives claimed by the President. It is asserted on the one hand that the deplorable situation of unhappy Brazil is the outcome of Dom Pedro's plottings for a restoration of the monarchy, but this may well be doubted, since the old ex-Emperor is incapacitated both physically and mentally from engaging in any such desperate venture.

A telegram says:

> Northern Brazil is decidedly in favor of an empire, and only in Central Brazil is the republic popular. This may lead to Dom Pedro's grandson becoming chief of the State under a regency of three prominent citizens, representing the Northern, Southern, and Central provinces, and insuring the unity of Brazil.

It is much more likely that the President, finding he cannot exercise absolute power with a Congress opposed to it and under a republican form of government, has seized the reins of government, having the army and navy on his side, and will retain the dictatorship until a Congress has been organized which will be subservient enough not to oppose his ambitions and not to interfere with his exercise of personal power, which would be as far as possible from the republican idea. In that case dictatorship means revolution and civil strife and must end in serious disaster.

The situation is a deplorable one in a double sense. It is unfortunate that Brazil is confronted with the prospects of civil war just at a time when the way had been cleared for a great reciprocal trade with this country to the mutual benefit of both countries, and the future appeared bright and prosperous. Again, it is setting a bad example and hurts the principle of a republican form of government in those countries which are rapidly moving forward to secure it. It will be argued by the occupants of thrones that the monarchical form of government alone secures peace, order, and prosperity, that the people are the happiest when their interests are guarded by a personal sovereign, and that absolute power protects them from the schemes of ambitious adventurers within and from the invasions of enemies without the nation. They will point to Brazil and, comparing its present distracted condition with its long and prosperous experience during the reign of Dom Pedro, will strengthen their argument. The people of the United States will deeply deplore the unhappy situation which has been forced upon the Brazilians and this attempt of Da Fonseca to play the rôle of Balmaceda. They will deplore the interference with trade, for it would be more profitable to supply that country with flour than with powder, but still more will they deplore what now looks like a failure of the republican form of government in the largest, richest, and most powerful of the South American States. The Portuguese of Brazil do not seem to differ essentially from the Spaniards of the other States.

WIDENING THE RIVER.

It is announced that the West Chicago Street railway company has arranged to temporarily widen the river by excavating along the west bank between Van Buren and Jackson streets. This is to be done for the purpose of furnishing the required channel for navigation during the construction of the east half of the tunnel under the river at Van Buren street. The land to be used belongs, or is claimed to belong, to the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad, and it is agreed to replace the dock line just as it is at present at the completion of the tunnel.

The first part of the action decided upon is worthy of warm commendation. The latter portion of the program might be much improved upon. The widening, proposed to be temporary, ought to be made permanent. It will be absolutely necessary to widen the stream at several points ere long for drainage purposes, and one of the worst of these points is at Jackson street, the present channel not permitting half enough flow to comply with the requirements of the Drainage act. It would be idle to restore that dock line and then have to remove it again within a year or two. It may be remembered that under the administration of Mayor Roche Controller Burley showed that the dock line along the west side of the river from Madison street south had been encroached upon, in some places to a distance of many feet. Now is just the time to take up that subject, and see what the rights of the city are in the premises. If it can be proved that the present occupants have no right to the tract about to be excavated, or to only a part of it, the city authorities would be derelict in their duty not to insist upon the vacation being made permanent. On the other hand, if it be ascertained that the railroad company is the actual owner of the area it could be purchased on cheaper terms than if the dock line were previously restored. In either event it would be much better to make a settled job of the matter now than to throw it over to some future time when a large amount of work would have to be undone.

The city authorities should at once proceed to abolish that abortive attempt at a bridge over the river at Canal street. It is not in use, and is practically unusable, being away down in the mud, besides an obstruction to navigation, as decided at Washington. It should be taken down right away and thus avoid the expense of $5,000 a month in which the city will be fined under the act of last year unless the obstacle be removed within a reasonable time. Not a day should be lost in beginning the work of demolition, and thereby showing that the present administration declines to shoulder the responsibility for the blunders of its predecessor. It would be well if all the burdens entailed by the Cregier régime could be got rid of as easily as this can be put out of the way.

Able Democratic Editor (at 1 a. m.)—"What is the very latest from Ohio?"

Assistant—"It's gone overwhelmingly Republican."

Able Democratic Editor (rising to the emergency)—"Cut that column and a half editorial on 'The Lesson of the Election' down to six inches."

Persons who wish to become members of the highest Masonic lodge in the world will have to come to Chicago to join it.

If the Indianians hanker for a nearer relationship to Chicago they must move over into Illinois.

Hiram Abiff would have been a proud and happy man if he could have seen the laying of that copestone yesterday.

Kansas has a Union Labor organ or two in every county. This seems to explain the scattering nature of the Union Labor vote in that State.

One of the most melancholy features of the election is that Mr. Matt Quay considers himself personally vindicated by the result in Pennsylvania.

The Macomb *Eagle* nominates the Hon. Bill Neece for Governor. A ticket headed by Scott Wike for President and the immortal statesman from Macomb for Governor would carry Pike, Schuyler, and Fulton Counties by the most tremendous majorities ever heard of.

Portraits of Robert Bonner show him to be the possessor of a head as round as a bullet. As a judge of horseflesh and an accumulator of skekels, however, Mr. Bonner's head is phenomenally and conspicuously level.

In the case of the Kansas City man who tried to commit suicide a few days ago while suffering from melancholy brought on by reading Bulwer's novels there is something mystifying. We incline to the opinion there is a mistake somewhere. It wasn't Bulwer he had been reading. It was Anthony Trollope.

The editor of the *Timberman* speaks in high terms of a Texas gentleman with whom he "companionated" for some time. Doubtless the two Sundayed together occasionally and conversationed often.

Solomon's Temple was a grand and wonderful building, but when its copestone was laid there were no persons standing in the streets in front of it reading the full details of the exercises, speeches and all, in the papers, and wondering what was the matter with the procession and if it wasn't nearly time for the exercises to begin. They were old fogies in Solomon's time.

The Labrador duck is believed to be extinct. To become extinct is the happiest fate that can overtake any North American game bird.

Write it "Chicago, Ill.," as heretofore.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Not Always.

Agent for Charitable Enterprise (with subscription paper)—"But you believe, sir, in our cause, and a man's money always goes with his convictions."

Iowa Man (with sad, far-away look in his eye)—"That doesn't follow. My convictions are with the Republicans and my money has gone to the Democrats."

Reward of Merit.

"Jacobs," said the managing editor of the great daily paper, wearily, "what is the name of our man down at Squareville?"

"His name is Bohackus," answered the assistant.

"How much are we paying him?"

"Something like $40 a month."

"Raise his salary 50 per cent," said the managing editor. "That is all, Jacobs. You can go."

Mr. Bohackus of Squareville was the only one of several hundred telegraphic correspondents who had not begun his special telegram to the *Daily Thunderbolt* the night before in these words: "The election here passed off quietly."

Not at All Strange.

"Isn't it strange," observed Banks, as he took off his mackintosh, "that this rain came up so suddenly? There wasn't a cloud in the sky an hour ago."

And Rivers, who had come down-town without his umbrella for the first time in six weeks and had a brand-new plug hat on his head, stood by the window with his hands in his pockets and looked gloomily at the pelting rain outside and thought hard, bitter, wicked thoughts, and said it wasn't at all strange—he knew exactly why it had rained, begad!

The Desired Information.

"Aw—Miss Rhea," he said, "may I awsk why you—aw—retain that 'h' in your name?"

"To show ze world, possesblee," she answered, with a charming smile, "zat I am not—wot you call it, eh?—a cockney."

PERSONALS.

Wong Chin Foo, the Chinese journalist of New York, was arrested election day on a charge of illegal registration.

James G. Blaine Jr. has entered the service of the Pennsylvania railroad company and is connected with the foreign ticket department at the general office.

George Kennan has cleared $75,000 from his writings and lectures on the Russian exile system. Last season he traveled over 50,000 miles on his lecture tour and spoke 200 times.

Prof. James J. Vaughn of Norwalk, Conn., has a new theory about earthquakes, which, he asserts, do not originate in the interior, but on the surface of the earth. There were a few last Tuesday that confirm this view.

Senator Vest says in view of the results of the late elections: "The logic of the situation points to Cleveland as our standard-bearer for the Presidency. The tariff will be the issue and Cleveland its champion. He was never so strong politically as he is now."

D. R. Anthony of the Leavenworth *Times* has wearied of his year's flirtation with the People's party of Kansas and returns to his old political associations, fully convinced that the new movement has had its day, and that Kansas is good next year for 80,000 Republican majority.

Dr. Reardon sailed from Queenstown Sunday for New York, bringing with him a large wreath of ivy and laurel from the grave of Parnell. This with violets and shamrocks gathered near Cork is sent by the women of Cork to be exhibited at a Parnell memorial service and afterward presented to Parnell's mother.

William J. Haines of St. Louis is a rare old man of 103 years, with an experience as a soldier in two wars, as an engineer on an African slave-trader, and as a pioneer locomotive engineer on the Missouri Pacific railroad. Mr. Haines is an extremely well-preserved centenarian, with an erect figure, and firm step that belie his years. Until he was 100 he earned his own living.

Recent German papers contain long interviews with Privy Councilor Wermuth, who recently returned from Chicago to Berlin, where he was sent by the government to look after German interests at the World's Fair. Herr Wermuth speaks in flattering terms of his treatment in Chicago, and expresses great satisfaction over the prospects of the Exposition. Americans, he thinks, have been generous in the allotment of space to Germans.

Secretary Foster is not an extemporaneous speaker, all his speeches being delivered from carefully prepared manuscripts. There was one occasion in his Gubernatorial campaign of 1881 when the manuscript of the speech he was to deliver at Alliance was checked through in a valise to Pittsburg by mistake. The result was that the Secretary's voice gave out "owing to the fearful demands made on it during the campaign," and the speech at Alliance was left unspoken.

The late Gov. Morehouse of Missouri was a man of many unostentatious charities. Shortly before his death he walked into the place of business of a friend in Maryville, Mo., and said: "See here, old Mrs. Ford needs $100 to pay for repairs on her house. Now, old Doc Ford, when living, gave you and me our start in life and put us in the way of making a great deal of money. Let's help the old lady out. Here's my check for $50." The other check was promptly forthcoming, and the widow's embarrassment was relieved.

FREE SILVER IN OHIO.

Savannah *News* (Dem.): Probably the uncertain attitude of the Democratic party in that State on the silver question had something to do with it.

Kansas City *Star* (Ind.): The Democrats put a free coinage plank in their Ohio platform and lost. They left out the heresy in New York and Massachusetts and won. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

New York *World* (Dem.): The one issue that hurt Campbell most was the surrender of a meager majority of his party in the State, against his own wishes and against the *World's* warning, to the free-coinage folly.

Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.): Well, the Ohio Democrats have experimented with the free silver issue, and it is in order to ask how they like the outcome. American tin seems to have wiped up the floor pretty well with free silver.

New York *Press* (Rep.): What little was heard of the Democratic blunder in adopting a free coinage plank was in the way of Gov. Campbell's half repudiating it. The Democrats of the Buckeye State have been flat money advocates for twenty-five years.

Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.): The defeat of the Democrats in Ohio and in every State where free silver was allowed to form a prominent issue in the campaign settles the fate of any Western or free silver candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.): It may be too soon to say without qualification what caused the defeat of Gov. Campbell in Ohio, but there is small risk in asserting that the position taken by the Democrats in favor of free coinage of short-weight silver dollars did more than all else to bring it about. There is cumulative proof of the folly of the Ohio platform in the result of the voting in Massachusetts and in New York, where the position of the Democracy against unlimited silver coinage was made clear and unambiguous. The Democrats of Ohio, by putting themselves in a false position on the silver question, have lost not only their State—they have lost the chance of naming the next President of the United States.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Labor Question—"Are you going to get up and make the fire?"—*Texas Siftings.*

In the Irish elections they pole the eyes and nose before a vote is taken.—*Binghamton Republican.*

A man never has so great a trouble as when he has one he can't blame on any one else.—*Atchison Globe.*

It is easier to forgive enemies we have worsted than enemies who have worsted us.—*New York Herald.*

"They say Robinson has water on the brain." "Where did he get it?" "What—the water?" "No—the brain."—*Life.*

Bass says that there have been so many lies told during the campaign that it is almost impossible for a man to get credit at a tailor's shop.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Strange, but true," mused the victim of untoward events, "that crooked management too often produces straightened circumstances."—*Baltimore American.*

Singleton—"I am suffering dreadfully, cutting my wisdom teeth, you know." Doubledup—"Don't say! I didn't cut mine till after I was married."—*Kate Field's Washington.*

Insurance Solicitor—"Well, doctor, have you examined this new client?" Doctor—"I hadn't thought it necessary. You see, I've been treating him for the last seven years." I. S.—"That's enough, doctor. If he survived that he must be a man of wonderful vitality."—*Boston Courier.*

AFTERTHOUGHTS.

Burlington *Hawkeye* (Rep.): What will the next National Republican convention do with the Hon. William McKinley? He is going to be a very conspicuous man in popular thought.

Detroit *Tribune* (Rep.): These significant events foreshadow the utter rout of the Democracy in this State in 1892 and the complete and permanent redemption of Michigan from the disgrace of squawbuck domination.

Memphis *Avalanche* (Dem.): So much has been gained and made fast that the day is one for thanksgiving and praise, and for vows of greater zeal, in order that a year hence the harvest may fulfill the glorious promise.

Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.): It was a very clean job that the Republicans of Ohio did yesterday. Everything was gathered in, and the State shines like a piece of American tin in comparison with New York and Massachusetts.

Springfield *Register* (Dem.): It will keep the issue of the McKinley robber tariff squarely before the people, and will line the party of reform in battle array for a grand victory in 1892 with "Cleveland and Palmer" or "Cleveland and Boies" as the standard bearers.

Milwaukee *Journal* (Dem.): The lesson of the election is easily read. It says New York is safe for the Democratic party and that Massachusetts can be carried by a good Democratic candidate for President on a tariff reform and sound money platform.

Detroit *News* (Ind.): The result in the State of Iowa is the most significant of all in one important respect. It should indicate to the Democrats of the whole country that their real hopes for future power lie not in the East but in the purely agricultural States of the West.

Milwaukee *News* (Ind.): Grover Cleveland has no cause to rejoice over the returns from Ohio. They do not seem an unerring indication that his surrender to Tammany was all that was needed to make the road to the White House in 1892 one of triumph and strewn with roses.

Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.): A subject for congratulation is the triumph of sound finance in Ohio and Kansas, under Republican auspices. And, indeed, in Massachusetts both parties stood upon sound financial platforms. The results yesterday are useful as object lessons for 1892.

Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.): In general the set of the tide seems once more to be favorable to the Republicans, and to encourage the belief that, with another year to show still further the wholesome effects of the Republican policy upon the business interests of the country, a Republican President and Congress will be elected in 1892.

Davenport *Democrat* (Dem.): In the making of Presidential slates, which will be in order from this time forward, the Governor of Iowa must be considered not only a possibility, but as a certain probability. From this time on Boies and the Presidential ticket of 1892 will be inseparably linked.

New York *World* (Dem.): The fact remains that, with all the Democratic impulse due to pervasive popular disappointment over the loss of the World's Fair and to the indignities heaped on New York by Platt and his Republican associates, the city fails by 10,000 to record against Platt's man the majority it gave against Miller in 1888.

Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.): Outside of the pivotal contest in Ohio and the local one in Pennsylvania the elections yesterday weigh rather heavily in the Democratic scale. But the significance of the results on national politics is rendered practically a cipher from the fact that they were due ether to local issues or to the personality of the candidates.

POSSIBLE RESULTS.

Indianapolis *Journal:* Keep your eye on William McKinley in 1896.

Rochester *Democrat* (Rep.): With one jump Flower has become an E. P. C.—an eligible Presidential candidate.

New York *Press* (Rep.): With the increased Democratic majority in Maryland Senator Gorman is not to be sneezed at as a Presidential possibility.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): Either Harrison or McKinley will be nominated to carry out the blockhead policy, and either will be beaten out of sight.

Springfield *Register* (Dem.): Gov. Russell of Massachusetts is a Vice-Presidential possibility. Palmer and Russell wouldn't make a bad combination.

Buffalo *Express* (Rep.): Pattison's Presidential boom is laid low. So is Campbell's. Russell, Flower, and Boies loom up as interesting possibilities.

Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.): Looks very much at this writing like Blaine and McKinley for 1892. What an old-fashioned revival of Republicanism that would bring.

Cincinnati *Gazette* (Rep.): The shadow of this same master hand even now looms loftily above the dust of political strife. It is the hand of James G. Blaine.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* When the excitement dies away and people are able to adjust their minds to the situation we shall hear no more about Mr. Cleveland, except as a reminiscence.

Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.): It means, moreover, the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. The logic of the situation should now make McKinley of Ohio the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Davenport *Leader* (Dem.): There is no question that the next Governor of Ohio will now stand out as a powerful rival of Blaine and Harrison in the coming race for the Presidential nomination.

Detroit *Free Press* (Dem.): Cleveland and Boies? It does not seem unlikely at this writing.—To B. H. and J. G. B., Washington, D. C.: Deal me a hand, if you please. W. McKinley Jr., Canton, O.

Milwaukee *Journal* (Dem.): There appears to be general acquiescence in the opinion that the elections of Tuesday make certain the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency next year.

Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.): Campbell's Presidential star is extinguished and Pattison's light does not shine far beyond the boundaries of his own State. The McKinley planet is the one that is in the ascendant.

Kansas City *Times* (Dem.): New York's Republican "child of destiny" is out of the way, but a new luminary has arisen on the party sky, and Harrison is more miserable than ever, while Blaine—well, look out for that predicted letter.

Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.): One man apparently buried without the hope of resurrection is President Harrison. It is now next to certain that the Republican candidate for President next year will be either James G. Blaine or William McKinley.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): If the result in Ohio had been different only two men would be prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican Presidential nomination. These are Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine. William McKinley must now be added to the roll.

New York *Evening Post* (Mug.): The first result of yesterday's elections will probably be the election of Mr. Mills as Speaker of the House. He has earned this distinction by his boldness in suppressing the silver agitation wherever he could no less than by his labors for tariff reform. The next result will probably be the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency.

Boston *Traveller* (Rep.): If previous to the voting of yesterday Gov. Campbell of Ohio and Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania were Democratic Presidential possibilities they are so no longer. New York takes its old place as the dominant State in determining Democratic nominations; David B. Hill is safely shelved in the United States Senate. Tammany is triumphant, and Grover Cleveland has not swallowed the Tammany tiger for nothing.

WHAT AILED IOWA.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): The people of Iowa have now twice pronounced against prohibition, and they will punish by every means within their power the continuous and persistent disregard of their plainly expressed will.

Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.): The result in Iowa can be traced directly to the unpopularity of prohibition. It has signally failed to check the traffic in liquor and has simply substituted speak-easies and unlawful selling for licensed saloons.

Ottumwa *Courier* (Rep.): It will not remove, however, the question of saloon politics. That question with the saloon licensed to do business legally in the State will thrust itself into every city election and create an endless amount of annoyance on every public question.

Davenport *Democrat* (Dem.): The verdict just declared means that Iowa has had enough of prohibition, just as the vote of one year ago said the people of Iowa had seen enough of protection. The other issues in the campaign were all incidental to that of the decree for local option and high license.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): The returns from Iowa show that the fool-killer has not been earning his wages in that State. He should get his work in on that large class of Republicans who elect Democrats by voting for Prohibitionists. Earth is not half good enough for such men and Heaven is waiting for them.

Bloomington *Pantagraph* (Rep.): The prohibition issue was the leading one, and all who were disaffected toward the law drifted naturally to the support of Gov. Boies, the Democratic candidate. Thousands of Republicans who will support their party in the national election voted with the Democrats because they favor the substitution of a license system as a means of regulating the liquor traffic in the large cities.

Keokuk *Gate City* (Rep.): If the Democrats have the Governor we hope they have the Legislature in both Houses. We want to see them deal with the prohibitory law. The Republicans would be powerless, and we would be glad to see the Democrats take the law out of the Republican way, as the Republicans cannot do it. We would willingly run the risk of seeing the Democrats Michiganize Iowa for the pleasure we would have in their having to take prohibition out of Iowa or else refuse to do it.

Illinois State Journal (Rep.): The result in the Hawkeye State is by no means unexpected. The old reliable German Republicans determined long ago that no party subscribing to the prohibition dogma should receive their support. They served warning to that effect two years ago when Boies was elected Governor. The warning was not heeded. In point of fact a gage of defiance was thrown down by the open espousal of prohibition doctrine in the party platform. The result may be read in the returns of Tuesday night.

Keokuk *Constitution* (Dem.): The cowardice of the Republican officeholders and office-seekers has led them to sacrifice Iowa interests in order that their own selfish ends might be served. They have truckled to a faction of fanatics who would ruin the State for the triumph of an unreasonable fad. The people have spoken again in thunder tones. Will the warning be heeded? Will they get it into their heads that the people can no longer be fooled and trifled with? Prohibition and cranks are not in it any longer in Iowa.

Omaha *Bee* (Rep.): In the reëlection of Gov. Boies the people of Iowa have again rendered a verdict against prohibition. It will not be questioned that this was the real and vital issue of the campaign, and the popular judgment again so plainly and unmistakably declared ought to convince the Republican party of the folly, almost criminal from a political point of view, of its position on this question. Republican adherence to prohibition will inevitably make Iowa a Democratic State, not only in off years but in all years.

THREATENS THE THRONE

THE PORTUGUESE MONARCHY IN DANGER OF DESTRUCTION.

Growing Signs of Radical Unrest Disturb the Government at Lisbon—The McCarthyites Win the Election in Cork—Mr. Gladstone Is Asked to Disclose His Home Rule Plans—Italian People Pleased at the Prospect of Reciprocity with France.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Lisbon states that the Portuguese Government is seriously concerned at the growing signs of republican and radical unrest. The feeling that the present régime is unsafe and that there are volcanic forces smoldering beneath the monarchical form of government dominates the court and the aristocracy. It is now pretty well known that the Spanish and Portuguese extremists, who until recently were led by mere dreamers and impracticables, have of late become better organized, with men of practical ability and definite aims at their head. The dream of a united Iberian republic is less rosy than it was in the days of oratory and mystery, but the danger to the monarchy is all the greater. A practical plan of action, reduced to writing, is being promulgated throughout the peninsula and receiving many adherents. The Lisbon authorities have informed the government at Madrid of the altered condition of the seditious movement, but the warning is treated with indifference, the Spanish dynasty feeling secure while the boy King lives, so great is the feeling of loyalty everywhere displayed. Hence in spite of the Barcelona outbreaks no serious alarm is felt by the government at Madrid. But at Lisbon the danger is considered too great to be ignored. There is a report current that Ruy Zorilla, the redoubtable Republican leader, has recently, in the guise of a commercial traveler, visited the chief towns of Portugal, while it was understood that he was sojourning in Paris. He is said to have had much influence in organizing and inspiring the Radicals. It is known that a plot was recently unearthed at the Town of Elvas, near the Spanish frontier, which has caused the authorities much anxiety. A loyal sergeant warned the commander of the district that a certain corporal was a Republican agitator. The Colonel advised the Lisbon army authorities, and was ordered to keep a close watch on the suspected man. The result was the discovery that the corporal had frequent mysterious talks with several sergeants, and that they together visited a house in the suburbs of the place. The men were suddenly arrested at the barracks, and blank forms emblazoned with the insignia of the "Portuguese Republic," together with various other documents showing their disloyal purpose, were found in their possession. Upon evidence thus gathered several sergeants, a Captain, and even a Major were subsequently arrested, and more damaging documents were found. A third series of arrests followed, including several women.

CORK CARRIED BY FLAVIN.

The Presence of Troops at the Polls Prevents Serious Riots.

CORK, Nov. 6.—At the close of the polling this evening Mr. Flavin was credited with the victory. The poll boxes were escorted from the outlying districts by troops and police. The counting of the ballots will commence in the morning. The polling was heavy. Even the lame and the blind were sought out and brought up to the polling places. It has been noticeable that in the many altercations between the priests and the Parnellites the women in most cases sided with the priests. Mr. William O'Brien received an ovation from the women, who presented him with flowers, and even divested themselves of their shawls for him to walk upon. The supporters of Flavin claim a majority of 1,200 for him, while the Parnellites believe they carried the election by a majority of 100.

The election was for a successor in Parliament to the late Charles Stewart Parnell, who represented Cork City in the House of Commons. The Parnellite candidate was Mr. John E. Redmond, late member of Parliament for North Wexford, who resigned the latter seat in order to contest Cork City. Mr. Redmond is now the acknowledged successor of Mr. Parnell in the leadership of that wing of the Irish party. The McCarthyite candidate was Mr. Martin Flavin, a butter merchant of this city. So much has already been said about the bitter political campaign fought here during the last two weeks that it is only necessary to recall the fact that the full power, weight, and influence of the priests are with the McCarthyites. The priests have made a house to house canvass of the voters, following immediately after the Parnellite canvassers, and threatening the electors with all sorts of horrible things if they voted for Mr. Redmond or failed to vote for Mr. Flavin.

In order to avert possible disorder the polls were strongly guarded by squads of police, who had come prepared for any emergency. The early morning voters were few in number and did not attract any more than ordinary attention. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the polling became brisk and people generally began to warm up to the occasion. That period here is the workman's breakfast hour, and consequently large numbers of them took advantage of that interval of rest to deposit their ballots. Many priests were stationed about the booths, mingling with the voters and giving them final instructions or admonitions or making final appeals before they entered the polling booths. Both sides early this morning were confident of victory, the McCarthyites being most confident, as an unbiased summing up of the situation gave them a prospective majority of 900. The Irish leaders throughout the early part of the day were driving from house to house in jaunting cars, cheering flagging voters, encouraging the weak-hearted, appealing fervidly to those still considered to be "on the fence."

In addition to these precautions taken by the police authorities the military commander of this district has taken extraordinary steps to meet any kind of an uprising or to restore order under the most desperate circumstances. The whole of the garrison of Cork and of the adjacent fortifications are confined to barracks and are there held under arms. The troops will so remain until all possibility of serious rioting has vanished.

As the day wore on matters became more lively and consequently more interesting. There were several exciting scenes in Northwest Cork where the continual squabbling going on between the priests and the Parnellites were the main features of the attraction. Some idea of the manner in which the McCarthyites' operations were carried on can be gathered from the fact that over twenty priests were stationed about the polling-booth in that (the northwest) section of Cork. A cloud of trouble was hovering over that district. The police were the first to take the alarm. They heard the rumbling of a coming storm and so informed police headquarters. Shortly afterwards there was a movement of troops, and people were cheered by the sight of a strong detachment of infantry, the fifers and drummers playing "The British Grenadiers," marching to the troubled district. Upon arrival there the officer in charge of the detachment surrounded the polling-booth, drove back the disorderly element, and posted his men so that they would be ready to protect the voters en route to the polling-booth.

Both sides agree that Flavin has won the election by at least 1,000 majority. Quiet reigns everywhere. The followers of Redmond are despondent. Large bodies of police are posted everywhere in fear of disturbance of the peace.

CRISIS IMPENDING IN RUSSIA.

Millions of Peasants Are Starving—Ten Banks Are Embarrassed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—The Governor of the Province of Nijni Novgorod declares that throughout that province all supplies of provisions have been exhausted; that the peasants will soon be without food; and that 1,600,000 pounds of grain will be required, the greater part of which must be imported. The difficulty of transportation will render the giving of timely help almost impossible. The commander of the Trans-Caspian army corps has ordered that all fragments left by the soldiers be made into biscuits and sent to the famine districts. Many notables and members of the foreign colonies in Moscow are contributing freely to the famine fund. The condition of the St. Petersburg money market is causing grave apprehension. There are in circulation rumors affecting the stability of ten banking houses, some of which were considered the soundest in the city.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HAND IS SEEN.

Liberals Demand That He Make Clear His New Home Rule Scheme.

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LONDON, Nov. 6.—An authorized explanation sent to the Gladstonian papers anent the Liberal leader's share in the Boulogne negotiations will only serve to confirm the suspicion that Mr. Gladstone's old parliamentary hand has been once more working in darkness in trying to win the adhesion of the solid Irish party, while keeping the terms of the bargain secret. Mr. O'Brien's statements are declared by the Liberal leaders to be absurd misrepresentations. It is absolutely denied that the Liberal leaders gave Mr. McCarthy or any other negotiator any assurance as a basis for a secret covenant. There was no such covenant, it is said, and everything Mr. Gladstone said or did was meant to be published as from the housetops.

These official denials are so wrapt up in verbal quibbles as to be deprived of the force inherent in a direct and honest contradiction. Thus, Mr. O'Brien's proposed secret agreement, whilst it is declared that it was never made to Gladstone, is admitted to have been made to Mr. Morley and to have been rejected. Further, the Gladstone interview with the Boulogne deputation is denied. Mr. Gladstone declined, it is said, to see the deputation, but he saw Mr. McCarthy, to whom he gave no fresh assurances. What Mr. O'Brien called secret assurances simply meant Mr. Gladstone's indorsement of the public statements of Mr. Morley in pledging the Liberals to give the Irish Legislature control of the police and power to deal with the land question. These disclaimers in themselves prove that Messrs. Gladstone and Morley had secret communications with Messrs. O'Brien, Dillon, and McCarthy during the Boulogne negotiations. But the Liberals have reason to fear, while the Conservatives exult over the prospect of further revelations. The document which Mr. McCarthy produced at Boulogne as one embodying Mr. Gladstone's latest assurances was only one of several communications from the Liberal leaders. Mr. O'Brien holds some of these communications, which Messrs. Harrington and Redmond challenge him to publish. It is not probable, however, that Mr. O'Brien will disclose them as long as the alliance with the Liberals exists.

The widow of Mr. Parnell has other of these communications, and it is now expected that they will come to light as soon as her recovery enables her to take part in the defense of Mr. Parnell and to strike his enemies. The exigencies of the position created by the disclosures is keenly felt by the Liberals, and confirms the general party demand that Mr. Gladstone shall, at the earliest opportunity, make a clear statement of his revised home-rule scheme. Unionists revel in the personal criticisms of the leaders on each side of the Cork election contest. Mr. Redmond describes Mr. O'Brien as acting the part of a bogus peace-maker and fighting for his own hand.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN RECIPROCITY.

The Abolition of Differential Duties by France Gives Satisfaction.

ROME, Nov. 6.—The news from Paris that the council of Ministers has decided to abolish the differential duties now levied in France against Italian products has given the greatest satisfaction to the people of Italy. This measure has been taken even before the new tariff laws are to go into force, not only for economical reasons, but also as a proof that France desires hereafter the most cordial relations with Italy. The importance of this measure to the agriculturists of Italy can hardly be overestimated. France had been for many years their chief customer, until the beginning of the tariff war, which is now to cease, and the sudden closing of her market, especially to Italian wines, added seriously to the crisis that has produced so much misery during the last few years.

The wine crop of 1891 is now about completed. Reports from every part of the country testify to its abundance and to its excellent quality. It is even said that in many sections it will be almost an impossibility to provide the casks and barrels necessary for its transportation. With a ready market for this enormous crop, and with crops of cereals considerably above the average, Italy ought during the coming year to enter upon a new period of prosperity.

The health of the Pope continues to be excellent, and notwithstanding his 84 years seems to be as flourishing as for a long time past. He feels keenly the situation in which he has been placed by the unfortunate incidents of the Pantheon, but there is no truth whatever in the rumored intention of quitting Rome. Much disappointment has been felt in Vatican financial circles at the extremely meager result of the offerings of Peter's pence from England, the amount being only about £500 sterling.

LONDON MARKETS ARE DULL.

Americas Open Firm but Afterward Drop a Point or Two.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Markets were dull today and the tone was rather disposed to be weak. Americans opened firm at New York parities, but afterwards lost about ⅛ per cent, which was recovered when New York prices arrived, only to be lost again in the street. St. Pauls and Erie seconds were well bought on the declines, but Missouri, Kansas and Texas shares were offered freely down to 16⅛ and Ohio and Mississippi to 21⅛. The Paris settlement has been finished with but one failure and Berlin was disposed to make light of Hirschfeld & Wolff's failure, the liabilities being stated at £500,000, almost entirely due to wealthy clients. It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Russian finance ministry has opened negotiations with the Bank of France for the purchase of silver bullion sufficient to coin 100,000,000 rubles. A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that before the issue of the latest interdicts there were disturbances at various frontier stations and ports owing to attempts by the populace to prevent exports. The export of wheat is likewise giving rise to trouble and is also being officially interfered with, owing to the prohibition against mixing rye with cargoes exported. It is also feared at Odessa that the export of coal will have to be discontinued on account of the ships not being able to obtain return cargoes. A ukase prohibiting the exportation of wheat may be expected shortly, contrary to the wish of the Finance Minister, who favors an export duty as high as two rubles. The prohibition is insisted upon by the Czar, as difficulty is found already by the government providing seed for next year's crop. Perhaps the strongest indication that the prohibition of an export duty is impending is the usual semi-official denial from St. Petersburg which was forthcoming in turn in regard to rye, to oats, and to ear cereals and is now circulated in regard to wheat in the English midland counties.

LOSSES AT SANDRINGHAM.

The Prince of Wales Is Having the House Repaired in Haste.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The fire at Sandringham has been subject of general regret among all classes of the community not only because of the immense popularity of the Prince and Princess of Wales, but because of the beauty of the house. Everybody, too, knows how fond the royal owners are of their country seat, which is really their home, and offers attractions which cannot fail to appeal to the heart of every Englishman in a way a house in London never can—for all its supposed advantages Marlborough House cannot compare with the Norfolk establishment. The damages have been estimated at about £10,000, and already the repairs have begun and are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Her Royal Highness will return next month, by which time it is expected the repairs will have been completed and everything be ready for her reception. The Princess is especially fond of dispensing the ceremony of her country house just like any other gentlewoman, and so when any intimate friend comes to stay with her or any guest to whom she particularly wants to show a mark of favor she drives to the station in her dog-cart, handling the ribbons with her own fair hands, and after a kindly greeting drives the lucky individual home.

QUARRELING OVER LONDON TRACKS.

To Use or Not to Use the Thames Embankment for Tramways.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The old fight as to whether street-cars shall be permitted on the Thames embankment is once more becoming a burning question. It is a pretty little quarrel as it stands, for it has divided Londoners into two parties more sharply defined than ever the Whigs and Tories were.

The unofficial position of Queen's reporter in Parliament is at present vacant. Her Majesty requires a special report of the proceedings whenever they are of the slightest interest. She probably could get them as full as she wants in the *Times* or the *Standard*, but, of course, if she relied on these papers for her information she would be on a par with any of her subjects who could afford that humble but heavy coin—one penny—for the *Standard*, or the same amount for the hire of the *Times*. This would never do, and besides it would necessitate the abolishing of a nice little office.

STILL TALKING UNIVERSAL PEACE.

The Peace Congress Discusses Various Methods of Abolishing War.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Nov. 6.—In the peace congress M. Gaillard proposed an amendment to Stanhope's motion of yesterday that the conference be constituted a bureau for the purpose of examining all questions hostile to peace. Sig. Imbriani protested against the popular element being excluded from the conference of the congress. He said peace was nothing if not sustained by the people. Imbriani was called to order by Gaillard, who declared that Stanhope had signified acceptance of his amendment, but had changed his mind. The speaker supported the amendment, saying that Stanhope's proposition was not worth voting on, being merely an arrangement for next year's session. France had least interest in the peace congress. At Passy he was jeered at when he suggested mediation; and the most influential men of France were hostile to that idea. The speaker referred to the consequence of the burdens accumulating in Europe through standing armies while other continents were increasing in wealth and population. Barth, a German, said that Germans did not consider an international organization useful—that was not the real work they had to do. They must all rather do what they could in their own country. All hate war, but none wish to be dependent on the love of peace of another nation. They should endeavor to banish the phrase "national patriotism," for national patriotism is only national flattery. They must endeavor to influence the press, which is lacking in the idea of its responsibility, and fearing ennui coquette with European war because peace is uninteresting. Stanhope accepted Gaillard's amendment and the President put the proposition to adopt the first article, but the vote was indecisive, and the congress adjourned in great confusion. Imbriani and the Radicals still insist upon the discussion of the nationality question.

SIR WILLIAM IS GROWING OLD.

The Hero of the Baccarat Scandal Will Visit America.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Sir William Gordon-Cumming, the hero of the baccarat scandal, is beginning to find the seclusion that his highland estate grants not quite so pleasant as he expected; in fact, it is beginning to be irksome, and he has made arrangements to go to America during the winter. He has greatly aged since his faultlessly dressed figure and his soldier-like bearing were last seen and admired by the fair spectators in Lord Coleridge's court during that memorable trial.

Welcomes a Know-Nothing Revival.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The *Saturday Review* welcomes the appearance again in American politics, as shown by the recent elections, of the "American party." The patriotic members of this party, says the *Review*, are hostile only to those Irish politicians and tools of politicians whom every true American has reason to curse and does curse in his secret chamber, though in most cases he, for reasons of policy, toadies to them on the platform.

Labor Triumphs in Great Britain.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Conservative press announced that the Labor candidates in the municipal elections were everywhere defeated. An analysis of the returns, on the contrary, shows that the Labor men carried thirty seats in England, some districts returning twenty-five at the head of the polls. The general results favor the Radicals. The elections were fought on party lines chiefly, and forecast triumph for the Gladstonians in the coming parliamentary elections.

Trouble in the Royal Family.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—There is a very pretty quarrel on foot between Prince George and his father, the Prince of Wales. The latter wants his son to serve for a year as second in command of an ironclad, but the son refuses, making no secret of his disgust at the prospect of a naval career. His ambition is to be a Colonial Governor. The Duke of Edinburg is trying to dissuade his nephew from abandoning the service.

Dr. Townsend Is Really Dead.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—The death is announced today of Dr. Townsend. It will be remembered that in August last Mrs. Townsend, the wife, and Dr. Dalmotte, the friend of the deceased, were found dead in his home under mysterious circumstances. The death was certified to have been caused by poison, and it was thought that Dr. Townsend had decamped to New York. Now, however, it appears that he remained in Liverpool till his death.

American Arrivals in London and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Among the visitors registered in the London hotels today are Mr. B. Ernt and Miss Alleta Ernt of Chicago, A. Boland of Cincinnati, and Dr. L. D. Meader of Indianapolis.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Among the visitors to THE TRIBUNE bureau today are H. C. Sawyer and W. C. and Miss C. Seipp of Chicago and H. Cannon and wife of Helena, Mont.

Brevities by Cable.

Charles Jean Joseph Thiron, a veteran actor, died in Paris yesterday.

The Argentine Senate passed a bill repealing the tax levied upon private bank deposits.

The crop prospects in Cuba are more flattering than ever before in the history of the island.

The funds collected by the Casino Espanol for the relief of the sufferers from the floods at Consuegra, Cuba, now amount to $28,518 in gold and $8,910 in bills.

Mr. Pennell, an English artist, was arrested at Berdichen, Russian Poland, and confined for thirty-six hours. He was subsequently released and expelled from Russia.

The number of deaths at Altona, Germany, from trichiniasis, caused by eating diseased pork, is now reported at thirty. An investigation as to the origin of the meat is in progress.

A boat belonging to the collier Kathaleen has been washed ashore at Clacton Sea, Essex. It is feared that the collier, which carried a crew of seven men, has foundered with all on board.

The Berlin Tramway Board has dismissed all women employés of the companies and replaced them with men, who, it is explained, require higher wages, but are on the whole more satisfactory.

Two passenger trains came into collision with terrific force at Famalicas, Spain, and a number of the carriages were shattered. The exact loss of life is not yet known, but many persons were killed or injured.

Herr Klein, son of a prominent Judge of Wurtemburg, who recently robbed the Civic Treasury of Blaubeuren of 60,000 marks, has been arrested at Rome. Thirteen thousand marks of the stolen money was found in his pockets.

The Irish linen trade is in a more flourishing condition than for several years past, and the 30,000 operatives in the spinning mills and factories of Ulster are rejoicing in the increase of wages from 5 to 7½ per cent, which will go into force at once.

A mason of Miesbach, named Pfeisterer; a carpenter named Schmidt, of Tegernsee, and an hostler named Rohbogner of Schliersee, have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in a recent series of outrages committed at Schliersee, Bavaria, by members of a secret society known as the Habermeisters.

The English Liberals are greatly exercised over the question of the succession to the party leadership on the retirement of Mr. Gladstone. It is not considered probable that Sir William Vernon Harcourt will succeed Mr. Gladstone, as his eyesight has long been defective and the condition of his eyes are now critical.

Advices from Chiclana, twelve miles from Cadiz, say that a terrific hurricane has been sweeping over that place. The Segura has overflowed and is inundating the town. The streets are impassable and the new bridge has been destroyed. Large numbers of cattle in the surrounding districts have been drowned.

St. James' Palace has been refitted as a residence for the Duke of Clarence and Avondale at the expense of the Treasury. Queen Victoria has accorded a suite of rooms in the Kensington Palace to the previous occupants, the Duke of Sussex, the Duchess of Inverness, and the Duchess of Teck. These rooms have also been renewed at public cost.

Archduke Johann of Austria, who a year ago gave up his title and position at court and contracted a morganatic marriage with Jennie Steubel, a beautiful opera singer, has been heard from. After his marriage he hired a ship and sailed as its master. The vessel was wrecked off the South American coast and the pair went to Chile. He took part in the late troubles there, but it is not known on which side he fought.

CHICAGO DOCTORS TALK.

OPPOSED TO THE USE OF AMMONIA OR ALUM IN FOODSTUFFS.

Interesting Interviews on the Subject of Food Adulteration from Prominent Physicians in the Three Divisions of the City—How They Affect the Human Stomach.

One of the simplest articles of diet is bread. It is the daily food of every home. Why should it not be wholesome? And yet it is poisoned with a deliberation that is criminal. Ammonia and alum, insidious drugs, are put into certain baking powders which are sold to the consumer because the adulterants are cheap, regardless of the inevitable result.

There is no longer any question in the minds of doctors and chemists of high standing as to the effects of ammonia or alum. They have given their opinions upon them as an abuse of food unreservedly, and the Senates of two State Legislatures have taken hold of the matter and passed bills compelling the manufacturers of articles which contain them to label packages accordingly.

That ammonia is the offspring of every putrefying substance is well known. It is an excrement and not a nutriment.

Stille and Maisch, eminent chemists and familiar to science, call it an irritant. It is their emphatic statement that if it is taken continuously, even in doses which the stomach will tolerate, it must impair nutrition. Going further, they assert that bread in which ammonia powder is used shows ammonia reaction no matter how small the quantity.

Dr. Elias H. Bartley, chemist to the Department of Health in Brooklyn, is an authority, and has given his opinion that ammonia is not expelled from the dough in the process of baking, and he condemns the use of it in food for that reason. He affirms that most medical authorities agree as to the injurious effect of it.

That ammonia as an adulterant in baking powder is an injury to public health, that it deserves the severest condemnation and should be brought to the attention of every doctor and Board of Health in the country, is the opinion of James F. Babcock, State Assayer of Massachusetts.

The Professor of Chemistry in the University of Buffalo, R. A. Witthaus, has spoken of ammonia as an evil in food.

Recent experiments made for the purpose of satisfying legislative committees, as well as many that have been made by chemists, show that ammonia remains in the bread after the bread has been baked.

Respecting ammonia as a poisonous adulterant, and alum, which is universally recognized as an astringent, where used in baking powders, there is a concensus of opinion among well-known and unquestioned practitioners in Chicago which must convince those who have hesitated.

These opinions are appended. Those who gave them did so without hesitation. They are accessible to the people. Their standing in the profession is unquestionable.

Dr. Charles Adams, No. 206 Twenty-eighth street—I firmly believe the continued use of alum and ammonia in breadstuffs to be injurious to digestion.

Dr. M. B. Sincere, who gave the subject of ammonia as a food adulterant careful consideration, and discussed it at some length, added as his conclusion:

"Ammonia in any form is dangerous, and its use should be interdicted by law."

Prof. Long, Professor of Chemistry in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, says there is too much food adulteration in this country. Those which are most to be condemned are found in lard, butter, baking powder, spices, milk, etc.

"The best the law can do in such cases is to provide arbitrary but reasonable limits within which the important and characteristic components of these complex food products can vary. In some of the States, notably in Massachusetts, and in the chief European countries, such laws exist and are enforced."

Dr. C. Gilbert Wheeler, whose reputation as an analytical chemist stands high, says that ammonia and alum should have no place in any human food. The former is used by some manufacturers on account of its cheapness, in order to produce certain effects which are not at all essential. It does not disappear by any baking process. It does not assimilate with natural food products and cannot. Its constant use, even in small quantities, produces an irritation of the stomach and ends in chronic dyspepsia. Alum should under no circumstances be taken into the stomach. Both ammonia and alum are commercial products that have no sort of affinity with human food.

There ought to be, says Dr. Wheeler, power given the proper authority in all cities and towns to inspect articles of food which contain such deleterious ingredients. There ought to be the same law in all States, as there are in a few and in England, compelling manufacturers who make use of such cheap and injurious adulterants as ammonia and alum, to label the goods containing the same, so that consumers can buy understandingly. If such a law were passed manufacturers who use these adulterants would stop it very quickly.

Dr. E. E. Gwynne, Center street: I regard both ammonia and alum injurious in breadstuffs.

Dr. H. Hahn, No. 70 State street: I am of the opinion that alum and ammonia should not be used in our food.

Dr. Saur, Wabash avenue and Jackson street: Food adulterants, such as ammonia and alum, are growing evils, and I think it a duty of all physicians to express themselves emphatically on this subject.

Dr. Grosvenor, Lincoln avenue: I am opposed to alum and ammonia and breadstuffs.

Dr. Canfield, No. 244 Lincoln avenue: I am satisfied that a great many cases of dyspepsia and indigestion are the results of food adulteration. The use of alum continuously should be condemned.

Dr. Isidore Green, Lincoln avenue: I believe ammonia and alum in breadstuffs to be injurious. I think more attention should be given this matter of food adulterations.

Dr. Ryan T. Van Belt, No. 1800 Wabash avenue: There is no adulteration so injurious in food as ammonia. No matter what the quantity, if it is continuously used, it will create dyspepsia. Not only that, but its effect on the blood is such that it affects the kidneys.

Dr. Frank R. Waters, No. 1735 State street: The kidneys in the human system are what may be properly called the strainer of the system. Whatever passes through the kidneys should be pure or as nearly so as possible. In my opinion ammonia poisons the blood and also becomes an irritant to the stomach. It does not assimilate with anything and there is no way in which it can be made to do so. The greater the quantity the more the injury, of course, but no matter how small the quantity it creates a disturbed condition that is very bad. I do not think ammonia should ever be allowed in a baking powder. It is a cheap drug and used because it is cheap and without regard to the health of the consumer. Ammonia is of such nature that it does not disappear in the baking of bread.

Dr. John D. Ware, Health Commissioner of the City of Chicago: I wish to say with all the emphasis at command that I am opposed to the adulteration of food of any sort whatever. I am in favor of the passage of the most stringent laws to prevent adulteration of every kind and the penalty should be so severe as to prevent it. I would almost favor a penitentiary offense as a penalty for a violation. Unfortunately the appropriation allowed in this department is not sufficient to enable it to make tests of all adulterations. If such a thing could be done I would hail it with delight. It would be the means of saving thousands of lives. I do not care to single out any particular adulterant, I am opposed to every one of them.

Dr. White, La Salle avenue: I am satisfied that ammonia and alum are very injurious and that baking powders containing these adulterants should never be used.

Dr. C. W. Leigh, La Salle avenue: I am opposed to the use of alum and ammonia in breadstuffs and consider them harmful.

Dr. Charles Storck, Webster avenue: Ammonia and alum should not be used in bread stuffs. I consider them injurious.

Dr. O. T. Freer, Huron and State streets: I am of the opinion that ammonia and alum in any quantity in food are injurious and should not be used.

Dr. Tully, offices in Pullman Building and corner of Chicago avenue and State street: I am very much opposed to ammonia and alum in any quantity in food.

Dr. E. C. Elms, La Salle avenue: I am emphatically opposed to the use of ammonia or alum in articles of food.

Dr. U. J. Swain, No. 43 South Elizabeth street: Ammonia should not be used in any article of food. Neither should alum. Both are injurious.

Dr. E. S. Atwood, No. 113 Adams street: Ammonia is an injurious thing when converted into use as a food adulteration. I am opposed to it and also alum.

Dr. W. J. Blewett, recently from Toronto University of Medicine, office at the corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue: Ammonia and alum are not such ingredients as should be put into breadstuffs. A continuous use of the former will produce irritation of the stomach.

Dr. A. L. Farr: All known adultered articles used in food should be published and people warned against the criminal fraud, through which cases of slow poisoning occur. I am satisfied many cases of stomach and bowel trouble are caused by drugs used in adulterating articles daily eaten in food.

Dr. I. H. Danforth: Alum and ammonia are injurious, and any physician who stops to think will say they are a great injury to the digestive organs, bringing on chronic dyspepsia and indigestion.

Dr. Ethridge: Alum is a powerful astringent, and consequently should not be used in breadstuffs. Its effect upon the digestive organs is injurious.

Dr. Julia Howe: Too much cannot be said condemning the use of alum and ammonia in breadstuffs. I am bitterly opposed to either and particularly to alum.

Dr. Mary H. Bowen: This is a matter which I am glad to see agitated. There is no question but that both ammonia and alum are injurious.

Dr. Mary Thompson: I can simply say that ammonia and alum are injurious. They are bad chemicals in the gastric juice and liable to destroy the orifices of the gastric glands.

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson: In my opinion ammonia and alum never should be used in food and as a medicine only under the advice of a physician.

Dr. Henry D. Hobart: There is no question but that ammonia and alum are injurious in breadstuffs.

Dr. Mary Weeks Barnett: There is no question but that ammonia and alum in breadstuffs are injurious, and should not be used except medicinally, and even there with great care.

Dr. S. V. Clevenger: In the ordinary quantities in which ammonia is daily and hourly breathed and swallowed with food it cannot be considered as dangerous, but when ammonia is increased beyond certain limits of toleration it can and does act poisonously. As to alum, it is an astringent and more apt to act injuriously upon mucous membranes if taken continually. Small amounts may do no harm.

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith: Alum acts on the membranous lining of the stomach as on a denuded skin. It coagulates albumen and constringes mucus membranes, murdering effectually digestion by both these processes, just in proportion to the quantity introduced into the stomach. It therefore goes without saying that the use of a baking powder containing alum with the frequency common in American cookery will be harmful, the constant repetition of the small quantity daily resulting in the cumulative effect of the drug.

Dr. Henrietta H. K. Morris: Ammonia taken into the system seeks its salt, and in so doing absorbs the oxygen, deoxidizes the blood, thus depriving the blood of the vital force which controls digestion and assimilation. A small percentage of ammonia taken into the system is always injurious if continued.

Dr. J. F. Todd, a physician of State reputation, one who is known as extensively for his learning in secular affairs as well as in his profession, expresses himself in a generally emphatic manner on the two evils as food adulterants. He said: The medical properties of alum are, even in small doses, astringent; in large doses, emetic and purgative. The effect of the frequent use of this drug in appreciable quantities would be constipation, indigestion, and result in general debility. The medical properties of the salts of ammonia are, in ordinary doses, stimulant; in large doses, irritant emetic. The effect of their habitual use in appreciable quantities would be irritation of the stomach and impoverishment of the blood, due to chemical action. There can be no doubt that ammonia-alum lessens the nutritive value of the bread, and the frequent use, in whatever combination, is prejudicial to health.

Dr. A. E. Burr: I would prefer not to eat bread which contains either ammonia or alum baking-powder.

Dr. Charles W. Purdy, physician of the Auditorium Hotel: Alum is an astringent. I should say that its use in baking-powder is harmful.

Dr. Edwin J. Kuh, a German physician of high standing, a graduate of German universities, is of the opinion that neither alum nor ammonia are just the things which should be put in food. "They are not natural food products," he said.

Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff, at his office in McVicker's Theater Building, talked freely of alum and ammonia as food adulterants. The conclusion, in brief, of this physician is that neither of the articles mentioned should ever go into bread.

Dr. J. Lucius Gray of the Chicago Sanitarium, whose office is in the Auditorium Building, has given the subject some attention, and he was of the opinion, without any reservation, that both ammonia and alum are unnatural food products, and that both should be eliminated from all preparations in the making of bread. He would not recommend either to his patients. Dr. Gray believes that the action of certain State Legislatures in requiring manufacturers of anything containing either ammonia or alum to label packages containing either or both is wise.

Dr. Henry M. Lyman, Professor of Physiology and Diseases of the Nervous System in Rush Medical College: There is no form of ammonia which it is within the legitimate province of cooks or bakers to introduce as a constituent element of human food.

Dr. Charles W. Erle of the Woman's Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons: I would regard it (ammonia) as something unsafe for use in any item of human subsistence, and not properly to be dispensed as medicine, excepting under medical directions.

Dr. William E. Quine, Professor of Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons: The tendency of ammonia is to impair the nutrition of the body. It tends to disorganize the blood.

Dr. A. E. Small, President of Hahnemann Medical College: The use of baking powder containing ammonia is detestable, and ought not to be permitted. I am opposed to the use of ammonia in the preparation of a human diet.

Dr. C. B. Gibson, Analytical Chemist, College of Physicians and Surgeons: Considering the source of ammonia—namely: that of effete and decomposing organic matter, and that it is not entirely dissipated in the oven, as has been conclusively proven in practice as well as by science—I should not think of using a powder containing ammonia in my own family, nor of recommending it for general use.

Dr. Oscar De Wolf, Health Commissioner of Chicago: So far as the use of ammonia in baking powder is concerned, it is certainly harmful. Its sale as a constituent element in human food should be discouraged and prohibited.

Dr. Henry P. Merriman, 2239 Michigan avenue: I regard the use of baking powder containing alum as injurious.

Other physicians interviewed expressed similar views to the above, among them, Drs. Hale, Ruggles, Tyler, M. F. Murrey, Cook, J. Norman Crocker, and H. B. Fellows.

In view of the above opinions it would seem well for people to insist that their grocers shall give them only such baking powders as are known to contain neither ammonia nor alum.

The simple tests given below will enable all to detect adulterated baking powders.

To Detect Ammonia.

Mix one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder with one teaspoonful of water in a tin cup; boil thoroughly for a few moments, stir to prevent burning, and if ammonia is present you can smell it in the rising steam; or, place a can of the suspected powder top down on a hot stove for a minute or two, then take off the cover and smell.

To Detect Alum.

Alum powder can be tested by putting couple of teaspoonfuls of the powder in a glass of cold water. If no effervescence, that is, bubbling or simmering, takes place, condemn the goods and return them at once.

However, they may both be easily detected primarily by the small size of the cans containing them, as they are heavier in proportion to their bulk, by comparison with pure powders.

THEY FIGHT A BLOODLESS DUEL.

The Spanish Minister of Marine Has a Meeting with an Editor.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—Admiral de Beranger, the Minister of Marine, recently challenged the editor of a newspaper in this city to fight a duel. The duel was fought today. Four pistol shots were exchanged, but neither of the combatants was wounded. The seconds then interfered, declared the honor of both principals satisfied, and refused to allow any further hostilities.

Admiral de Beranger is one of the leading figures in Spanish politics, and has been prominently connected with the Spanish navy for many years. His wife was one of the favorite dames of honor of Queen Isabella.

Immediately after the duel today it was announced that the Admiral resigned his portfolio as Minister of Marine.

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THIS IS THE ORIGINAL BLANKET
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None Genuine Without This Horse.

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HAS BEEN IMITATED IN INFERIOR QUALITIES WHICH WILL NOT WEAR.
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Ask to see them.
LOOK FOR THIS HORSE
BRANDED INSIDE
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT IT.

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR
OF CHICAGO.
ELEGANT STOCK OF
Children's Cloaks, Bonnets, and Dresses,
Boys' Kilt Suits,
Infants' Complete Wardrobes.
DORA SCHULZ MFG. CO.
107 STATE STREET.

Backache, Kidney Pains.
Place a Woods' Plaster on the back over the kidneys.

A MAN WITH A PAIN

MAY cover it with a plaster that will not let the pain get away if it's an ordinary plaster, because common plasters are not absorbed.

But Woods' Penetrating Plaster is different.

It dissolves the matter that clogs the pores, penetrates (goes through) the skin and stops pain.

Woods' Plaster is worth taking trouble to get. Druggists sell them.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST THE ROAD.

Breach of Rate Contract Mulcts the L., E. and St. L. Company in $14,500.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—In the Superior Court today the jury in the case of William M. Christe against the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway company awarded the plaintiff $14,500 damages. Christe brought suit several years ago for $15,200 damages, which he claimed by reason of the defendant breaking its agreement of rates for 300,000 railroad ties to be shipped to Chicago. After 50,000 had been shipped the company raised the rates. He was compelled to turn over the ties to a man, who shipped them to Chicago at the old rate, thereby discriminating to his financial loss. The case was tried some time ago and the plaintiff obtained judgment, but the company secured a new trial now ended.

Decay of the F. M. B. A.

VANDALIA, Ill., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The Farmer's Mutual Benefit Association of Fayette County held a fizzle meeting here today in the court-house. There were not more than 150 members of the organization present, although the leaders had advertised the meeting extensively. John P. Stelle of Mount Vernon, editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, who was on the bills as a speaker, failed to appear. The only speaker was the Rev. W. H. Boles of Eureka, State Lecturer of the organization. The object of the meeting was to arouse enthusiasm. Fayette has been regarded as one of the strongholds of the F. M. B. A.

SKIN DARK AS COAL

Eczema Afflicts a Well-Known Gentleman. Pitiable Subject to Look Upon. Suffered Terribly. Whole Body Covered.

Given up by San Francisco Doctors. Might Have Saved $600, as He Was Cured for $6 by Cuticura Remedies.

I have many times studied over what CUTICURA has done for me; it has restored me to good health and happiness, for before I tried CUTICURA REMEDIES I was given up by all the doctors in San Francisco; but if I had only taken a certain gentleman's advice and tried CUTICURA REMEDIES sooner, I should certainly have saved from $500 to $600. I was a most pitiable subject to look upon with eczema, and suffered terribly. I was almost as dark as coal from my instep up to my knees on both legs, and after that it broke out all over my body; but after using half a dozen sets of CUTICURA REMEDIES I was perfectly restored to good health, and have enjoyed the same ever since (which is for over two years). A great number of people visit my establishment, and I have told hundreds of people what CUTICURA has done for me, but have thought that I ought to write and let you know, so that you can refer any one in this county to me. LOUIS JOHNSON,
Proprietor Marine Boat House,
Sausalito, Marin Co., California.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin and blood, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

MUSCULAR STRAINS and pains, back ache, weak kidneys, rheumatism, and chest pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

Worth Coming After . . .

New and neater styles in men's suits and overcoats at the smallest possible prices ought to be worth coming after. We believe we are better able to interest you and save you more money, because we manufacture our own goods.

The $15 Suits so much talked about are still quite numerous.

You are missing great opportunities in Boys' Clothing.

Wanamaker & Brown,
145 STATE-ST.

We Are Headquarters
FOR WM. AYRES & SON'S GENUINE
5-A Horse Blankets.
We also have a large stock of
PLUSH AND FUR ROBES, STABLE AND STREET BLANKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, WHIPS, &c., &c.
And we manufacture
ALL GRADES OF HARNESS.
All West Side cable-cars pass our Factory and Salesrooms.
Columbia Harness Co.,
59 and 61 West Washington-st.

MARK TWAIN
Will write a series of European letters for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, commencing Nov. 8.

THE TRIBUNE ETCHINGS
Are a feature of the Sunday issue and are widely copied.

MME. DE STUERS HERE.

THE BARONESS SPEAKS OF HER SOUTH DAKOTA DIVORCE SUIT.

Under the Espionage of William Elliott of Sioux Falls and Her Maid the Wife of the Belgian Minister at Paris Is Stopping at the Palmer House—She Explains the Matters Leading Up to the Present Court Proceedings.

Mme. de Stuers, wife of Baron Alphonzo Eugene Lambert de Stuers, Belgian minister at Paris, is at the Palmer House, under the espionage of William Elliott of Sioux Falls, S. D., and her maid. The party arrived early yesterday afternoon. They have come partly for a conference with Capt. W. H. Stoddard, Mme. de Stuers' counsel in the Dakota divorce suit, which she has brought against her husband. The conference will take place this morning at 11 o'clock at the Palmer House. Capt. Stoddard is in the city. A letter from the Baroness is awaiting him at her hotel.

Mr. Elliott is a handsome "six-footer" who understands the art of being agreeable without being communicative. He looks and talks like a New-Yorker. "I haven't any connection with this divorce case," he said yesterday between puffs at his cigarette. "I don't want to mix up in it, either. Mme. de Stuers has come to Chicago for—well, a change of air. She wants to get some new clothes and to see the opera. She is, of course, much worried over her affairs and needs a little recreation away from home."

"The Baron's answer to her plea for a divorce alleges that the Madam isn't a resident of Dakota at all. Is she?"

"She has lived there about six months, I believe. But I don't want to talk about the case. See the madam's lawyer."

"Is the Baron coming over here?"

"I shouldn't be surprised if he did. I think he would enjoy the country immensely after a winter sea voyage. No, my dear fellow, I won't say whether I am a relative of the madam or not. But I can say this: If I ever mix up in the case it will be with a revolver."

A Talk with the Baroness.

The Baroness had been writing upon a red morocco escritoire, with a carved gold holder and pen, and was sitting reflectively in an easy chair when a reporter called at Parlor "W." She was dressed in a loose English wrapper of green velvet lined with blue satin, with lace at the throat and sleeve ends. She is a beautiful woman. Her fresh face has lines of gentility and prettiness. Her abundant light brown hair is brushed straight back from her forehead. Her poses and gestures are graceful, and she has small, aristocratic hands.

"The answer that my husband has made to my plea for a divorce is a tissue of falsehoods," she began deliberately. "To go back to the beginning, I was married to the Baron in 1875. He had a small fortune and a handsome salary, but I bought and furnished, from top to toe, one of the most magnificent hotels in Paris. We went there to live. I sold $30,000 worth of English consols to pay for the furniture in that home. My husband seemed to want a good deal of money, and I made out checks payable to him. I turned my money over so completely to him that in fact if I wanted a few francs I had to ask him for them. I had lived much in Europe and had bought a great many beautiful things—pictures, statutes, bric-à-brac, etc.—particularly several Spanish oddities. These were arranged about the house. My mother, who was the daughter of the late William B. Astor of New York, had left me many family articles—fine laces, jewels, and all that sort of thing. Of course these were at my house, too.

"Well, we lived on there in the height of Parisian society, but in time we began to drift apart. Perhaps the first thing that we differed seriously upon was religion. He is a Catholic. I am a Protestant. We had three children, and our life became stormy. It was not long before I saw clearly that the Baron was plotting to get my fortune. How much is it? Oh! about $50,000 or $60,000 a year. Of course this distressed me more than I can tell.

"Two years ago next spring I returned to Paris after a visit in New York. My uncle, the late John Astor, had just died. I was not strong, and, being in mourning, I didn't go out at all. My friends there, of course, called on me. They asked me why I didn't go out. I told them that I was in mourning; furthermore, that I was disinclined. Then they confided to me that my husband was circulating the report that I wasn't in good health; in fact, that I was mentally unbalanced. The idea struck me so ridiculously that I laughed at it. But my friends assured me that it was true.

Visited by Physicians.

"One morning the plot came to a head. My husband visited my boudoir and asked if I was going out for a walk. I always took a walk in the morning, so I replied that I was. He begged of me not to go. The sculptor who was making a bust of me was coming, he said. My husband had arranged to have him come to my boudoir for a sitting, so that I would be put to no inconvenience. Well, I staid at home. The sculptor came and was working at the bust when my maid rushed into the room and cried: 'O, madame! there are two strange doctors coming to your boudoir!' I knew in an instant what it meant. I was overwhelmed at the thought, but I nerved myself to meet the ordeal. I dismissed my maid and waited.

"My husband came in. He asked the astonished sculptor to go away. The Baron then said that I had refused to see Dr. Charcot, a specialist on nervous diseases and insanity, and that now I must see him. I had refused to see him because I was no more insane than you are, and there was no need of it. Well, the doctor came in. With him was my husband's physician, Dr. Cheurtot, whom I had dismissed from my service. He had a grudge against me for that. The two doctors began a fusillade of questions. I saw their object at once. The queries were purposely irrelevant, but I did my best to make shrewd and intelligent answers. They cross-questioned me for half an hour. Finally Dr. Charcot, who became piqued, said with some irritation: 'Well, Madame, you are not insane enough to be sent to a retreat, but you are sufficiently unbalanced not to be capable of managing your children. Then they went away. I learned afteward that the plan was to put me in an asylum, in the manner that Adrienne de Cardoville was kidnaped in the 'Wandering Jew.' A carriage was in waiting at the door for me. The strong point in all that wretched plot is that they had taken charge of my children before the doctors came to determine my mental condition. That will be brought out in my trial.

"I saw just how things were going. I made up my mind to leave my husband to save myself. With the aid of friends I went to Wiesbaden ostensibly to take treatment for a troublesome shoulder. From there I went secretly to England and then fled to this country. In time I reached Chicago. Here I was troubled with influenza and my physician advised me to go to South Dakota."

"Your husband asserts that you don't reside in South Dakota."

A Resident of South Dakota.

"That, like his other allegations, is false. I went there six months ago to live. I offered P. H. Edmison $15,000 for a house and lot. I was on the point of closing the deal when my lawyer discovered that there was a mortgage on the property. That has led to a suit. Dear me. I have three on hand now, two in Dakota and one over in The Hague."

"What is the one in the Hague?"

"O, against my husband! I told you that he had possession of my hotel in Paris. Why, I actually had to buy clothes after I left there. Everything I have, practically, is in that house. I suppose I have 200 dresses there. He won't let me have a thing. The suit is to regain possession of my goods there. I suppose my husband will give away my costly furs, laces, jewels, and all that for presents to his friends. No, I don't know what he did with the money I gave him, but I finally told him that he shouldn't have any more. I don't know whether the Catholics are back of him in trying to get my fortune or not. You see, we have a boy of 15, a boy 12, and a girl 13. I am passionately devoted to my daughter. By keeping her and the boys he hopes to be able to manipulate me and get my fortune. But he won't succeed. I won't yield. My investments are in America and I have made a will leaving all I have to my children. I provide that the form shall not be even trustee or guardian. Why, will you believe it? He won't even let my little girl correspond with me. The Mother Superior of the convent where she is wrote me that he had forbidden it. I have had no correspondence with him."

"What relation is Mr. Elliott to you?"

"He is my second cousin. He has been very good to me."

At this point Mr. Elliott appeared. He chided the Baroness for talking to a newspaper-man, and said, as he had before, that Capt. Stoddard had charge of the case and would do the talking for publication.

"O, well," broke in the Baroness pleasantly, "I have only told facts. I would as soon as not that they be known. I want a divorce and my children. I offered to give my husband one-half of my Paris hotel as a settlement, but he refused. The divorce suit comes off in two weeks. Capt. Stoddard will tell you about that."

At Sioux Falls, S. D., it was generally believed, when the Baroness went there, that Elliott was no other than Zborowskie. The New-Yorkers temporarily residing there admitted it was he, but hesitated about saying so in public for fear of offending him. Her affairs were under his supervision and his temper was said to be most savage at times. When they arrived at the hotel all the furniture of the suite he engaged for himself, the Madame, and Tweedle, their dog, was replaced by the best and most expensive he could purchase in the city. One room was fitted up expressly for Tweedle, which caused no end of gossip among the people of the town.

Capt. W. H. Stoddard, the attorney for the Baroness, registered last evening at the Leland, and will today have a conference with his client at the Palmer.

BENEFITS OF RECIPROCITY.

An Immense Increase in Spanish Exports Since the Treaty Went Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—As an evidence of the benefits that have already been realized from the operations of the Spanish reciprocity treaty, which went into effect two months ago, the following statement was received at the State Department. It shows the increase in shipments made by the Ward Line steamers from New York to Havana for the months of September and October last, as compared with those made during the corresponding months in 1890:

	1890.	1891.
Potatoes, barrels	29,934	56,397
Lard, tierces	11,533	15,845
Lard, firkins	591	1,265
Lard, cases	980	5,793
Lard, hogsheads	229	228
Bacon, cases	510	1,268
Hams, tierces	1,322	1,655
Hams, barrels	128	161
Hams, crates	65	57
Herrings, boxes	1,080	13,353
Onions, barrels	....	1,133
Cabbages, crates	143	405
Beans, barrels	1,322	3,576
Beans, bags	....	298
Hay, bales	393	971
Pears, barrels	....	224
Oats, bags	150	1,694
Bran, bags	....	864
Peas, dry, barrels	416	922
Pork, barrels	207	363
Grapes, barrels	....	100
Apples, barrels	768	7,590

The steamship reports that since the treaty went into effect it has had to charter three extra steamers besides its regular sailings, and that every ship, without exception, has gone out full. The shipments of machinery for the manufacture of sugar have been greater than ever known before. It reports that the leading provision merchant in Havana estimates that when the treaty provision as to reduction of duty on flour takes place Jan. 1 next the imports from the United States to Cuba will reach 1,000,000 barrels per annum or more than double the present total consumption. Judging from present indications the company anticipates that when the treaty is fully in force it will have to increase the number of its sailingt or largely increase the capacity of its ships.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS AUCTIONEER.

William A. Butters Dies of Pneumonia—Other Obituary Matters.

William A. Butters, for thirty-six years an active business-man of Chicago, died at his home, No. 312 South Robey street, Wednesday evening at 11:45 o'clock, of pneumonia. He was probably the oldest and best-known auctioneer in Cook County. He was taken ill Monday evening with a severe chill. The next morning pneumonia set in and he grew rapidly worse until he died. His widow and eight children, five sons and three daughters, survive him. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon from the home of Mr. Butters' son, No. 362 Ogden avenue, under the direction of Wabansia Lodge No. 160, A. F. and A. M., of which he was a member.

[William Arnold Butters was born in Pittsfield, N. H., Oct. 21, 1816. When a mere lad he went to Boston and entered the service of Samuel Hatch & Co., auctioneers, where he remained for twenty years. His health began to fail, and on the advice of his physician he went South and became a bookseller in Richmond, Va. In the summer of 1855 he left the South and came to Chicago, where he opened an auction store at No. 99 Dearborn street under the firm name of W. A. Butters & Co. Afterwards he and J. Young Scammon put up a building at Nos. 11 to 13 Randolph street, where Sprague, Warner & Griswold are now doing business. In the great fire of 1871 they were burned out and realized but 5 per cent on their insurance. After the fire Mr. Butters opened an auction store at Nos. 55 and 57 Canal street. In 1873 he moved to Nos. 118 and 120 Wabash avenue, where in 1875 he failed. Since then he has been engaged chiefly in the real estate business. Among the historical sales made by Mr. Butters was that of the old Union Street Police Station. He made the sale for the city. The property brought $25,000. He also sold the property of the Fidelity Savings Bank, that of the State Savings Bank, Hooley's Theater, and Hooley's Safety Deposit Vaults. But perhaps his most famous sale was the effects of Abraham Lincoln at the time Mrs. Lincoln left Chicago. He also sold the effects of the notorious Lola Montez. Speaking of Mr. Butler's ability Daniel Long of Elison, Fiersheim & Co., said: "He was without doubt the best auctioneer in Chicago when engaged in active business. Many of his sales have gone on record as the greatest in the West."]

Edgar Abbott Ballard.

Dr. Edgar Abbott Ballard, who died last night at his residence, No. 97 Thirty-seventh street, was born in Williamsburg, now Brooklyn, E. D., March 8, 1838. His early years were spent in Massachusetts, where he received the limited instruction afforded by the district schools of that time. After leaving school he went to New York, and there engaged in mercantile pursuits. During a visit to Memphis in 1859 he was prostrated by illness and sent to Chicago, where he came under the care of Dr. George E. Shipman. The rapid improvement following Dr. Shipman's treatment interested him in homeopathy and he shortly after entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated, and with the exception of eighteen months had since practiced his profession in Chicago. He was a consistent follower of Hahnemann, and when, in 1880, the American Institute of Homeopathy had so far departed from its original purposes that homeopathy was all but eliminated from its proceedings he withdrew from it and organized the International Hahnemannian Association. He was its Secretary for 1887-'88, when failing health compelled him to resign, and in 1889 the association at its meeting in Toronto, Ont., presented him with a testimonial in appreciation of his services. In 1864 he married Miss Elizabeth B. Huntley, who survives him, with a daughter and son, his brothers, H. E. and William A. Ballard, his sister, Mrs. C. O. Wilder, and aged mother.

For many years Dr. Ballard was a great sufferer, and in 1880 was obliged to submit to an operation for the removal of his left foot, since which time he had never fully recovered his strength.

S. Gregory Smith.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Nov. 6.—Ex-Gov. S. Gregory Smith, President of the Vermont Central railroad, died tonight of heart failure. Last February Gov. Smith contracted a severe cold and had been in failing health ever since. He was Speaker of the Vermont House in 1861 and 1862 and was Chairman of the State delegation to the National Republican convention in 1872, 1880, and 1884. As Governor during the Rebellion he was true to the best interests of the nation and most friendly to the volunteer Vermonters. He leaves five children.

Funeral of G. W. Price.

The funeral of G. W. Price, son of Dr. V. C. Price, will take place at 2 o'clock today at Christ Episcopal Church, Waukegan. The remains of the young man, who was accidentally shot during a hunting trip in Colorado, arrived from the West yesterday morning in charge of J. B. Cobb and O. C. Fisher, his companions on the fatal trip. A number of friends were at the depot and accompanied the remains to Waukegan.

Evidence in the Woodruff Case All In.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6.—In the Woodruff trial today the defense was refused permission to submit as evidence the report of the master-in-chancery in the Churchill investigation and a certified copy of the special message of the Governor regarding the Treasury investigation. Gov. Eagle testified to various transactions in the Treasury office which came to his knowledge during the investigation by the burning board. J. C. South, Chairman of the legislative investigating committee, testified that during the investigation a package of scrip of $24,000 was discovered, but that it was not charged against Woodruff. All the evidence is in.

WON BY THE LONG SHOTS.

YESTERDAY'S STARTLING RACING AT THE GARFIELD PARK TRACK.

Annie Brown's Win and Warren Leland's Bad Race Ugly Instances—Only One Favorite, Lucinda, Victorious—The Other Events Fall to Well-Backed Second Choices—Summary of the Day's Work—The Program for Today—General Turf News.

There was some of the worst in and out running ever seen on a race track at Garfield Park yesterday. The most startling instances were Annie Brown's win in the second race, after Thursday's shabby performance in a smaller and poorer field; and Warren Leland's bad race in the closing event, the fast old gelding being beaten off at six furlongs in 1:15, when last week he won twice at the same distance and against the same class of horses in 1:14½ and 1:14¾. It is true that he had more weight up yesterday. Only Doggett's presence on Warren Leland tempered the ugliness of his race and the odds in the ring, which steadily rose against his chances. Annie Brown's revivification was so startling that George Hawk, her owner, and Madison, who rode her Thursday, were called up and questioned. Hawk declared that Madison was told to get off in front and stay there. Madison corroborated this, but said he could not do so. The mare's running agreed with the boy's statement. The judges had not gathered all the information they sought last night, and Col. Clark announced that action would be deferred until today. Salonica's race in the 2-year old event was also shocking. Only one favorite, Lucinda (R. Smith), evens, won her race. All the other counts fell to well-backed second choices and moderately long shots; Norwood (Gemoets), 5 to 1; Annie Brown (Irving) 8 to 1; Quotation (Doggett), 4½ to 1; Ray S. (Irving), 5 to 1; and Lorenzo (Irving), 3 to 1. Dave Waldo's Eastern boy, Irving, rode three winners. The track was good, the crowd large, and the air brightly cold.

A Wild Plunge on Deck.

The usual "skate" race, under selling conditions and at five furlongs, opened the card. The feature of the betting was the wild plunge on Deck, led by Frank Shaw, the halfbreed's price falling under play from 15 to 4 to 1. Harry Dixon and Good Day ruled equally with him in the betting. Norwood was off seventh, showed astonishing speed in the first furlong, in which he took a lead of three lengths, and racing easily in front, won by a length and a half from Tramp, he two lengths before Good Day, Deck the good thing, fourth. The winner, entered at $100, was sold to H. Jackson for $250.

The mile race brought out a good field and smart betting, with Adrienne a mild choice and the play broad. Annie Brown's race of Thursday put her out of the winning question and Doggett on My Queen caused a play on John Coughlin's mare. King Punster was left at the post. My Queen was in the front, once the field was at its work, and she led her company a merry dance to the sixteenth pole, where Annie Brown, who had chased her all the way, got up and, after a whipping stride-for-stride finish, Annie Brown won by a short head, Adrienne, an open length back, third. The difference of a good boy on My Queen's back was apparent. No power on earth, outside her stable, can explain Annie Brown's in and out running. She was at long odds last Tuesday with weight up and, in fast time, was beat as a favorite Thursday under light weight, and won yesterday, with more weight on her back and in a field of a much superior class. If the mare is untrue a rest will do her good. As she has lately performed an honest man cannot afford to own, operate, or ride her. The judges called on her owner, George Hawk, for an explanation and held the case for consideration. While upon the race of Thursday it would be as well to ask the Black Bart people what ailed their horse.

After the race McGinty and Jack Chinn had a breezy dispute about the cause for leaving King Punster at the post.

The nine-furlong selling race got out another good field. It was Rimini's game, and he was made an 8 to 5 favorite, with honest money. That arrant jade, Quotation, was well played at 4½ to 1 on Doggett's account. The others were merely nibbled at. A hundred yards out Quotation was in front and, though Rimini, Duster, and Tom Jones went at her in succession, she could not be caught and won, hard hustled by Doggett, by a length and a half from Tom Jones, badly ridden in the stretch, St. Albans third, a length back. Rimini and Duster quit at the end.

The Favorite Finishes Fifth.

Brown Dick had a good thing in the 2-year-old handicap. Wise money backed his colt Ronald down from 8 to 3½ to 1. Salonica was an 8 to 5 favorite, and the rather reliable but high-class Ray S. at 5 to 1. Ronald was off in front, with Salonica and Glenoid back. Ronald led Ray S., Captain Drane, and Big Casino to the free field, where Ray S. rushed to the front and won after a clinking finish, Ronald coming again at the end by a head, Big Casino third. Salonica was never prominent and finished fifth.

A more than good field was in the fifth race for sprinters at three-quarters, with Lucinda, the western mare, a backed down favorite from 6 to 5 to even money. Frank Shaw raided the ring on Fitz Hugh Lee at 10 to 1 and his price fell four points. Lizzie Gwynne was well played, too. Miss Nelson made the running out of a good start to the three-quarter turn, where Lucinda, off second, headed her, and coming away won in a hand canter by two good lengths from Fitz Hugh Lee, who beat Harry Weaver a scant length.

Six more fast sprinters came to the pole for the last race, also at six furlongs. Warren Leland opened as favorite, but was at 4 to 1 at the post, with Lemon's price, cut under support, from 3 to 1 to 7 to 5. Lorenzo was 3 to 1. Warren Leland got off in front with Zed last and under a hard drive to get up. Warren Leland, Sister Linda, and Zed was the order of running to the first turn, where Sister Linda took command and led into the stretch, where Lorenzo, Lemon, and Warren Leland were grouped behind her. Half way down Lorenzo got up and won easily and impressively by three lengths from Sister Linda, Costa Rica third, nearly two lengths back. Warren Leland was fourth and Lemon fifth.

The Racing Summary.

First race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling and non-winning allowances—Norwood, 94 pounds (Gemoets), 5 to 1, won; Tramp, 116 (Morgan), 10 to 1, second; Good Day, 106 (Hazlett), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¾. Deck, 102 (Butler), 4 to 1; Harry Dixon, 95 (J. Porter), 25 to 1; Maggie B., 99 (R. Bain), 10 to 1; Charley Ford, 100 (R. Smith), 15 to 1; Lulu Gleb, 100 (Madison), 15 to 1; Woodpecker, 101 (Imes), 30 to 1; Romp, 111 (Buckner), 25 to 1; ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $500, entrance $10, for 3-year-olds and upwards, penalties and allowances, one mile—Annie Brown, 98 pounds (Irving), 8 to 1, won; My Queen, 103 (Doggett), 5 to 1, second; Adrienne, 107 (Burns), 3½ to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Pick Up, 107 (J. Jones), 15 to 1; Ed Leonard, 96 (Porter), 5 to 1; Tenteen, 105 (Thompson), 15 to 1; Kenwood, 108 (R. Smith), 5 to 1; Innocence, 124 (Butler), 10 to 1; and Bankrupt, 127 (Overton), 8 to 1, ran unplaced. King Punster, 110 (McDonald), 20 to 1, was left at the post.

Third race, purse $600, $15 each starter, selling allowances, one mile and a furlong—Quotation, 103 pounds (Doggett), 4½ to 1, won; Tom Jones, 97 (Thompson), 7 to 1, second; St. Albans, 104 (Porter), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:57¼. Duster, 95 (Madison), 8 to 1; Joe Woolman, 87 (H. Williams), 7 to 1; Rimini, 101 (Irving), 8 to 5; and Lord Lonsdale, 102 (Hazlett), 10 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, free handicap, $15 each, $700 added, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs—Ray S., 100 pounds (Irving), 5 to 1, won; Ronald, 90 (Washam), 3½ to 1, second; Big Casino, 95 (Thompson) 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¼. Capt. Dranes, 99 (J. Porter), 8 to 1; Salonica, 104 (Doggett), 8 to 5; Glenoid, 95 (H. Smith), 5 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, weights ten pounds below the scale, six furlongs—Lucinda, 104 pounds (R. Smith), evens, won; FitzHugh Lee, 112 (Carr), 6 to 1, second; Harry Weaver, 107 (Burns), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Dock Wick, 112 (Hazlett), 8 to 1; Miss Nelson, 109 (Thompson), 15 to 1; Tenor, 107 (J. Porter), 6 to 1; Lizzie Gwynne, 104 (Butler), 5 to 1; and Cornelius, 112 (Wiggins), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Sixth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Lorenzo, 107 pounds (Irving), 3 to 1, won; Sister Linda, 104 (McDonald), 15 to 1, second; Costa Rica, 116 (Overton), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Warren Leland, 112 (Doggett), 4 to 1; Lemon, 112 (R. Williams), 7 to 5; and Zed, 107 (Kelly), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Program for Today.

Today's events, entries, and weights are as follows:

First race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Remedy, 92 pounds; Red Prince, 92; Receiver, 95; Florence E., 96; Merry Girl, 98; Morse, 99; Galbanum, 100; Nettie Hegler, 100; Dick Norton, 101; Capt. Ruby, 102; Speedwest, 103; Dan H., 105.

Second race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, non-winners of two races since July 19, allowances, one mile—Kangaroo, 102 pounds; Notus, 102; Arthur Murray, 118; Walter, 118.

Third race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile—Lizzie Gwynne, 86 pounds; Blue Banner, 97; Jim Dunn, 98; Tenor, 103; Black Bart, 103; Folsom, 106.

Fourth race, $600 added, a free handicap for all ages, one mile and one-quarter—Vortex, 113 pounds; Churchill Clark, 94; St. Albans, 88; Big Three, 102; Longlight, 93; Chimes, 104; Mary McGowan, 106; Santa Anna, 118; Prince Fortunatus, 120; Glenoid, 73; Ella Blackburn, 101.

Fifth race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Redstone, 93 pounds; Harry Dixon, 93; Donovan, 95; Unlucky, 97; Clarion, 99; J. B. Freed, 99; Fred Knox, 100; Fly Leaf, 100; Tudor, 101; Good Day, 103; Profligate, 107; Diamond Dick, 110.

Sixth race, purse $400, a free hurdle handicap, mile and three furlongs—Bassanio, 162 pounds; Aristocrat, 153; Longshot, 155; Iowa, 117; Winslow, 159.

JOE ULLMAN'S "FAIR" RAIDED.

The Police Pounce on the Poolseller and All His Assistants.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday officers arrested Joe Ullman and Max Blumenthal of the new Universal Fair Association pool-rooms on Washington street. The warrants on which the arrests were made were issued by Justice Woodman and alleged a violation of Sec. 2,412 of the city ordinances relating to pool-selling. The pair walked quietly over to the Desplaines Street Station and furnished a $200 bond for their appearance this morning. During their absence betting went on without interruption for about an hour, when the officers with reinforcements made another descent upon the place and placed all the men behind the partition under arrest.

The second appearance of the officers caused something like a panic among the men who were present. They commenced to file rapidly out of the door.

"Don't go, boys," shouted Ullman, mounted on a chair. "It's only us they want. I will forfeit $100 if any one else is taken."

Reassured, the "boys" filed back and gloomily watched the seven prisoners as they left for the station. Besides Blumenthal and Ullman there were John Adams, Sam Wolf, Frank Carroll, Harry Weaver, and George Howe. A bondsman was on hand, and the men were released, but too late to continue operations that day.

Inspector Lewis is determined to close the place up if such a thing is possible. He has detailed officers to watch the place, and has instructed them to bring in every one who attempts to sell pools or take bets.

Brannon Still on the Ragged Edge.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 6.—The first publication of the action of Judge Barr of the United States Court concerning the suit against the Latonia Jockey club gave the impression that the suit was ended and that all the parties ruled off for participation in the Polk Badget race had been reinstated. The Latonia club ruled off five persons, W. R. Brannon, Richard Brannon, John Brannon, and William Jorg and Wernberg. John Brannon was in Chicago placing money on the result of the race. He is the only one who has brought suit. Judge Barr has granted the motion for an injunction to restrain the Latonia club from keeping John Brannon off the turf race-tracks until the case is heard upon its merits. It is only a preliminary and not a final injunction.

WILL THE GIANTS MISS JIMMIE?

Manager Mutrie Released from the New York Club by Its Directors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The New York Baseball club directors, John B. Day dissenting, have decided to release Manager James Mutrie, and have agreed upon Pat Powers as his successor. Naturally Day has all along made a stubborn fight for his old manager, and has refused to listen to the other directors in regard to "Jeems'" dismissal, but the time has come now when Mr. Day's wishes are not regarded by his partners. In spite of his protests they have determined to oust the old manager and to thoroughly reorganize the club and team. For a long time Mutrie has done pretty much as he pleased. He has not had any authority for some time and the magnates say that he has become too careless. Mr. Day's argument is that Mutrie should be placed in charge of the New Yorks next season, with full power to act, and would undoubtedly attend strictly to business. But this has no weight with Messrs. Talcott, Spalding, McAlpin, Robinson, Van Cott, and other stockholders, who claim that "Jim" has passed his usefulness. The directors, except Mr. Day, have a long list of grievances against Mutrie in addition to his alleged careless behavior. They claim that he is not the man for them, in that no man can look out for their interests and devote himself to personal pleasures at the same time. With the loss of Connor, Richardson, and Rusie they claim that they must have a manager now who can secure new players. They do not think Mutrie can. With Mutrie's inevitable release comes the engagement of one of the cleverest managers in the profession in the person of Patrick T. Powers, who has successfully handled teams in Jersey City, Rochester, and Buffalo, and who is regarded as an excellent judge of young players. Powers is a former employé of John B. Day, having had charge of the old Jersey City club when Day put up the money. He is well liked by Day, and may prove more acceptable to the club President than anybody else. In 1890 Powers had charge of the Rochester American Association club, and last season he managed the Buffalo team which won the championship of the Eastern Association.

Mutrie is broken hearted over the enforced separation from his old friend Day, and was inclined to make threats when he learned the facts yesterday. He claimed that he had been treated unfairly and denied all the charges brought against him by the club. The fact that John B. Day could not intercede for him successfully seemed to trouble him more than anything else. Mutrie threatens to be instrumental in making the New York club feel sick of the baseball business before another season has passed. He may attempt to organize an Association club.

COMISKEY IS REALLY SIGNED.

John T. Brush Confirms the Report Concerning the St. Louis Captain.

President Jim Hart of the Chicago club yesterday received a personal letter from John T. Brush confirming the report that Comiskey had signed to play first base, captain, and manage next year's Cincinnati club. His contract is for three years and he is to have absolute control.

In connection with Comiskey's signing there is a bit of unwritten league history. At the last meeting of the league in New York a plan was outlined in which to fight the American Association. It consisted in apportioning off to the league clubs the association players wanted so that there would be no competition among the league clubs themselves. Comiskey was assigned to Cincinnati. While the country has been flooded with rumors to the effect that he would manage the Philadelphia club the latter organization's hands were tied and it could not make a move in the matter until Cincinnati had acknowledged failure to secure the man.

Fred Pfeffer and Sam Morton are back in the city. The former will go East in a day or two to secure a second baseman. Hank O'Day has been signed to pitch for the local association club.

A Boston Echo on Consolidation.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—There are no new developments today in the matter of a twelve-club league. The difficulty is that there can be no thought of a consolidation as long as the league wants nine-tenths the best of the bargain or thereabouts. Mr. Prince would be willing to consolidate, not sell out, and on fair terms. President Soden of the league club says that he has had two conferences with Mr. Prince, but he says that he will not make any attempt to buy out the Boston Association club. And just there the whole matter seems to hang fire.

Von Der Ahe Gets Glasscock.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 7.—President Von der Ahe of St. Louis arrived here yesterday and has been in conference until after midnight with Jack Glasscock, Buckley, and Burkett. The latter had already signed with the Cleveland League club, but Von der Ahe is trying to persuade him to break the agreement. Shortly after midnight it is announced that Glasscock and Buckley have signed with the St. Louis Association, the former to receive $4,500, with $1,500 cash down. Burkett has not yet given his ultimatum.

Does It Smell of Combination?

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—George Wagner of the Athletic club and his lawyer, Frank Elliott, left for New York today for the purpose of transferring those ten shares of stock which fell into the hands of the Wagners through the Connor and Richardson deal. In transferring these shares George Wagner will get five, Manager Barnie one, Zach Phelps one, Von der Ahe one, J. Earl Wagner one, and Frank Elliott one. This will allow these men to be present at the league meeting next week.

Flaherty to Meet Lloyd.

Big Alf Kennedy, backer and manager of Billy Myer, yesterday arranged a contest between Martin Flaherty, the vanquisher of Link Pope, and Able Lloyd of Brazil. The men will meet at 116 pounds near Streator, Ill., Nov. 27. The "Cyclone" is training Lloyd.

Northwestern Curling Clubs Addressed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6.—A circular has been sent to the curling clubs of the Northwest by Secretary Richard Smith, giving an account of the organization of the Northwestern Curling Assocation at a meeting held in Milwaukee Oct. 27. "At this meeting," the circular says, "it was proposed to hold a general meeting of all the clubs in St. Paul in January to perfect the organization, but it has occurred to the committee that perhaps a meeting could be held some time in November or December to organize and get up some medals to be played for this season. Would you kindly lay the matter before your club and ascertain, first, whether you would go into the association, and second, what time and place would you prefer to have the meeting called? If we find that it is the wish of the majority of the clubs to meet before the curling season opens to organize we will call the meeting at such time and place as the majority of the clubs may choose."

Indoor Baseball Notes.

Van Zan will play with the Ashlands.

Pfeffer will play left short for the La Salles.

Carr of the Idlewilds made two home runs in one game.

Percy Ault has been selected as captain of the Ashlands.

In a recent game at the Carleton club house six balls were used.

The Harvards will play the Jacksons Tuesday evening at Englewood.

The Ravenswoods are obliged to play away from home until their hall is finished.

The La Salle club has secured the services of Eagle and Wilcs. These two players will greatly strengthen the team.

The Oak Park Cycling club is anxious to meet all comers at its new hall. Games can be arranged with C. P. Randall, No. 130 Rialto Building.

DUST DUG AT NASHVILLE.

FASTEST TIME OF THE MEETING MADE YESTERDAY.

Honors Divided Between Favorites and Short Horses, Although Two Long Shots Help Out the Far-sighted Ones—Ethel Gray Takes the Mile Handicap from Princess Limo—The Meeting Will Continue Indefinitely.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Two hot favorites and one well-backed second choice won today. The other winners were Springaway and Jim Brown's Drift, and both of these carried considerable money at 6 to 1. There was nearly an hour's delay at the post in the first race, so that it was almost dark when the last race was run off. The track must have been a little faster than usual, as the best time of the meeting was recorded in two races. Hydy is considerable of a horse just now, as he made a runaway race of the mile and furlong. Princess Limo would probably have won the mile handicap had she been judiciously and vigorously ridden. She closed up a big gap in the last quarter. Argenta, his first race in months, after sulking for seven furlongs in the mile and a furlong, came strong on the stretch and got the place. Forest, the winner of the last race, is as big as a 4-year-old and he won pulling up, but in poor company. The club officials and the bookmakers had a conference this forenoon and it was decided to continue the races until further notice, and the length of the meeting will be governed by the patronage extended. So far it has been fairly successful, but then the weather has been superb and the general conditions favorable, outside the rumors of jobbery at times. Summaries:

There were twenty-three entries in the first race, and even with eleven scratches the field was still an unwieldy one, and a number of them indulged in delaying tantrums at the post. Ithaca (Freeman) was 3½ to 1, First Lap (Bryant) 4 to 1, Drift (Hoggett) 6 to 1, Chestnut Belle (Easley) 8 to 1, and long odds the others. The start was a good one, Nettie Kent taking the lead, but gave it up when the homestretch was reached. Here Drift, Chestnut Belle, and First Lap drew out, and they finished in that order, very close together. Time, 1:17.

In the second race, mile and a furlong, with five starters, Argenta (Thorpe) was at first the tip, but the McCafferty money soon poured in on Hydy (McCafferty), and the post odds saw him a favorite over the field. There were 6 to 1 each against Arundel, Lillian Lindsay, and Bob Forsythe. Hydy rushed to the front when the flag fell, and nothing got near him afterward. He won in a canter by four lengths, Argenta half a length before Bob Forsythe. Time, 1:57¼.

A five-furlong handicap for 2-year-olds followed, with Redina (Perkinson) at 2 to 1; Ceverton (Thorpe), 3 to 1; Torrent (Lindsay), 4 to 1; Springaway (Bryant), 6 to 1. It was nothing but Springaway and Ceverton for the first three furlongs, but after that Ceverton began to tire and once in the stretch Springaway had everything his own way and won a fast race in a romp: Bessie Bisland beating Ceverton a neck for the place. Time, 1:02¼.

A lot of fast ones started in the mile handicap, with Princess Limo (E. Jones), at 7 to 5; Ethel Gray (Thorpe), 5 to 2; Garcia (Hoggett), 5 to 1; Little Joe and Carter each 8 to 10. Somerset led the bunch to the far turn, closely followed by Little Annie. Going down the backstretch the Princess and Ethel Gray were the last of all, but entering the stretch Ethel was up with the leaders. She then drew away and won a very fast race for the Nashville track by half a length, Princess Limo two lengths before Somerset. Time, 1:42¼.

In the last race, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds, Forest (Freeman) was a hot favorite and heavily backed at 3 to 5, and won in a canter, Sophia Hardy (Lindsay), at 4 to 1, beating Tea Set (Denny) two lengths. Time, 1:04.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6.—Following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, selling, purse $300, one mile—Sly Lisbon, 98 pounds; Top Gallant, 98; Judge Gibson, Pompeii, Elzarra, Gov. Bate, Castilian, Hopedale, 104; Dick Delaney, Capt. Jack, Lemon Blossom, Consignee, 107; Jack Starr, Arundel, Ireland, 110; Pat King, Insolence, Osborne, 116.

Second race, selling, purse $300, one mile and twenty yards—Buckhound, 72 pounds; Ollie Glenn, Great Hopes, 80; Content, 84; Miss Walling, Patti Rosl, 84; Ed Eshelby, 85; Gen. Mitchell, 87; Rock, 104.

Third race, handicap, six furlongs—Miss Walling, 85; Warner C., Ten to One, 85; Annie House, Comether, 90; Blaze Duke, 95; Zoolein, 85; Goldstar, 98; Ed Eshelby, 97; Alary, 102; Tom B., 108; Rally, 111.

Fourth race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and up, one mile and fifty yards—Hominy Bill, 88 pounds; Van Buren, 93; Twilight, 94; Melanie, 95; Marietta, 95; Rival, 99; Dollikins, 99; Red Cap, 116.

Fifth race, purse $300, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Triplet, 103 pounds; Pearl Rivers, 103; Tea Set, 103; Leta B., 102; Frank Phillips, 106; Bill Bailey, John Francis, 106; Ten to One, 113.

NOSE ABREAST AT GUTTENBERG.

The Closest Finishes of the Season Excite Patrons at That Track.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Close finishes and sport of the most exciting kind were the order at Guttenberg today. One race ended in a dead heat after a most desperate drive all through the stretch and four of the other events were decided only in the last jump or two. The dead heat came in the third race, a selling affair at six and one-half furlongs. Backers could see only two horses in it—Arab and Rambler—although Dalsyrian received some desultory support. Rambler opened favorite at 4 to 5, but went back to 6 to 5 at the close, while Arab was backed from 2½ to 1 down to 7 to 5. Each party was very confident of success. Arab cut out the running from the very start, Rambler lagging in the ruck until the last turn for home. Then he moved up with the leader and the pair had it, whip and spur, to the end. Fifty yards from home Rambler's head was in front, but Arab came again in the last few strides and just managed to make a dead heat of it on the post. Tioga ran a distant third, and old Endurer, who ought never to have been started, broke down. The owners of Arab and Endurer agreed to divide the stakes, and as it was a selling race both horses were offered at auction, this being the first time that this has been done in this country. There was no bid on either. Summaries follow:

First race, purse $400, of which $50 to second, six furlongs—D. Higgins' ch. g. My Fellow, 109 pounds (Clayton), won; James McLaughlin's b. m. Daisy Woodruff, 109 (T. Flynn), second; O. B. McSpea's b. h. Now or Never, 112 (Weber), third. Time, 1:16¼.

Second race, purse $500, of which $50 to second, for 2-year-olds, selling, five furlongs—George Forbes' ch. c. Batsman, 105 pounds (Martin), won; Eugene Leigh's br. c. Irregular, 97 (Weber), second; O. A. Jones & Co.'s ch. c. Natalie S., 104½ (Lambley), third. Time, 1:02¼.

Third race, purse $500, of which $50 to second, selling, six and a half furlongs—George Forbes' b. g. Arab, 107 pounds (Clayton)*; Eugene Leigh's b. g. Rambler, 107 (Martin)*; F. Day's ch. g. Tioga, 97 (Weber), third.

*Dead heat, divided purse. Time, 1:22.

Fourth race, purse $800, of which $100 to second, for all ages, five pounds below the scale, one mile and a furlong.

M. F. Dwyer's b. g. Banquet, 102 pounds (Cox), won; Keystone stables' ch. c. Masterlode, 117 (Wilkins), second; W. C. Daly's ch. c. Rover, 105 (Lambley), third. Time, 1:56.

Fifth race, purse $500, of which $50 to second, for all ages, five furlongs—A. Thompson's b. f. Mabel Glenn, 106 pounds (Flynn), won; Khaftan stables' b. m. Dixie, 94 (Blake), second; M. J. Daly's b. g. Salisbury, 109 (F. Doane), third. Time, 1:01¼.

Sixth race, purse $500, of which $50 to second, selling, one mile—Baden Stable's br. f. Miss Belle, 111 pounds (Taral), won; J. H. McCormick's b. g. Perlid, 104 (Flynn), second; Philadelphia Stable's b. f ——, 94 (Blake), third. Time, 1:43¼.

Entries for tomorrow's races are as follows:

First race, purse $400, for maiden 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Quartermaster, George C., 118 pounds; Prince Payton, 116; Mollie Davis, 115; Seven, Vocalist, St. Laurent, 114; McKeever, 113; Mary D., 111; Fau Pas colt, Double Cross, Gonzales, 108; Padre, 105; Bon Voyage, 104; Mabel R., Pomeroy, 101.

Second race, purse $500, selling, six and a half furlongs—King Hazem, 90 pounds; Mohican, 93; Cyrus, 97; Gertie D., 102; Missive, 100; Marie Lovell, 91; Roquefort, 103.

Third race, handicap, purse $600, for all-ages, one mile—Tulla Blackburn, 106 pounds; Major Domo, 117; Drizzie, 100; Banquet, 109; Lepanto, 91; Lowlander, 108.

Fourth race, purse $500, for all ages, five furlongs—Sirocco, 107 pounds; Nellie Bly, 104; Toano, 114; Salisbury, 114; Wrestler, 109; Tormentor, 112; Fagot, 89; Go Lucky, 107; Joe Courtney, 112; Inferno, 102; Extra, 104; Stratagem, 102; Penzance, 99.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at the meeting, one mile—Rhono, Seymour, Castaway II., 112 pounds; Odette, Benedictine, 109; Kingstock, 112; Iceberg, 109; Milt Young, 112; Puzzle, Catlan, 109; Lord of the Harem, Glenlochy, Little Willie, 112.

Sixth race, purse $400, selling, seven furlongs—Firefly, 109 pounds; Bohemian, 112; Dalesman, Romance, 109; Pelham, 112; Sir Rae, 107; Ville Marie, 104; Mountain Deer, 107; Centaur, 112; Maggie Murphy, 96; Durango, 114; Nellie Wood, 107; Gold Wave, 84; Vernon, 94.

SMALL CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.

Gloucester Races Go to One-Two Horses Throughout the Card.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 6.—The attendance was large and there was some pretty good racing at Gloucester today. Emblem, the winner of the second race, and Dickens of the third were the favorites that won, while the other four races were won by second-choice horses. The summary follows:

First race, seven furlongs—Amboy (Snedeker) won, Can't Tell (Morris) second, France (J. Bergen) third. Time, 1:31. Betting: Amboy, 3 to 1; Can't Tell, 3 to 1; France, 5 to 2.

Second race, four and a half furlongs—Emblem (Morris) won, Botheration (Bender) second, Virgin (Snedecker) third. Time, :57½. Betting: Emblem, 8 to 5; Botheration, 3 to 1; Virgin, 10 to 1.

Third race, six and a half furlongs—Dickens (Bender) won, Paola (McDermott) second, and Oakview (Snedeker) third. Time, 1:25. Betting: Dickens 5 to 2, Paola 8 to 1, and Oakview 15 to 1.

Fourth race, four and a half furlongs—Addie F. (Larrissey) won, Majella (Snedeker) second, and Nettie (Morris) third. Time, 57. Betting: Addie F. 2 to 1, Majella 5 to 1, and Nettie 6 to 5.

Fifth race, one mile—Count Luna (Hueston), won; Question (Bender), second; Birthday (Morris), third. Time, 1:44¼. Betting: Count Luna, 3 to 1; Question, 3 to 5; Birthday, 8 to 1.

Sixth race, six and a half furlongs—Lita (J. Bergen), won; Sir Lancelot (McDermot), second; Emma "J." (Ross), third. Time, 1:25. Betting: Lita, 3 to 1; Sir Lancelot, 8 to 5; Emma "J.", 3 to 1.

The following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, seven furlongs—Lee Dinkelspiel, 119 pounds; Ballston, 107; Landseer, 107; Roger, 104; Gilman, 104; Jim Simpson, 104; Nevay, 104; Little Addie, 104; Dr. Jekyll, 104; Jersey Pat, 104; Passmore, 99; Disappointment, 91.

Second race, six and one-fourth furlongs, 2-year-olds—Delusion, 113 pounds; O'Kelly, 113; Flattery, 110; Comforter, 105; Selah, 103; Mr. Manning, 97.

Third race, one and one-sixteenth miles, 3-year-olds—Mirthwood, 112 pounds; Ketchum, 110; Lizzette, 109; Sequel, 108; Carmelite, 103; Ely, 102; Calgary, 102; Rose Howard, 90.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, handicap, all ages—Belsarius, 118 pounds; India Rubber, 114; Mabel, 106; Sir William, 100; Pagan, 100; Foxford, 100; Tipstaff, 95; Appomattox, 95.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Salvini, 110 pounds; Shakspeare, 108; Sweetbread, 103; Emma J., 102; Owengolden, 102; A. O. H., 90; Chartreuse, 96.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Girard, 110 pounds; Maid of Blarney, 107; Foxhill, 106; J. J. G., 104; Blackwood, 102; Fitzroy, 102; Hawkeye, 102; Foreigner, 99; Leon T., 93; Roy, 89.

Washington Races.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—Following are the entries for tomorrow:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Judge Morrow, 112 pounds; Experience (late Kitty T.), 104; Bellevue, 107; Lost Star, 107; Slander, 91; Stray Lass, 104; Pliny, 112; Fannie Lewis, 112; Gold Dollar, 107; Ballarat, 112; Queenstown, 104; Schuylkill, 94.

Second race, one mile—Miss Williams, 93 pounds; Cerberus, 96; Watterson, 122; King Thomas, 97; Jim Kinney, 97; George W., 96; Busteed, 122; Larchmont, 105.

Third race, one mile and quarter—Senorita 120 pounds; Strathmeath, 115; Celia, George W., and Abi, 95; Margherite, 88.

Fourth race, three quarters of a mile—Rex, Holmdel colt, King Mac, and Pickpocket, 94 pounds; Ninone and Queen d'Or, 91; Dr. Hasbrouk, 117.

Fifth race, one and three-quarter miles—Ecarte, 143; Hercules, 160; Benefit, 125; Wheatly, 135; St. Luke, 151; Rothwell, 148.

Racing at Cynthiana.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Nov. 6.—There was good sport at Abdallah Park today. In the first race Arbiter lowered his record to 2:22¾.

2:23, Stallion stake:

Arbiter	2	1	2	1	1
Belle Peters	1	2	1	2	2

Time—2:34; 2:28½; 2:30¼; 2:25½; 2:22¾.

2:30 stake:

Patchmore	1	1	2	2	1
Spray	3	2	3	1	2
Bohemia	2	3	1	3	3

Time—2:32¼; 2:30; 2:27¼; 2:26¼; 2:23¼.

The following horses started against time and were successful:

Patchem Medium, to beat 2:30, made 2:29¼.

Blackfield, Hearting colt, to beat 2:56¼, made 2:52¼.

Blanton, Hearting colt, to beat 2:55, made 2:52½.

Mari, bay yearling filly, to beat 3:00, made 2:58¼.

Mahala, to beat 2:37¼, made 2:30¾.

Granada, bay, 2 years old, to beat 3:00, made 2:54¾.

Postponed at Independence.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Nov. 6.—Today's races were postponed on account of the weather.

SULLIVAN'S MANAGER IN TOWN.

Jack Barnett Talks of the Australian Trip—The Fighter's Prospects.

John L. Sullivan's manager, Jack Barnett, was in Chicago for a few hours yesterday. Mr. Barnett arrived from San Francisco in the afternoon and left at night for New York. He did not speak in glowing terms of the treatment accorded them in Australia. He pronounced the people of that country "bum."

"There is no money there," he said, "and they do not seem to have any use for foreigners. We met a few good people, of course, who treated us well, but they were few." Barnett's trip to New York is being taken for the purpose of putting a company together to fill out the remainder of the season. A new play is being written for Sullivan, in which the big fellow is to take the leading character. "Parson" Davies has been offered his expenses and a salary of $400 per week to star with the champion, but has not yet accepted. As soon as Sullivan's contract with Duncan Harrison has expired a match will be arranged between the American and Slavin. Sullivan has a great desire to meet Slavin. The Australian trip has improved Sullivan wonderfully. He now weighs 240 pounds and has been a teetotaller for three months. "Parson" Davies, who traveled from San Francisco with Barnett, said he did not know yet whether he would accept the latter's offer or not.

"I have," said the "Parson," "a good many interests to look after at present. I shall in a few days commence to stir up some of the Eastern fighters in behalf of Jim Hall, who will soon be all right again. While in San Francisco I saw Peter Jackson, who has authorized me to challenge Slavin for him, which I shall do in a few days. I intend to promote a tug-of-war tournament here soon. The one just closed in San Francisco was such a success in every way that I feel prompted to give Chicago a taste of this exciting form of sport. An aggregate of $2,000 will be offered in prizes."

Downer and His Hundred Miles.

MORENCI, Mich., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—A. Downer has fixed upon Tuesday, Nov. 10, as the day on which he will make, or endeavor to make, his 100-mile drive in ten hours, the weather and roads being favorable. The route begins one mile east of Morenci, on the Lyons road, and extends east five and five-ninth miles, making it necessary to cover the distance eighteen times to reach the 100 mark. Considerable interest is manifested in the event, which is heightened by the fact that Humane Agent Vhay of Detroit will be present and may endeavor to stop the drive.

Ryan Answers Dempsey's Defy.

Tom Ryan, a welter weight champion, has answered Jack Dempsey's defy. Ryan's backers stand ready to match him against Dempsey at 140 pounds for any sum the Nonpareil stipulates. Ryan's fight with Howson, the Englishman who defeated Dick Burge, takes place Dec. 12, and if Ryan wins the Ryan-Dempsey match will probably follow.

Princeton Is Preparing.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—On the university field today the university team lined up for the last time before meeting the University of Pennsylvania in the second championship game to be played at Philadelphia tomorrow afternoon. The 'varsity men took their positions as they will play in tomorrow's game. Sharp practice of thirty minutes was played in which the 'varsity scored four touch downs and goal from the field. The team work of the 'varsity was the best that has been seen on the field this season, but still many defects were exhibited. The Princeton team tomorrow will be as follows: Left end, Vincent; left tackle, Holly; left guard, Wheeler; center, Symmes; right guard, Riggs; right tackle, Harold; right end, Warren; quarter back, King; left-hand back, Flint; right-hand back, Post; full back, Howans. Substitutes, Davis, Dowkontt, Irvine, Bergen, Wood, Fulpera, and Morse. The average weight of the team is 171 7-11 pounds. The 1890 team averaged 161 5-11 pounds; the 1889 team averaged 173½ pounds; and that of 1888 175 pounds.

The Cook Not to Blame.

Many nice delicacies are often spoiled by the abominable flavorings used in them, and generally their having been spoiled is attributed to the cook. Now, if

Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts

are used, cooks will not be unjustly blamed, nice dishes will not be spoiled, as they always impart their delicate, fresh fruit flavor in whatever they may be used. To have enjoyable and healthful food, the best articles must be selected to make it. It is economy for the poorest to use the best.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

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BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

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KIRK'S
STANDARD OF THE WORLD
AMERICAN FAMILY
SOAP
A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY.
BEST FOR
General Household Use.

EVERY ONE SNEEZING.

Colds Remarkably Prevalent—Will the Grip Return?—Dangers of Pneumonia.

Have you noticed the unusual number of colds possessed by your acquaintances this year? There seems to be no particular reason why the fall of this year should be more trying than usual, but, nevertheless, it is a fact. Those who know something of these matters say that this extraordinary prevalence of colds is the forerunner of another visitation of the grip. Whether it may turn out so or not a thing every one should do is to get rid of a cold as soon as possible on account of the danger to which a person with a "little cold" is exposed. Pneumonia nobody wishes to face, and it is no exaggeration to state that eighty per cent of deaths from this cause could have been averted if the colds out of which they grew had been cured.

By far the best method of ridding oneself of a cold is to take a little pure stimulant in water and keep warm after having done so. The greatest care and prompt measures should be taken at the slightest sign of the approach of pneumonia. If you have a tickling in the throat, tightness of the chest, pain in the head, a chilly feeling, or pains throughout the body immediately use some pure stimulant to promote the circulation and avert the catastrophe. It should be particularly borne in mind that to be of the required value the stimulant (whiskey preferably) must be pure, and Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which can be obtained of your druggist or grocer, meets the requirements. It is standard and reliable and the fact that it has received the endorsements of the leading scientists and physicians of the present day is the best guarantee of its usefulness as a medicine. Insist upon having it and do not allow the salesman to sell you a substitute which he may recommend as "just as good." There is no other medicinal whiskey which equals Duffy's Pure Malt in purity and excellence.

SANTA CLAUS

SOAP.

Is not an experiment; it has been tested, and its enormous sale is due solely to its merit. It is made on *honor*, and good housekeepers say SANTA CLAUS SOAP "is a necessity." Don't let your dealer give you some other kind, if he hasn't Santa Claus, but insist on having only SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

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ASMA Catarrh, Bronchitis
DR. PEIRO,
McVickers Theatre,
Hours 10 to 4.
Illustrated Book—FREE.

CANVASSING THE VOTE.

THE COUNT PROCEEDS UP TO THE SEVENTH WARD.

Boldenweck Figures Indicate a Steady Gain—Ossian Guthrie Formally Contests the Election on the Ground of Illegality—Informal Meeting of the County Commissioners-Elect—Changes and Improvements in Public Institutions Discussed—Some of the Candidates for Office.

The canvass of the vote of the recent county election was commenced yesterday morning and progressed through the Sixth Ward. But little interest was manifested, as it is universally acknowledged that the whole Republican ticket is elected, Mr. Boldenweck having at least 2,000 more votes than Mr. Bogle for Sanitary Trustee. Bogle's friends, hoping against hope, however, are watching the canvass. William Calhoun Asay and John O'Brien represented them. Mr. Boldenweck is represented by Mr. Anderson, ex-City Attorney of Lake View, and William C. Niehoff is keeping tab for him. The canvass of yesterday showed slight gains for Boldenweck over the vote announced in THE TRIBUNE Wednesday morning.

In the First Ward Boldenweck makes a net gain of three votes as compared with THE TRIBUNE figures of Wednesday. In the Second Ward Boldenweck makes a net gain of just half a vote. In the Third Ward Boldenweck makes a net gain of five votes. In the Fourth Ward Boldenweck makes a net gain of half a vote. In the Fifth Ward Boldenweck loses eleven and one-half votes. In the Sixth Ward Boldenweck makes a net gain of ten votes. The net gain of Boldenweck for the day in the six wards canvassed, therefore, was eight and one-half votes.

These, it will be remembered, were on the figures of Wednesday morning, which indicated that Boldenweck's majority over Bogle was 3,594. The totals of votes of the wards canvassed yesterday are as follows:

Ward.	Cooley.	Bogle.	Boldenweck.	Eckhart.
1	1,807	1,760.5	1,463.5	1,582
2	1,613	1,432	2,166.5	2,388
3	1,580	1,504.5	2,479.5	2,786
4	1,820.5	1,632	2,823.5	3,148.5
5	2,806.5	2,633	1,796.5	2,001
6	2,861	2,709.5	1,325.5	1,522.5

On the figures printed in THE TRIBUNE Thursday Boldenweck's gain over Bogle exceeded 100.

Ossian Guthrie, the southwest corner candidate for Sanitary Trustee, bobbed up serenely again yesterday and filed through his attorneys a protest against a canvass of the votes for all the candidates. Singularly enough he made no reference to the vote on the proposition for refunding the bonds.

Ossian Guthrie's Protest.

Early in the course of the proceedings D. W. Wood, Guthrie's lawyer, appeared before the board and announced his intention of protesting, which he did later by filing the following protest:

> To the Board of Election Commissioners: The petitioner, Ossian Guthrie, respectfully represents unto your honorable body that he protests against the canvassing and counting of the vote for Sanitary Trustee, and for the Judges of the Superior Court, and for Superintendent of Schools, and for President of the Board of County Commissioners, and for County Commissioners, and that he will contest the election on the following grounds:
>
> 1. That the candidates for Sanitary Trustee were not nominated according to law.
> 2. That the printing of 1½ vote on the official ballots was illegal.
> 3. That the instruction on the subject matter of counting the vote for Sanitary Trustee was contrary to law.
> 4. That the official ballot on Sanitary Trustee was not in conformity with the election law.
> 5. That the Republican ticket as certified was not entitled to a place on the official ballot.
>
> OSSIAN GUTHRIE.

The Commissioners paid but little attention to the protest, which was filed away.

Mr. Asay, on behalf of Mr. Bogle, made application that any precinct formally canvassed be subject to revision and that the canvass be made also subject to his right to call for a verification of the vote by a count of the ballots.

Judge Scales said he might make the application, but the board would reserve the right to refuse it. In fact, the board showed a determination not to go behind the face of the returns and declined to accede to a proposition to scrutinize the ballots in cases of dispute.

After those matters had been settled the board proceeded in humdrum fashion with the canvass.

THEY'RE PREPARING TO TAKE OFFICE

County Commissioners-Elect Discuss the Situation—Some Candidates.

A conference of the newly-elected County Commissioners was held at the Sherman House yesterday forenoon. The following were present: Messrs. Green, Hoffman, Struckman, Allen, Carroll, Spofford, Manierre, Ballard, Nelson, Spencer, Burmeister, Skallerup, and Stauber. Messrs. Cool and Stepina were the only absentees. Mr. Green presided.

The principal object of the conference was to make members acquainted with one another. But, as they had met, the policy of the future board was necessarily discussed.

Commissioner Spofford called attention to the fact that certain pestilent candidates for the county offices were going around from Commissioner to Commissioner telling each one in turn that this new member and that new member had promised to vote for him. The burden of his appeal was, "If you vote for me I am sure to be elected. I have seven others who have promised to vote for me."

Mr. Spofford said Commissioners should fight shy of candidates who presented themselves in that way. He for one could not vote for them. He believed the Commissioners should hold themselves unpledged. If persons seek offices in the gift of the board let them make formal application through the Chairman-elect. Then the Commissioners in caucus could discuss the merits of the candidates and make their selections. He was bitterly opposed to the system of buttonholing. The Commissioners should not permit themselves to be pestered by the numerous applicants. A general discussion followed. Mr. Manierre and Chairman Green expressed a general concurrence in the sentiments of Mr. Spofford and it was informally resolved that the Commissioners should hold themselves unpledged, and should direct those who personally solicited their votes to make formal application through the Chairman of the board.

Then the question of filling the minor offices was taken up. It was resolved again, informally, that the heads of the various institutions be given the power of appointment, also the power to dismiss, and be held to strict responsibility for the conduct of the county institutions. In this way it was argued that the competent persons of good character now in the employment of the county would be retained. The Commissioners would not be deprived of the right of recommendation, but the recommendation of a Commissioner would not necessarily secure appointment, and it would not be a bar to dismissal for inefficiency or misconduct.

The question of the consolidation of the institutions at Dunning under one management was discussed, and the proposition seemed to meet with favor. Dr. Noble is thought likely to be made the General Superintendent, with business managers for each institution subject to his control. It was also determined that the County Farm should be better managed in the future.

Mr. Spofford's proposal to abolish the County Agent's office was briefly discussed, but as it was not strongly advocated by Mr. Spofford himself it was allowed to drop. A member pointed out that the outdoor relief system was a feature of the public charities in all English-speaking countries. It could not be dispensed with in Chicago, and the Town Supervisors were not, to say the least, more trustworthy than the County Agent and his assistants have been.

Another conference will be held next Monday, to which the local party leaders, including Chairman Badenoch of the Campaign committee, Chairman Kochersperger of the Republican County committee, and representatives of the Republican press will be invited. No slate will be agreed on till the end of the month, as the new members will not take their seats till the first Monday in December.

In the meantime the Commissioners say that applicants who bore them with their self-commendations and appeals are not likely to gain thereby. One of the Commissioners, speaking for a group after the conference, said: "It is singular that most of the fellows who are begging for places have good jobs now in the City Hall or in the County Building, much better jobs than their services to the party or their ability warrant, in my judgment. They are not satisfied. They want more. Now I am bitterly opposed to all such candidates. They are for the most part old hacks. The party and the people are sick and tired of them. They are always to the front when the Republicans win. Nobody ever hears of them as faithful workers election day. All their work is of the jaw variety, and it is done in the down-town saloons. I will not vote for any such fellows. The people, I believe, want fresh, clean men, and a little new blood will do no harm."

There is no doubt, however, that there will be an entire change in the heads of the various county institutions. Among the candidates who are pressing their claims are John A. Bell, West Town ex-Assessor now employed at the City Hall, for Purchasing Agent; O. W. Kyle, a Blue Island merchant; J. S. Varley of the Twelfth Ward is a candidate for one of the Wardenships; M. E. Dixon wants the Superintendency of the Poorhouse; Dr. Noble has been mentioned for the place, but he says he is satisfied to remain County Physician. Dr. Ware also says he would not give his present position for any gift within the power of the board.

Ex-Senator Gibbs wants to be County Attorney. Ex-Representative Meyer is also a candidate. John A. Henry, who is not pressing his own claims, is favored by many of the Commissioners for this office. E. R. Bliss is not a candidate. Some good Republicans think that Mr. Bliss would make an excellent Republican Election Commissioner.

The Fault of a Careless Clerk.

The registry books of the Eleventh Precinct of the Seventeenth Ward were returned to the Election Commissioners' office the morning after the day of election, as claimed by the judges and clerks of the precinct. The trouble was at the office of the Commissioners, the clerks having placed them in the wrong pigeon-hole in the vault. The registries of the Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward have not reached the office yet, however, and a messenger was sent out yesterday afternoon to find out what had become of them.

Women's Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Ward and City committee of the woman voters will be held in the First M. E. church this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Arrangements will be made for the general convention.

WANT HELP TO FIGHT THE EVIL.

Louisiana Anti-Lottery Citizens Make an Appeal for Public Aid.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 6.—The special committee appointed by the Democratic Anti-Lottery Executive committee of Louisiana has issued an appeal to the people of the United States for aid in their struggle with that powerful corporation known as the Louisiana Lottery company. The special committee consists of C. Harrison Parker, F. C. Zacharie, Charles Porlange, and George D. Johnston, and its appeal, which is a lengthy one, boldly charges that the lottery company has captured three-fourths of the Louisiana press.

After reciting that the Legislature of Louisiana in 1868 had chartered the company, and that it had maintained its corporate existence by corrupt means, the committee says:

> With this new lease of life came new and incredible power and prosperity. They have practically enjoyed their renounced monopoly, by preventing every Legislature elected since 1880 from granting additional lottery charters. This has been accomplished by artifice and corruption, by playing upon the opposition of good men to the multiplication of such charters, and by their control, through the ownership of certain dominant politicians of both political parties, of nominations to the Legislature.
>
> By the force and glitter of its money power it has warped the judgment and blunted the conscience of many good people, making them first apologists for and then desirous of such riches.
>
> It has captured three-fourths of the Louisiana press.
>
> In localities where it could not purchase the local press, it has started a press of its own. To emphasize this assertion we state the fact that the most vehement anti-lottery papers in the State of a few years ago are violent lottery partisans of today.
>
> Its iniquitous business is blazoned by advertisements of winnings (oftentimes fictitious), and it has thus created and thus it stimulates a gambling thirst in tens of thousands of ignorant and credulous persons from whom it monthly receives its enormous ill-gotten gains.
>
> It is estimated that until checked in its boastful career by the enactments of last Congress, one-third of the whole local mail that passed through the New Orleans Postoffice was lottery mail, and that $30,000 per diem in postal notes and money orders were paid to its stalking-horse bank.

After portraying in a vivid manner the widespread evils of the lottery the appeal concludes as follows:

> In this momentous conflict, Louisiana is simply the battle-ground where the common interests of the moral and patriotic people of the United States are at present staked. On her good citizens devolves the duty to bear "the heat and burden of the day." This they realize, and this they expect to do in all fidelity.
>
> Pending the present campaign in Louisiana we need all the help our fellow-citizens of the sister States can contribute, and this we ask in the name of our common citizenship, in the behalf of right, and for the general welfare of our commonwealth of States.

SUFFERED BECAUSE OF ECONOMIES.

Why the Railroad Employes in Iowa Knifed Campbell (Rep.)

There was considerable outcry in Iowa before the late election that railroad influences were brought to bear to defeat F. T. Campbell, the Republican and Prohibition candidate for Railroad Commissioner, by his Democratic opponent, Peter A. Dey. It appears from the following article in the *Railway Age* of this week that it was the railway employés rather than the bosses who knifed Campbell. And the reasons are set forth in the article from the *Railway Age*. The railroad employés regarded him as the enemy of their interests:

> From the *Railway Age:* There has been much nonsense talked during the last week, both in Iowa papers and in Iowa dispatches to daily papers elsewhere, about "the railway companies" being actively interested in the political campaign in that State. The railway companies have not been interested. The Railway Employés' club of Iowa, however, has been actively interested, a fact of which Mr. Frank Campbell, who was a candidate for reelection to the Railroad Commission, is doubtless aware.
>
> The Employés' club movement was started in Minneapolis in 1888. It was organized by employés for employés, and has ever since been officered and managed by and its whole membership consists of employés. That the wageworkers on railways, suffering as they have done *by reason of the economies forced upon the companies by the granger policy*, have abundant reason to *organize for their own protection* hardly needs argument, and in at least one State—in Minnesota—their organization has materially assisted in preventing granger legislation. Since the organization in Minnesota was effected there have been to our knowledge more than one attempt to induce the managements of the railways—or "the companies" as they are called—to combine to show some recognition of the work which the club was doing and of the value of that work to railway interests. For the work does benefit "the companies" scarcely less than the employés. The employés cannot advance their own interests without helping their employers. For their interests, herein, are one. Those efforts (which have been made not by the employés themselves—who have known better than to mix themselves up with negotiations with officials—nor by any railway men, but by other outside parties who have thought they saw in the employés' movement a valuable bulwark for the protection of the public against the tide of socialism and "calamatyism" now so near to flood in the West)—those efforts, we say, have also to our knowledge failed.
>
> For these reasons the employés have fought their own battles and they have fought well. The movement will not be checked by any such campaign outcry as has been raised against them in Iowa. That outcry is only an evidence that the organization has such elements of strength as to make the politicians fear it. And it will make itself feared not in Iowa alone but in every Western State. It has no party preferences. It only hates the anti-railroad demagogue. It chances that the most conspicuously objectionable anti-railroad demagogue aspiring to election in Iowa this year was a Republican, and it appears from the returns that the employés understood this. In Minnesota the club is credited with having materially assisted in electing some Republican State officials. But in all States the men who are most likely hereafter to feel the weight of the employés' opposition are the members of the third party.
>
> Politicians will come to understand this in time—that there is this vast bulk of the railway employés' vote, with all the influence of the employés' friends, waiting to be swung against any one man on any ticket, leaving the rest of the ticket untouched, who is a conspicuous exponent of anti-railroadism. And, knowing that, all parties alike will hesitate to put such men in nomination.
>
> This outcry in Iowa will not hurt the employés' cause. "The companies" are not interested. The employés are. Their wages, their employment, their livelihood, the comfort of their homes are at stake. They have strength enough to live down misrepresentation and numbers enough to make themselves felt and respected in the politics of every Western State.

Education in Canada.

The northwest provinces of Canada have made bountiful provision for the education of the multitude of people who are expected to some day occupy this now somewhat lonesome expanse of territory. Saskatchewan has set apart 3,648,000 acres of land for the maintenance of public schools; Assiniboia, 3,040,000; and Alberta, 3,200,000.

Dalton is Chicago's oldest and largest kitchen outfitter. Now at No. 56 Wabash avenue.

PINE STREET THE ROUTE.

THE SUBWAY COMMITTEE CONFIRMS ITS ORIGINAL CHOICE.

What Was Supposed an Insurmountable Difficulty Proves a Problem Engineers Can Solve—Mayor Washburne Indorses the Torrence Terminal Ordinance—Protest Against a County Hospital Practice—A Complaint Concerning the River—Attorneys of the City Disagree.

It was decided at the meeting of the special committee appointed to take the initiatory steps in reference to the proposed subway to connect the North and South Divisions of the city to adopt what is known as the Pine street route. It was also decided that the roadway of the tunnel should be forty feet in width, that the head room of the section under the river should be fourteen feet, and that the foot path should be ten feet wide and located on the west side of the driveway and reached by stairways or elevators located immediately north and south of the river.

It was the object of the committee to outline in a general way what is wanted in order that Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich might make a survey and prepare estimates to be used in connection with the drafting of an ordinance. The meeting was held in Mr. Aldrich's private office and was attended by Andrew McNally, Arthur Dixon, George E. Adams of the committee. Mr. Prendergast, Gen. Fitz-Simons, Thomas C. MacMillan, and Mr. Aldrich were also present. It had been practically decided the day before to adopt the Pine street route, but after looking the ground over some of the members of the committee were afraid that Kirk's soap factory would interfere. They were told yesterday, however, that the location of this structure presented no serious engineering problem.

What is known as the Pine street route starts at the intersection of Randolph street and Central avenue, and runs directly north, the northern entrance to be on Pine street either north or south of Indiana street. The first question that naturally came up was that the roadway on Pine street was two feet less in width than the roadway of the tunnel. Traffic on the street would be entirely cut off. Mr. McNally suggested that sufficient property be condemned to give two approaches, one leading west and the other east. Mr. Prendergast said that eight feet could be gained by reducing the width of the sidewalk, but it was finally decided that the best thing to do was to condemn a strip on each side of the entrance of the tunnel and widen the street along the approach or uncovered portion of the entrance. Mr. Prendergast thought this would be less objectionable to the people assessed. Just at what point the subway will strike the surface was not determined, but it seemed to be the opinion of all that it should be some little distance north of Illinois street in order to avoid any complications with the Bullen Malt House company. It was easy to decide on the width of the roadway, but the head room was quite a question.

Mr. Dixon, who is a man of extensive experience in matters relating to teaming as well as municipal legislation, insisted that fourteen feet was sufficient. The other members of the committee thought this was not enough room, but Gen. Fitz-Simons said that from an engineering standpoint it would be a great saving to make the head room for the section under the river only fourteen feet, as it would require a much deeper depth for the base of the tunnel if the head room was more than fourteen feet, owing to space it would take between the bottom of the river and the top of the tunnel to give the arch strength. It was decided to use steel instead of stone for the arch under the river section.

The south approach was discussed but little, it being conceded that no complicated questions would arise in reference to it. Mr. Aldrich suggested, however, it might be well to swing the roadway around to Michigan avenue at the foot of Washington street. Mr. Prendergast was asked by Mr. Dixon in reference to the condemnation proceedings, and said that if the ordinance was passed Dec. 1 it would take until April 1 to get the assessment rolls confirmed and the condemnation proceedings through.

"It is possible," he said, "we might have a double proceedings—start the special assessment proceedings and the condemnation cases at the same time, and we might get through by Feb. 1."

The committee adjourned subject to the call of Commissioner Aldrich. Mr. Aldrich in the meantime will have a survey made and prepare estimates of the cost.

Mr. Prendergast in speaking of the collection of the special assessment for the tunnel said that there was no doubt that it could be spread over five years and paid in five annual installments. This would make the amount to be raised for each year about $300,000.

MAYOR WASHBURNE WILL SIGN IT.

He Heartily Favors the Torrence Terminal Ordinance.

Mayor Washburne did not sign the Torrence Elevated Terminal ordinance yesterday, but will do so before the Council meets again, as he is heartily in favor of this measure.

"Mr. Willits was here today," the Mayor said, in his office, "and I shall go over the ordinance with him, as there may be some matters of detail that I want to look into, but of course I shall sign it, and I think this improvement will be one of the best things that has ever happened to Chicago. It will effect a great blessing in the saving of life and personal injuries, for we shall have none of these distressing accidents at grade crossings.

"It will effect a great saving of time in many ways. At least half an hour will be gained in suburban traffic, and that means an immense saving of time to the business-men of the city as well as to the railroads. It will enable them to run more trains. Then as much time will be saved in through traffic, and still more in the handling of freight. The result will be that all railroads entering the city will be forced in self-defense to elevate their tracks."

WANT THE CORRIDORS KEPT CLEAR.

Women Protest Against a Proposed County Hospital Change.

At the meeting of the Committee on Public Service of the County Board yesterday a committee from the Training School for Nurses was given a hearing. The committee was headed by Mrs. A. A. Carpenter and protested against the use of the corridors at the hospital for the overflow of patients. The board decided to do this some time ago and 100 beds have been ordered and the contract let for putting in storm-windows.

Mrs. Carpenter was amazed, she said, to learn that the board thought of doing such a thing. The hospital was already terribly overcrowded. "If you use the corridors," said she, "you will take away the only space left for convalescent patients to exercise in and completely shut off all ventilation. It is an outrage and we emphatically protest in the name of humanity. Further than this, you would completely shut off all possible egress in case of fire."

Dr. Brandt thought Mrs. Carpenter was right about the matter and suggested that the new Detention Hospital be used for the overflow.

Gen. Lieb thought the matter ought to be laid over for the new board to consider. It was such a smart board, he said, that a solution to the problem would be easy to them. Gen. Smith suggested using the third and fourth floors of the Administration Building for wards. It was finally left to the Hospital committee to determine the feasibility of the President's plan and report to the board Tuesday.

The matter of ventilating the Criminal Court Building came up again. L. Wing & Co. submitted a proposition to put in fans, and it was accepted. In answer to advertisements for insurance bids on the Detention Hospital and morgue twenty-one bids were received. They were all the same and three companies were chosen by lot. F. S. Jones & Co., the Freeman Insurance company, and W. E. Rollo & Son were the lucky firms, and will be given $6,000 insurance each.

URGING THE GRAIN FLEET'S CAUSE

Capt. Harmon Petitions City Officials Regarding the River.

Capt. William Harmon of the Chicago Towing company yesterday sent to the Mayor and the Common Council a petition for increasing the capacity of the river before winter. He estimates that the winter fleet will have a capacity of 15,000,000 bushels, with no place to moor half of the vessels. He says at present there is not a single dock in the main river and very few in the branches where loaded vessels can be moored. The width of the river is barely sufficient to enable loaded vessels to pass, and next to the docks it is entirely too shallow for big carriers.

After dwelling upon the prospect of an immense stock of grain here during the winter, Capt. Harmon says: "With a vessel capacity of 15,000,000 bushels in our harbor we will be unable to receive that amount of grain in addition to our elevator capacity unless the river is dredged to a sufficient width to allow these vessels to be moored when they are loaded in a position where they will not block the channel. Unless that is done Chicago will have the humiliation, to which she is not accustomed of having, to refuse business on account of lack of common facilities for handling it."

Vesselmen agree with Capt. Harmon that an enormous winter fleet will be here this winter to take advantage of the expected flood of grain to turn an honest penny from storage by taking aboard grain in midwinter which will not be shipped until spring. They admit that something must be done else the river will be blocked for months from one end to the other, but they do not agree on dredging at public expense the river in front of private docks.

ATTORNEYS OF THE CITY DISAGREE.

An Alleged Scene Between Messrs. Douglas and Obermeyer.

City Prosecutor Douglas and his first assistant, Mr. Obermeyer, disagreed yesterday morning at the Armory Police Court just after the "clock" case had been disposed by Justice Lyons. The defendants, James Ryan and Peter Hedrick, were discharged on account of lack of evidence. They were charged with running a gambling house. It is said that Mr. Ryan is none other than Augustus W., Nohe who represented the Fifth Senatorial District in the last Legislature.

The prosecution in the case was conducted by Mr. Douglas, and through some mistake in the Central Station the tape had been removed from the machine. The tape was in court, but none of the officers were willing to swear that it was the same tape which had been in the machine at the time it was captured by the police. Because of this the case fell flat and the defendants were discharged.

Mr. Obermeyer was in court, and, it is said, attempted during the trial to offer a suggestion to his superior, but met with a rebuff. When the case was discussed it is alleged that Obermeyer stepped up to Mr. Douglas and said: "This case has been dragging along three months and now it is a fizzle."

Mr. Douglas is said to have replied: "That is a lie. This case has not been in the courts three months and it is not a fizzle. Some one has been circulating such reports, and if it is you you are a liar and a sneak, and it has got to be stopped."

With this Mr. Obermeyer turned and fled into Justice Glennon's court-room, while Mr. Douglas beat an equally hasty retreat into the bailiff-room.

It is understood that the relations between the City Prosecutor and his first assistant have not been as pleasant as they might have been for some time. Mr. Douglas was seen at his office last evening, and in discussing the matter said: "The case was commenced Oct. 1, and was continued by the defendants. He said the next time it was called he was engaged in the trial of a case, and asked to have it continued. Yesterday a detective admitted that the tape had been taken out of the machine, and ex-Detective Thomas, who worked up the case and made a private mark on the tape, would not testify it was the same. He said after leaving the stand that the portion of the tape he marked was gone. There was nothing left for the court to do but to discharge the defendants. I do not know what actuated Mr. Obermeyer to make the remark he did, but I do not think it was done with malicious intent. He said afterward he did not mean anything by it and I told him he should not talk that way then."

Mr. Obermeyer said: "I was sent to the Armory Court Monday to try this case. When I got there the defense wanted a continuance, but I responded that the city was ready for trial. The attorneys on the other side said Mr. Douglas had agreed to a continuance and Justice Glennon said a messenger had been sent from the office requesting a continuance. I said I knew nothing about it; that I was sent to try the case, but if Mr. Douglas wanted it continued it was all right. The attorneys on the other side wanted a continuance of ten days. I would not agree to this and it was set for Thursday. A change of venue having been taken to Justice Lyons he could not hear it yesterday and it came up today. I went down to take care of the case, but Mr. Douglas put in an appearance, and of course I stepped aside. I had City Electrician Barrett present to testify that this 'clock' was nothing more than a messenger call, and that it could not make quotations. When he was on the stand I asked Mr. Douglas to ask certain questions bringing this fact to light, but he would not do it. He also refused to ask the detectives certain questions having a bearing on the case. I did not say the case had been dragging along for months. I knew nothing about it until last Monday."

Meeting of the Citizens' League.

The monthly meeting of the Citizens' League was held yesterday at No. 116 La Salle street. J. P. Rumsey presided. Agent H. J. Hayward read his monthly report. The league has prosecuted sixty-three saloonkeepers and made 100 charges against them. Twenty-seven of them were arrested for selling to minors, 65 for selling to drunkards, and 8 for keeping disorderly houses. Fifty-six were fined in the Justice courts, 10 held to the Criminal Court; 7 cases were dismissed and 27 cases continued to November and $916 in fines and costs were imposed and 208 witnesses subpœnaed.

No Action Just Yet.

United States District Attorney Milchrist said yesterday that he would not begin action against the city in the Canal street bridge matter until he had conferred with Capt. Marshall, the government engineer. Mr. Milchrist only received official notification from the Secretary of War yesterday afternoon.

To Resign from the School Board.

It is understood that Mr. Boldenweck, following the precedent set by Frank Wenter when he was elected Drainage Commissioner, will resign his seat on the School Board as soon as he receives his certificate of election. Either E. B. Gould or ex-Ald. Dixon, it is said, will be appointed in his place.

No Quorum Present.

Owing to the fact that there was not a quorum present the Finance committee did not transact any business yesterday. The proposition to purchase the two-and-a-half-mile crib from Contractor Onderdonk was to have been considered, but the matter will now go over until the next meeting.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Alfred C. Hobbs.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Alfred C. Hobbs, formerly general manager of the Union Metallic Cartridge company, died this morning at Bridgeport of brain affection. Mr. Hobbs had a national reputation on account of his lock-picking performance. In 1851 he went to London to attend the World's Fair and it was at this time that he picked the famous Chubb and Brahmah locks, a feat that created a stir in England. He was at one time in charge of the Howe sewing machine factory, but between 1866 and 1889 he was manager of the cartridge company.

Funeral of Minister Carter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The funeral services over the remains of Henry A. Carter, Minister from the Sandwich Islands to the United States, were held here today at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. His son and three daughters were present. The diplomatic corps from Washington was represented by Minister Romero of Mexico. Secretary James G. Blaine sent a personal and official letter of condolence to the family and also detailed the Chief Clerk of the State Department to attend the funeral. The Rev. Dr. Bartlett of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of Washington officiated. The remains will be taken to Honolulu.

Funeral of Tony Hart.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 6.—The funeral of Tony Hart (Anthony J. Cannon) took place from the residence of his niece, Mrs. P. H Murphy, No. 3 Ingalls street, this morning. At St. John's Church high mass was offered by Mgr. Griffin, who also delivered a brief eulogy. The interment took place at St. John's Cemetery.

Discovered Through a Mutilated Bill.

James Gaston, a farmer from Medina County, Mich., came to Chicago, accompanied by his 12-year-old son and a load of cattle. Wednesday, while passing No. 202 Custom House place, he claims, five colored women surrounded him, tore open his vest, and took a roll of $400 in greenbacks from his inside pocket. As the women were making off Gaston made a grab for his money and succeeded in clutching a $20 bill. The greenback tore in two, Gaston retaining one half while the woman carried off the other. Thursday Gaston went to the United States Subtreasury to have the mutilated bill redeemed. He found that a colored woman had been there just before him and redeemed the other half of the bill. Lottie Cohen was arrested for the theft and in Justice Lyon's court yesterday morning was fully identified by Joseph Schoeninger, teller in the subtreasury. She was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000, while Maud Evans, who was arrested as an accomplice, was held in bonds of $300.

ONE CATARRH CURE.

A SECRET TOLD.

A statement is made, and it is a true statement, that over seventy-five per cent of the residents of Chicago have CATARRH or some disease of the Breathing Organs. A positive cure for Catarrh has been an enigma to the medical profession for ages. It has baffled the men of science.

AERATED OXYGEN is a sure and permanent cure for dread CATARRH. The Oxygen cures Catarrh by destroying deadly germs, which are its life and seat. The simple inhalation of Intensified Oxygen does the destroying, then the upbuilding work. Every inch of the nose is bathed, the mucous membrane is cleared of impurities, the germs of Catarrh wither and die. We have at our offices the most eminent medical practitioners, who may be consulted free, either by correspondence or personally.

Call or write for our FREE BOOK of marvelous cures. FREE TRIALS at the office. This wonderful Home Treatment is for sale only by the

AERATED OXYGEN CO.,

Offices 3 and 4 Central Music-Hall Building, Corner State and Randolph-sts.

DAMP-PROOF CORK SOLES.

The GREAT HEALTH BOOT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

A protection to the feet in severest weather, keeping them warm, dry, and healthy without the use of rubbers. Short men will appreciate them, as they add to their height.

STREETER,

STATE AND MADISON-STS. OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS. SHOES MENDED.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

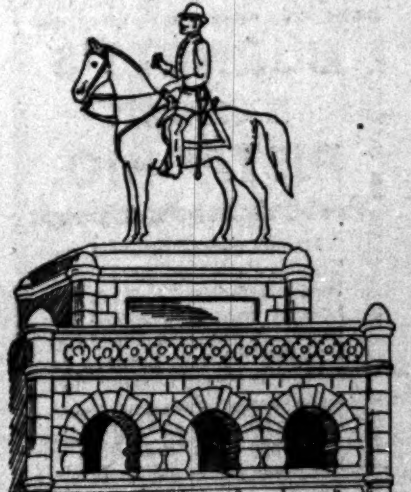
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

CALL FOR



GRANT MONUMENT

5-Cent

Spanish Made Cigars.

They are the best in the market. For sale in leading Drug Stores.

H. B. FRANKLIN & CO., Manufacturers,

226 and 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

EYES examined free. OPTICAL INSTITUTE Spectacles to suit. Satisfaction guaranteed. 90 E. Randolph-St. WATRY

You Must Rely on the Brand

When buying Flour. There's no other way to be sure of getting the best.

There are many imitations of Minnesota Flour for sale.

WASHBURN, CROSBY CO. WASHBURN'S Superlative FLOUR WASHBURN MILLS MINNEAPOLIS

You can obtain the genuine article by ordering your grocer to send you

Washburn's Superlative Flour,

Made in the famous Washburn Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.

CAPACITY 9,000 BARRELS DAILY

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Tribune in a recent issue said:

The year 1891 will be long remembered for its extraordinary fatality among persons eminent in the various departments of the world's work. Though there yet remain two months the list is a long and sad one. It comprises in literature Kinglake, Bancroft, Lossing, Lowell, and Melville; in art, Von Marcke, McEntee, Meissonier, Delibes, Haupt, Littolf, Lawrence Barrett, and Emma Abbott; in royalty, Kalakaua, Abdul Rahman Khan, Princes Jerome Napoleon, Karl I. of Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duke Nicholas; in the army and navy, Admiral Porter, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and Gen. Von Moltke; in science, Alexander Winchell; and in the political world, Windom, Bradlaugh, Windthorst, Earl Granville, Sir John Macdonald, Hannibal Hamlin, Jules Grevy, Gen. Boulanger, William Henry Smith, Balmaceda, and Parnell. Well may the inevitable question be asked, Who will be the next to go?

Most of these deaths came from some form of pulmonary disease, or from kidney trouble. The best remedy for these complaints is REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE. There is nothing that equals this great remedy, for it is perfectly safe and can be taken at any time and without any special dieting. For sale by all druggists.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,

Peoria, Ill.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANOS

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THE NOW WELL KNOWN ISLAND OF

BERMUDA

WITH CABLE COMMUNICATION, is reached in sixty hours from New York, by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz, and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day. For all particulars apply to A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago, or A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York.

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

HOTEL BELMONT.

The finest Winter Health Resort in the South. Pine groves, mountain air, mineral water (iron and sulphur), Jersey cream and milk, creamery butter, and tenderloin steak. Write for the balance.

JOHN S. MARSHALL, Director.

Nicoll TAILOR

NEW YORK CHICAGO ST LOUIS KANSAS CITY OMAHA DENVER ST PAUL CINCINNATI MINNEAPOLIS INDIANAPOLIS AND OTHER CITIES

—FOR—

OVERCOATS

We can please you with our Genuine Montagnac Astrachans in black and blue, silk lined; our price only

$55.

Cannot be had at credit houses for less than $75.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

Cor. Clark and Adams-sts.

Open Evenings till 7 o'clock.

ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S WHITE BORAX SOAP.

Absolutely Pure. Full Weight.

Ask your Grocer for it.

When the STOMACH is weak, no matter what the disease, the patient must have nourishment. Then is the time for

Arend's Kumyss.

Its restorative power borders on the wonderful, and unlike drugs it never can do harm. It is a COMFORT always, and has saved thousands of lives.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

But beware of the numerous poor and often unwholesome imitations sold by substituting druggists.

Arend's Kumyss is the ORIGINAL and the BEST IN THE WORLD. It is not sold to the trade, but furnished to consumers directly from

Arend's Drug Store,

Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.

Liebig Company's

FOR IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

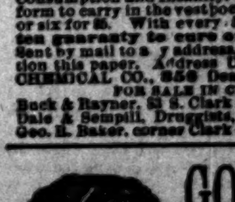
Get genuine only with this J. v. Liebig signature of Justus von Liebig in blue.

Keeps for any length of time anywhere.

MAKES THE BEST BEEF TEA.

Extract of Beef.

LOST VITALITY RESTORED

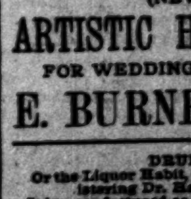


Before & After Use. Photographed from life.

by the use of "SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, and it is sold with a written guaranty to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Nervousness, Lassitude, Pain in the Back and Vital Exhaustion caused by overexertion or the excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package or six for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guaranty to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circulars free. Mention this paper. Address U. S. Agents, MADRID CHEMICAL CO., 359 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY

Buck & Rayner, 83 S. Clark and State and Madison. Dale & Sempill, Druggists, Clark and Madison Sts. Geo. H. Baker, corner Clark and Van Buren.



GOLD NETS FOR THE HAIR (Latest Style).

REAL SHELL COMBS AND PINS (NEW STOCK).

ARTISTIC HAIR DRESSING FOR WEDDINGS AND RECEPTIONS.

E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 STATE-ST.

DRUNKENNESS:

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

48-page book of particulars free. To be had of BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S Clark-st., DALE & SEMPILL, Clark and Madison-sts.

Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS and ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

ONE PEST OF THE SEAS.

THE RAVAGES OF THE BARNACLE TOLD BY A NAVAL OFFICER.

How It Fastens to Vessels in Southern Waters and Makes the Coal Bills Grow in Alarming Proportions—What Awaits the Man Who Will Find a Remedy—Hard Times in New Zealand and What Has Caused Them—Crow Indians Journeying East.

"There is a fortune, a big and quick one, in store for the genius that can invent some kind of composition or paint that a barnacle will not have an appetite for," said a naval officer who was at the Grand Pacific yesterday en route to the Mare Island navy-yard. "I don't care to be quoted as discussing the qualities of Uncle Sam's ships, but I think they will have more trouble with barnacles down in the South Pacific waters than they will have with Chilean war vessels. The barnacle of southern waters has a more versatile appetite than a Harlem goat, and vessels cannot remain there long without becoming so weighted with barnacles that the cost of coaling them becomes something enormous, so great is the steam power required to propel them. All sorts of paints and preparations have been tried as a barnacle remedy, but everything has failed, and the marine interests of the world have to foot enormous bills annually in cleaning hulls of the pesky things that cling to them. I took one of our corvettes into a dry-dock once, and the crew chipped twenty tons of barnacle and vegetable matter off its bottom. It was thought at first that steel vessels would prove barnacle-proof, but they are rather in favor with the pests. They cling to steel hulls so tenaciously that they have to be chopped off with cold chisels. The San Francisco, now on her way to Vallejo, will bring on a big lot of rubbish, and it will take double the quantity of coal to steam her up from Chile.

"Copper sheathing is about the only thing that ever feazed the barnacle. It could not catch hold of it, but it found an ally in a little coral fish which was able to make its eggs stick to the copper. Indeed, a copper nest was just what the little coral fish had been longing for. The barnacle waits until the coral fish makes a sufficient deposit and then clings to the deposit. All a barnacle needs is a start. It gets that from the coral fish, and is soon all over the copper sheathing.

"Yes, the barnacle is more abundant in the tropics, just as all life and vegetation, but it abounds north as well. Another pest of the southern seas is the toredor, which penetrates wooden hulls and eats them away. As wooden vessels give way to steel ones the toredor finds his opportunities decreasing and he moves north. Ships have carried it to Eastern harbors, and especially to Boston, it appears. There the toredor is playing havoc with the wooden piles in the wharves. It eats them away so rapidly that the piles have to be replaced every year or two. The toredor is so small as to be almost invisible to the naked eye, but is equipped with an appetite for wood that would put a charcoal furnace to blush.

"Of course, if the new discovery, litho-carbon, proves a success and does what is claimed for it as an anti-barnacle material, an obstacle to marine interests will be removed, but I have not heard that it has been tested on steel vessels in the waters of the torrid regions yet."

"New Zealanders may make a little profit out of the rabbit tribe that has heretofore been making the people nothing but trouble," said A. Lee Smith Jr. of Dunedin, New Zealand, who was at the Grand Pacific yesterday en route to England. "For many years the rabbits have been the terror of the farmers, but now there is a price on their heads—six pence per pair—and farmers are trapping rabbits industriously and collecting the rewards. The furs are utilized and the carcasses are frozen and shipped to England for food purposes. We are also devoting our time to the extermination of the English sparrow, another great pest. I read that Chicago is also up in arms against that bird, and that rewards are offered to encourage its annihilation during certain months of the year. You only offer bounties for scalps here, while over in New Zealand we encourage the boys to hunt up the sparrow nests, and they can find good markets for sparrow eggs at fair prices per dozen in any of the cities.

"New Zealand is not prosperous. The weakening of the Bank of New Zealand is responsible for the present depression. Years ago it loaned money freely on lands, but its own condition drove it to call in those loans prematurely, and now there is nothing left for the owners to do but to walk off their lands and let the bank take possession. A great decline in the price of flax, a big industry, is another cause of hard times. I doubt if New Zealand will be able to make any show at your World's Fair, although we are all much interested. When I left there wheat was at $1.08 for sixty pounds, caused by what I believe you call a 'corner' in Chicago. A few persons there got control of the supply and run prices away up. We are hoping for more prosperous times, but just now matters do not look hopeful in our country."

A trio of Indians took up quarters at the Wellington yesterday, where they are put down on the register as "three friends of Henry Keiser, Montana." They are Crows, and are unusually good specimens of their race. Wrapped up in fur overcoats, with feather-decorated sombreros and braided hair, they attracted much attention. By name the three Crows are Plenty Cows, Bell Rock, and Wet. They are from the Crow Reservation, but are not of the class that loaf around agencies waiting to draw rations. They all own many cattle, and came to Chicago with shipments made from their own herds. They will probably extend their journey to Washington, where they wish to discuss with the Indian Commissioner certain matters relating to the welfare of the Montana Crows. Mr. Keiser is their interpreter.

The old story of the consolidation of the Richelieu, Leland, and new Victoria Hotels was revived yesterday in a new form, according to which a syndicate intends to purchase all the property and erect a mammoth hotel. Warren Leland promptly denied the story. "The Leland property can be bought for $1,000,000," he said, "but we are not anxious to sell even at that figure. All talk of a syndicate is bosh, or, at least, I've never heard of any such scheme."

That there may be a union of interests of the Victoria, which is being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and the Richelieu is not improbable. If such a consolidation should take place there would be no Victoria Hotel, however, and the big painting of Queen Victoria, purchased in Europe by Leander McCormick, the owner, for J. M. Lee, the landlord of the Victoria, would probably be without a home. It is a fact that English capitalists would like to invest in Chicago hotel property. Indeed, they would like to establish a chain of hotels on this continent similar to the one they control from London to Monte Carlo, and when H. Panmure Gordon, the English promoter, was at the Richelieu recently, he broached the subject to Mr. Bemis, so it is rumored. The Richelieu, with its appurtenances, valuable leaseholds, etc., is estimated to be worth $600,000, at least, while the Victoria, with its new improvements, will be worth as much more. The two taken together will represent a million and a half, and that figure is not too small for the British gold owners to dicker about. The subject of the consolidation of the Richelieu, to be operated as it is now, on the European plan, and the Victoria, as an American plan adjunct to or division of the Richelieu, has been discussed quite thoroughly, and, although nothing definite has been settled, there will be more conferences between the owners of the two properties and an agent of the British syndicate which may have important results. Should there be a consolidation, however, there would be no new buildings erected, but the two hotels would be operated on a big scale, those interested in them now retaining an active interest in their management.

Tremont—George W. Davey, Hancock, Mich.; C. H. Mathews, Detroit; E. L. Hendricks, Boston; H. B. Whitney, Boston; F. Baxter, Phœnix, Ariz.; R. A. Wheeler, Beloit, Wis.; E. J. Lowell, Omaha; C. E. Clarke, Boston, Mass.; N. L. Carle, Janesville, Wis.

Sherman—E. E. Hamilton, Dallas, Tex.; W. G. Morse, New York; John J. Healey, Detroit; F. W. Sears, Cleveland; M. Saxman Latrobe, C. A. Black, Detroit; W. H. Stanley, Boston; C. G. Rolfe, Atchison, Kas.

Auditorium—Ray C. Baxter, Council Bluffs; Samuel A. Barron, Omaha; Henry W. Poett, San Francisco; J. E. Handy, Detroit; E. B. West, Detroit; L. P. Graves, Buffalo; Henry Harrison, Minneapolis.

Grand Pacific—A. J. Avery, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Beverly Jefferson, Madison, Wis.; J. Chapenau and James Barnes, City of Mexico; H. J. O'Neill, Winona; S. A. Stevenson, Providence, R. I.

Palmer—A. L. Furber, Logansport, Ind.; F. Frayer, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Webb, Sioux City; A. Wall, Philadelphia; H. G. Priest, England; T. Hay, Indianapolis; A. H. Thompson, Helena, Mont.

Wellington—I. Riegelman, Des Moines; H. G. Jarr, New York; O. M. Laing, Springfield; Paul McCormick, Montana; Henry N. Byer, Birmingham, Eng.

Richelieu—C. A. Dahme, Cincinnati; James Markley, Buffalo; George N. Palmer and E. B. James, New York; James Flanigan, Texas.

Leland—J. C. Bland, Belfontaine, O.; J. W. Sheague, Cincinnati; W. R. Asber, Guthrie, O. T.

Brice Should Be Ousted.

Cleveland *Leader:* "No result of Tuesday's election is more gratifying to the people of Ohio than the election of a Republican Legislature in this State, and they are to be warmly congratulated upon it. The Seventieth General Assembly will have the largest Republican majority in twenty years. On joint ballot it will have thirty-eight sure and possibly forty-five Republican majority, and both branches will be Republican by large margins. The deep-laid and outrageous Bourbon scheme to Michiganize Ohio has received the condemnation it deserved. The Senatorial ambition of John R. McLean of Washington has been effectually crushed, and the notorious Democratic gerrymander by which Ohio is now represented by fourteen Democratic Congressmen out of a total of twenty-one has been disapproved in the unequivocal terms it deserved.

Seldom has so much been at stake in the election of a Legislature in recent years as in Tuesday's contest and never have the people of the State shown their clear appreciation of the issue so warmly. Not the least interesting or important result of the election is that it sweepingly condemns the sale of a Senatorship to Calvin $ Brice of New York. That was one of the distinct issues and there can be no doubt of the judgment of the people regarding that disgrace. The grand old State of Ohio has repudiated Calvin $ Brice and the party which made him Senator, and in so doing has imposed a most important duty upon the General Assembly just elected.

Brice was not a citizen of Ohio when he was elected to the office he holds. He had refused to pay taxes in the State for years, had repeatedly asserted that he was a citizen of New York, and is even now universally recognized as being a New-Yorker and not a resident of Ohio, wherever he goes. He has only paid taxes here under compulsion and by legal process, and is no more interested in or representative of Ohio than he is of Tennessee. The people have recognized these facts, and one of the most important trusts imposed upon the new General Assembly is that of making a thorough investigation of the election of this New-Yorker and a determined effort to oust him. He has no right or place in the Senate of the United States as a representative of Ohio, and this Republican Legislature should take steps to prevent his being seated in that body.

Ohio is entitled to two Senators. She has but one now, and the reëlection of Senator Sherman or a Republican successor to him will still leave her but one, unless the outrage perpetrated by the last General Assembly is treated as it should be, and the doors of the Senate are closed to Calvin $ Brice. This Legislature ought to have the election of two Senators instead of one, and if right and justice prevail it will have. Senator Sherman should use his great influence in the Senate to prevent the seating of Brice until the new General Assembly has time to meet and take action upon the matter and then use it still further to have Brice pronounced ineligible. That is his present duty to the State which has honored him so long and so highly, and which is disposed to honor him still more. If he does that duty to the full extent of his power and influence, Brice will be declared disqualified and the new General Assembly will have the election of two United States Senators.

This is no mere party measure. It is of general interest and importance. All are alike interested in the maintenance of the Constitution, which Brice's election violates, and every Ohioan is also deeply interested in having his State represented by men who are residents of the State and have its welfare and development at heart. Every one is accordingly affected by the attempt to give New York three Senators by electing Brice to represent Ohio. It is an issue that must be met, and Ohio Republicans cannot afford to sit idly by and do nothing. Brice should be ousted.

The Election.

It is over.
There's one outside,
There's one in clover.
There are hands that will reach
Into fine fat cribs,
But there's nothing left
To console his nibbs
Who failed to be elected.

New York has Flower enough to do
And the Boies in Iowa got there, too,
And in Massachusetts they Russell.
The New York Fassett wouldn't hold,
The Campbell has been left out in the cold,
But McKinley has been protected.

—*Kansas City Star.*

Misanthropic.

Jones—"I take no more pleasure in life. The world is full of thieves and rascals. I don't really believe there is an honest man left in the world."

Smith—"Cheer up. When a man acknowledges his own frailties he has already taken a step in the direction of reform."—*Texas Siftings.*

DO YOU REALIZE
—THAT—
THANKSGIVING
IS NEARLY HERE?
ARE YOU PREPARED FOR IT?

WE SHOW DINNER SETS from $9 to $350,
All from Reliable Makers, Beautiful Patterns and Newest Shapes.

WE CARRY 50 STOCK PATTERNS
From which you can select just such pieces as you wish.

WE HAVE 500 COURSE SERVICES.
All from Highest Grade Makers.
Soup, Meat, Chop, Entree, Game, Fish, Luncheon, Ice Cream, Asparagus, etc.

OUR CRYSTAL ROOM
Is filled completely with Rich Cut Glass, Baccarat Gold Decorated Glass, and complete lines of French Flint in Attractive Etchings and Plain Crystals.

FLOWER POTS and JARDINIERES WITH PEDESTALS
No such assortment to be found in the West at such prices.

WEDDING GIFTS.
Our spacious Art Rooms are replete with the newest productions of merit from the famous factories of the Old World and many gems not to be found elsewhere, and our Parisian Novelties are the remark of all who see them.

EVERY ONE SHOULD SEE OUR MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.
VISITORS CORDIALLY INVITED.

PITKIN & BROOKS,
IMPORTERS, RETAILERS,
Cor. State and Lake-sts.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda.
There are emulsions and emulsions, and there is still much skimmed milk which masquerades as cream. Try as they will many manufacturers cannot so disguise their cod liver oil as to make it palatable to sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion of PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, combined with Hypophosphites is almost as palatable as milk. For this reason as well as for the fact of the stimulating qualities of the Hypophosphites, Physicians frequently prescribe it in cases of
CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD.
All Druggists sell it, but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP
NO OTHER
LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR.
For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers or if unable to procure this wonderful soap send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.
JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.
SPECIAL—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

BURNETT'S EXTRACT PISTACHIO.
Heretofore the flavor of the Turkish Pistachio-Nut has only been obtainable by using the nuts at great trouble and expense. We are now able to furnish this delicious flavor as an extract, so simply prepared that it can be used by any good housekeeper, the same as Vanilla.
We put it up in all sizes at the same price as our Extract of Vanilla.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON—CHICAGO—NEW YORK.

ARLO BATES
Contributes fortnightly to THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

ROTHSCHILD BROS
180 State-st.

KID GLOVES.
TODAY we place on sale 300 dozens 8-button length our celebrated
PARIS DRESSED KID MOUSQUETAIRES,
In Blacks, Tans, and Browns, all sizes, 5¾ to 7½.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. $1.00 PER PAIR.
The actual value of this glove is $1.50.

SPECIAL DISPLAY—Our latest, the "Bernhardt," the finest suede, with steel or black beaded cuff.

ROTHSCHILD BROS., - - - 180 State-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
At 10 o'clock This (Saturday) Morning,
AT OUR STORES,
Immense Sale FURNITURE.
Folding Beds, Piano; full line new and used Carpets; large line Bedding and General Household Goods, Cigars, Pictures, Crockery, and General Merchandise.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate Herman Pollitz,
At 357 Ashland Blvd.,
Tuesday Morning, Nov. 10, 10 o'clock,
THE ENTIRE ELEGANT
FURNITURE
Carpets, Rugs,
Household Effects,
Steinway Upright Grand Piano
Also Horses, Carriages, &c.
FELSENTHAL & D'ANCONA, Attorneys.
Full particulars in Sunday's papers.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

RUGS.
Notice to Buyers
On Exhibition TODAY. Auction Sale commences Monday, Nov. 9th, at 11 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., at our Gallery. A Magnificent Collection Turkish, Persian, and other
Oriental Rugs and Carpets,
To which is added Supplementary Catalogue
Rich EMBROIDERIES.
Visit the Gallery. Make selections. Be prepared for the sale.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AUCTION! AUCTION!
—BY—
L. B. MANTONYA & CO.,
183-187 Fifth-av., Chicago,
Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1891
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,
We shall offer
A Complete Wholesale Shoe Stock,
Being a general line of
BOOTS & SHOES
Suitable for
Country Merchants and City Trade.

FOUR BANKRUPT STOCKS,
From Manufacturers, whose goods
Will All Be Closed Out.
ALSO A BIG JOB FROM THE COLUMBIA SALVAGE CO.
We ask merchants to come from near and far and attend this auction, as it will pay them. Every lot to be sold. No goods bid in. Everything sold to the highest bidder. Stock consists of Felt Boots, Lumberman's Overs, Arctics, Alaskas, Croquettes, Sandals, Clogs, Rubber Boots, Beaver Foxed Polish and Bals, Felt Slippers. Big line of
Holiday Embroidered Slippers
Fine line of Ladies' and Misses' Dongola Kid Rochester Shoes. Full line of
SCHOOL SHOES.
Infants' and Children's Turn Shoes, Men's Calf, Kip, Veal Kip and Split Shoes. 300 cases of GENUINE SUCKER BOOTS, Men's Cork Sole and Hand-Sewed Fine Calf Shoes.
THIS IS OUR GREAT CLEARING
PUBLIC AUCTION TRADE SALE
Occurring as it does at the end of the year, we let everything go so as to close accounts of consignors.
Be Sure and Attend This Auction.

Fine Furs.
L. S. BERRY,
111 STATE-ST.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

GEO. P. GORE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
126 TO 132 MARKET ST.
CHICAGO.
Sales for Week Ending Nov. 14.

TUESDAY——Peremptory Sale
OF A
Very Fine Bankrupt Retail Stock
Composed principally of
Crashes, Linens, Quilts, Table Covers, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Lace Curtains, Velvets, Plushes, Ladies' Coats, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Etc., Etc.
Choice Quality—Perfect Condition.

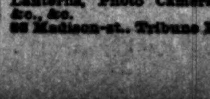
WEDNESDAY. Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
INCLUDING
A Fine Line of Rochester Samples.
A Stock of Men's, Boys', and Youth's Slippers.
A Good Assortment of Warm Lined Goods.

THURSDAY——Clothing, Hats, Caps.
ALSO IN ANNEX
Crockery, Glassware, Fancy Goods.
Decorated China Ware, Vases, Figures, Wine Sets, Etc. Cutlery, Stand Lamps, Tea and Dinner Sets.
ALSO ON 5TH FLOOR
Salvage Sale of Dry Goods.

FRIDAY——Salvage Sale
OF
Clothing, Woolens, Piece Goods, Boots and Shoes.

ADVANCE NOTICE.
BOOT and SHOE DEALERS, ATTENTION.
The Maverick Bank Failure in Boston has so cramped a large number of Shoe Manufacturers that they have instructed us to FORCE SALES on their goods, as THEY MUST HAVE MONEY. We shall therefore sell at Auction
On Wednesday, Nov. 18,
3,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS, which must go. No intelligent bid will be refused, and purchases by any responsible merchant will be shipped so that the goods can be examined before paid for.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Commencing on Thursday, Nov. 12,
At 10 a. m.,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
For Account of Fire Underwriters,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
Grand Combination Sale.
3 Large Wholesale, Retail, and Manufacturing Stocks.
D. WEIL & CO.............Nashville, Tenn., Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing, and Shoes.
SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.............Chicago, The well-known Retailers.
THE BORDER CITY MFG. CO., Fall River, Mass., And others.
AGGREGATE INVENTORIED VALUE
$135,000.
Consisting of
750 Cases and Bales Imported and Domestic Staple Dry Goods, Blankets, Carpets, Notions, etc.
250 Doz. Fine Balbriggan Derby Ribbed Underwear, imported by Wilson Bros. and slightly damaged on the voyage.
1,000 Ladies' Plush and Cloth Sacques, Jackets, Wraps, and Cloaks.
50 Cases White and Colored Bed Blankets.
400 Bales Cotton Cloths, etc., etc.
1,000 Cases Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.
$25,000 worth of Clothing, Woolens, Piece Goods, etc., etc.
This is the LARGEST SALE made this season and the FIRST COMBINATION SALE, and it will pay GOOD, LIVE BUYERS who are looking for BARGAINS to hold back their orders.
Stocks ready for inspection on TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Sale arranged by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.


The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building. The Old Reliable.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st. 111 to 115 Wabash-av.
Not to See What
We Are Doing in
Boys' Clothing,
Misses' Cloaks,
Children's Shoes,
Is to Miss Saving Not a Little Money.
Mandel Brothers

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.
Misses' and Children's School Coats.
If you know what others are doing, come and make careful comparisons. As little as we can say about them and be exact is:
Misses' and Children's Wool Jackets —— $2.75
Misses' and Children's Long School Cloaks—plaids, checks, stripes —— $5.00 AND $7.50
AGES: 12 yrs. 14 yrs. 16 yrs.
Misses' Newmarkets, with long Military Capes—brown, checks, stripes, $12, $12.50, $13
The same in Blue and Gray Plaids —— $11.50, $12.00, $12.50
The same in Plain, Navy and Tan Shades —— $15, $15.50, $16.00
A Large line of Misses' and Children's Reefers in plain and mixed cloths —— $7.50 UP
Ladies' Cloth Capes, $10.00 to $45.00.
Ladies' Cloth Newmarkets, with long Capes, $15 to $35.
Ladies' Cloth Jackets, $5.00 to $40.00.
Ladies' Fur-Trimmed Jackets, $10.00 to $75.00.
AT COST { 100 Cloth Reefers, 50 Cloth Capes, 50 Cloth Wraps, } MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLE GARMENTS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
Are You Going to the Italian Opera?
For the Opera:
Jouvin Gloves.
30-Button Suedes,
24 " "
20 " "
16 " "
12 " "
8 " "
Paris and Vienna Fans
Up to $150.00.
The Cream—The Quality—The Assortment—The Prices—are here.

TO CONSUMERS OF INDIANA COAL
FOR STEAM.
As the miners through the entire State are out on strike you will of necessity use another grade of coal.
I can supply you with
WELLSTON, PITTSBURGH, MASSILON, or JACKSON HILL,
At regular steam rates. I have stocked at my yards, 16th-st. and P., Ft. W. & C. Railway, 5,000 tons of these coals, and shipments are coming in very regularly.
GEO. M. GROBES,
Telephone 8737. Clark and Fourteenth-sts.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.
UNDERGRADUATE DEPARTMENT AND PHILOSOPHICAL FACULTY, located near Chicago. Lately endowed with $750,000. Lake Forest College and Academy and Ferry Hall College and Seminary for Ladies.
PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENTS located in Chicago—Chicago College of Law, Rush Medical College, Chicago College of Dental Surgery. All self-supporting and strong. For catalogue and information address Pres. WM. C. ROBERTS, Lake Forest, Ill.

TO SHIPBUILDERS—OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-House Board, Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, [illegible]—Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, the 24th day of November, 1891, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct and deliver the United States light-house tender Maple. Plans, specifications, forms of proposal, and other information may be obtained on application at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defects. JAMES A. GREER, Commodore U. S. Navy, Chairman.

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES.

MILLS HAS A NEW BILL.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO REVOLUTIONIZE EXISTING TARIFF LAWS.

The Texas Congressman Has Prepared a Revenue Act That Comes as Near Free Trade as It Well Can—Reciprocity with Mexico Urged—Don Dickinson's Hopes Crushed—Rejected an Illinoisan—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Roger Q. Mills has a tariff bill. He does not carry it in his outside pocket and its points will be a long time yet in becoming known. His friends think, though, that they can guess something about it.

During the summer when Mr. Mills was gathering facts and fancies for his forthcoming book on the tariff it is said that he framed the outline of a bill which should embody the average of sentiment in the Democratic party and could be safely made an issue in a Presidential year. Then he tried the sentiment on the stump in Iowa, Ohio, Massachusetts, and New York and found that he could go almost as far towards free trade as he did in his Minneapolis speech a year ago. At least he could make free raw material the groundwork and build up from that.

When the last Mills bill was passed the Democratic majority in the House was small. Samuel J. Randall was a living, fighting force. To get the needed votes compromises "with the devil of protection" had to be made all along the line. Coal or iron ore could not be touched for fear of losing support in the border Southern States, like Virginia and West Virginia. Wooden screws had to be kept up to the top notch duty to get the vote of Vance. The vote of Amos Cummings for tariff reform could not be had without yielding the marble law schedule. And so on all through the list.

In the new House all this is changed. The Bourbon majority is so large that no combination of local interests can keep a determined leader from driving through a free-trade measure if he lends his strength to it. So the Mills bill No. 2 is shaping its outlines. If the program which is to make Massachusetts Democratic is to be carried out there must be free iron ore and free coal as well as free wool. Free tin would come, as a matter of course, in a Congress chosen largely as a protest against the McKinley act. The duties on farm products would be swept away and the farmer told that his gain from this kind of protection was more than made up to him by the lower prices of things he buys and the wider markets given him.

It need hardly be said that inside the Democratic ranks there will be any amount of pleading with Mills. The "conservative" Democrats will talk about triumph of party. Senator Gorman and others like him will stand by free wool, but when it comes to free coal and ore will plead and swear. There are no sheep-growers in Maryland, but its coal and iron interests are so large that in 1883 Gorman helped defeat the Tariff Commissioners' recommendation to reduce the duty from 75 cents to 50 cents a ton. He will have plenty of allies again, yet it looks as though Mills will be the stronger.

RECIPROCITY WITH MEXICO.

Strong Probability of a Satisfactory Commercial Arrangement Being Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Minister Ryan is having daily talks with Secretary Blaine and ex-Minister Foster on the details of Mexican reciprocity. It is likely that two commercial arrangements will be made. One will be under the limited provisions of the McKinley bill. The other will be a general treaty, which will have to be ratified by the Senate and made effective by legislation in the House.

The Special Commissioner appointed by President Diaz is said to be restricted in his powers because the Mexican Government must feel its way. Under the reciprocity section of the McKinley act coffee is about the only article that can be made the basis of negotiations, for Mexican exports of hides are small and its sugar production amounts to practically nothing. With the promise of a good market, however, sugar-growing could be made a paying industry.

The new Mexican tariff went into effect Nov. 1. It raised the duties on live stock and to some extent on manufactures. But these duties will undoubtedly come down through negotiations. A friendly footing thus gained the two governments can go forward with the work of a genuine commercial reciprocity treaty which will draw them closer together. That is the ambition of President Diaz, and it meets the views of Secretary Blaine.

DICKINSON'S CRUSHED HOPES.

Everything Combined to Upset the Plans of the Late Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Don Dickinson is among the choicest specimens of crushed citizens now at the National Capital. The ex-Postmaster-General beams over Grover Cleveland's part in the New York contest and thinks he sees his chief again in the White House. Then he dreams about the English mission and wonders what ex-Secretary Bayard can be thinking about in aspiring to represent the United States at the court of St. James.

Mr. Dickinson has no doubt, when he calls attention to the Democratic electoral vote from Michigan gained by his patent plan of dividing the State, that a grateful Democratic President will pass poor Bayard over and the court journals in London will record the movements of Minister Dickinson. Then he recollects that the next President has not been elected yet, and, furthermore, that he himself is no longer the boss of Michigan Democracy, his faction having been routed in Detroit.

Ex-Mayor Thompson has just driven a four-in-hand through the ranks of Dickinson's Democracy. Then the ex-P. M. G. was going to elect a Democratic Congressman in the Grand Rapids district to succeed the late Representative Ford, and thus clinch the choice of a Democratic Presidential Elector from that district next year. But the votes went wrong and chose Mr. Belknap, the Republican candidate. So when he thinks it all over Cleveland's P. M. G. looks as though he might have been the Republican candidate for Governor in New York or the Democratic candidate in Ohio.

IT OBJECTS TO CONSUL RAND.

The Spanish Government Afraid That He Knows Too Much About Its Evil Doings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Consul Herbert L. Rand, whose exequatur has been refused by the Spanish Government, is a citizen of Illinois. He was appointed Consul at Penape, Caroline Islands, more than a year ago. Mr. Rand's brother was a leading missionary in the islands and at the time of the trouble with the Spanish authorities some letters describing the situation were published from him. The Consul was sick for several months after his appointment and remained at Honolulu, where he met his brother, the missionary. The State Department is looking into the treatment of American missionaries on the island at the time of the disturbance. It is said the findings so far do not speak highly for the Spanish authorities. It may be that the Cabinet of Madrid thought the presence of a member of a missionary family would not tend to good feeling, and, therefore, declined to give Consul Rand recognition. Its right to refuse the exequatur is unquestioned, and it is not required to give reasons. It can, if it wishes, refuse to allow any Consul to be stationed on the island. The State Department has received no official notice of a refusal, but if the report proves true some other place will be found for Rand, as no fault attaches to him.

THAT LEAVENWORTH TRESPASS.

The Rock Island Road Given Thirty Days to Explain Its Use of Government Land.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—A conference was held at the War Department today growing out of a recent order directing the removal of the railroad tracks from a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation.

Permission had been granted the Rock Island to build a bridge across the Missouri River and lay tracks for passenger and freight traffic across the reservation to the City of Leavenworth. After this had been complied with the company built a spur from its main track, extending about a mile further up on the reservation and here erected stock yards, round-houses, and shops, and at the terminus of the spur a large freight depot. Due notice of this was conveyed to the Secretary of War, and more than a year ago the company was ordered to remove the tracks and houses on the spur in question at once. The notice, however, was disregarded and recently instructions were sent to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth directing him to detail a force of soldiers from his command to tear up and remove all tracks and obstructions not authorized on the military reservation under his charge.

A copy of this order was sent to the Rock Island company and its attorney appeared before the Secretary of War today. After going over the ground in all its details with the various bureau officers of the War Department it was decided to suspend for thirty days the operation of the last order issued. Meanwhile the railroad company will prepare and submit a proposition to the War Department, but under no circumstances will the spur track be permitted to remain in its present location.

VACANCIES TO BE FILLED.

President Harrison Has a Large Number of Important Appointments to Make Shortly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—President Harrison has settled down to the task of clearing up his appointments. If he were likely to forget it the tide of Senators and members coming back would remind him of many important positions that are to be filled. They all have business at the White House.

Not much can be learned about the judicial places. Besides the new Appellate Court Justices there are the District and Circuit Court vacancies on the Pacific coast to be filled, and the Court of Claims lacks one member. All these nominations will go to the Senate together. It is said that the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners may be named before the Senate meets, yet that is doubtful.

The Southern member who will succeed Gen. Bragg is likely to be either ex-Congressman Clements of Georgia or Congressman Culberson of Texas. Judge Cooley's successor is believed to be a matter of the future. The President has had plenty of advice and has been urged to be sure and get a "business-man." He said to a recent caller who was urging a particular candidate:

"Various gentlemen have came to me and have chalked out in outline the kind of a Commissioner we want to take Judge Cooley's place. I quite agree with them. They can't please me better than by giving proper weight to the office, but when they have said all they can in behalf of some I occasionally repeat their outline of what the Commissioner ought to be and then ask them if their candidate quite fills in the outline. Sometimes they frankly say he does not. So you see, while we are all agreed as to the general fact that the office of Inter-State Commerce Commissioner is an important one, it is not so easy to find just the man to fill it."

A good many people in the new State of Washington want to come to the Senate. Possibly that is the reason why so much is heard about other places for the present Senators. For a long time it was insisted that Senator Squire was ready to give up a full year's term in order to take the remnant of the Chinese Mission. When this story had run itself out Senator Allen was made a victim. It was declared that the President wanted to appoint him to the vacant District Judgeship on the coast, and he would give up his position as Senator in order to accept it. Allen is here now, but he shows no signs of retiring from politics.

METHOD OF ELECTING SENATORS.

Mitchell of Oregon Says He Will Urge a Change to Selection by Popular Vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6. — [Special.]—Senator Mitchell of Oregon says he will keep up his fight for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. In the last Congress he offered a constitutional amendment embodying the principle of allowing the people to vote directly for their United States Senators.

"I am as earnest in the fight as ever," he said, "and the first day of the session, or as soon thereafter as possible, I shall reintroduce my amendment and have it referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. I suppose they will wrestle with it, and that we shall have a report upon it in some form or other before the session closes."

Senator Mitchell thinks that this method ought to have been in vogue before the recent election in Ohio, for then it would have settled the Senatorial controversy the day of election and prevented all the struggle that is now on. It is supposed that Senator Palmer of Illinois will be ready to help him to the extent of making a speech, giving the results of his own experience.

Christian Workers' Convention.

At today's sessions of the Christian Workers' Convention T. H. Osborn described the work of the Rescue Mission at Rochester, N. Y. B. E. Bull of Toronto, Can., made an address upon the work of the Central Lodging-House Association of his city. Mrs. Jane Bancroft Robinson of Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. J. E. Gilbert, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. L. W. Lively, Dayton, O.; and Mrs. Clara Roach and Mrs. Mary E. Griffith, Washington, D. C., delegates of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, were presented and invited to the platform. George W. Swan of Norwich, Conn., made an address on the evangelical work of the United Workers of his city. Then followed an essay from Miss Bertha Wright on Christian work in Ottawa.

No Faith in the Hiscock Story.

The statement that Senator Hiscock has been offered the War Department portfolio is not credited by those in close relations with its present head. The impression still prevails that Stephen B. Elkins is the person the President has in view for the position, and the announcement of his appointment is looked for Nov. 15, when Mr. Proctor expects to formally turn over the office to his successor. The official who gave the correct information of Secretary Proctor's intended resignation is authority for the statement that neither Mr. Cheney nor any other New England man will receive the appointment.

Secretary Foster's Annual Report.

Secretary Foster is at work on his annual Treasury report to Congress. He has had conferences with all the subordinate chiefs in his department and has had special conversations with Controller Lacey regarding the recent troubles of the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia and the Maverick of Boston. Assistant Secretary Spaulding will continue at the head of the department while Mr. Foster is at this work.

Capital Notes.

An excursion party of Wabash railroad men was received by the President today.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mason is going to Louisiana to look into the operation of the sugar bounty.

An invitation to visit Savannah, Ga., during the winter has been extended to the President and his Cabinet by the citizens of that city.

Four and one-half per cent bonds to the amount of $19,500 were redeemed today. There are yet outstanding bonds to the amount of $4,367,650.

One million and four thousand ounces of silver were offered the Treasury Department today. Of this there were purchased 475,000 ounces at $0.9476.

Marshal Ransdell of the District of Columbia had legal process, in the suit of the Union River Logging company, to serve on Secretary Noble today. Not finding him at his office, he followed him to the White House and performed the duty there.

Says Judge Levy Was Bribed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—A suit of Joseph W. Reay against Treadwell, Butler & Owens was instituted many years ago to confirm Reay's title to a tract of land in this city now valued at over a million dollars. The case was assigned to Judge Walter Levy by the late Judge Edmunds, and Levy gave a decision for the Treadwell estate. In connection with a rumored expenditure of $30,000 in fixing the case the grand jury took up the investigation. Mrs. Somers testified that Judge Edmunds was paid $1,000 to assign the case according to the wishes of the defendants. Referring to the disposition of the $30,000 Mrs. Somers said Judge Levy got a portion of it and Chris Buckley another share, while a third person was given a large sum. Judge Levy refuses to talk of the sensational testimony.

PRIME'S CROP REPORTS.

DROUGHT HAS AFFECTED WINTER WHEAT IN ALL OF THE STATES.

Nothing but Immediate Rains and a Mild November Will Produce Anything Like a Good Crop Next Year—The Conditions for Corn, However, Could Not Be Better—Prospects in the Spring-Wheat Belt Also Excellent.

DWIGHT, Ill., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The weather still continues dry all over the country. Even North Dakota has had three weeks of good weather. The conditions have been perfect for the gathering of the corn crop, and just the reverse for the growth of the winter wheat. A year ago at this time the winter-wheat crop was doing fairly well; there was some lack of moisture, and there were reports of Hessian fly in Kansas, North Missouri, and Illinois. Three-fourths of the corn crop of Ohio, Nebraska, and Iowa was gathered. In Illinois and Indiana corn was all secured, and Missouri reported 50 per cent in crib. Kansas reported about the same.

Prospects for Winter Wheat.

Northern Texas reports that it is two months since it has had any rain to put the ground in condition for plowing or seeding and the reports show that there will not be half the wheat sown that otherwise would have been if the conditions had been favorable. Considerable wheat sown has not sprouted yet. A similar condition of things is reported in Southern Texas. Too much dry weather to do fall seeding any good and every prospect that the acreage will be very much reduced.

Tennessee reports that it has had no rain for forty-five days to amount to anything. The oldest inhabitant has no recollection of such a severe drought at this time in the year. With good rains now not over three-fourths of an average crop will be sown this fall. The crop now promises to go into winter quarters very small and in poor condition. It is true that with favorable weather through November and the first half of December there will naturally be some improvement.

Kentucky reports the condition of the wheat crop today as poorer than for years. The ground is as dry as powder. Owing to the lack of moisture the wheat which is up is thin and the stand bad. With a hard winter lots of the grain will be frozen out. Mills are not carrying large stocks and the flour trade is very dull.

Same Story Everywhere.

In Southern Kansas the condition of the winter-wheat crop, as compared with a year ago, is much worse; there has not been a rain to wet down the ground since the 1st of July. In some localities there is considerable late sown wheat not up yet. Some of the sprouted wheat has died out so that it is virtually dead; there is considerable wheat which is in the ground as dry as when sown, and it is now so late that the chances are against its doing any good. In Northern Kansas the condition of wheat is not nearly as good as a year ago. It is hard to say anything about the stand, as so much of the crop is not yet up.

In Northern Missouri a year ago at this time the wheat crop was in good, healthy condition. Not more than 50 per cent of the crop sown is up today. There has not been a good rain for nearly two months, and considerable wheat lies in the ground as dry as when it was put in. It was impossible to get the ground in good condition for seeding. Consequently the stand is poor. In Southern Missouri wheat is all seeded, but the stand is poor. Not nearly as good as a year ago. A general rain and a few warm days would help the crop greatly. The danger is that wheat will go into winter with not enough root to stand the cold months. Millers do not carry large stocks of wheat and the flour demand is only fair.

Illinois Repeats the Tale.

The reports from Southern Illinois show that the growing condition of wheat in that section of the State is anything but flattering. It is simply no comparison to last year. Some of the late sown wheat is not up yet. The weather this week has been very unfavorable, cold winds and no moisture. Central Illinois reports that unless rain comes soon the damage to the crop of winter wheat will be very serious. Wheat is very late and some not up yet. If the ground freezes up before rain the prospects for the coming crop will be poor.

In Northern Indiana the stand of the winter wheat is thin and irregular. There has not been such a poor outlook in many years for the coming crop as there is today. If weather conditions are favorable from now until the ground freezes up there may be some improvement in the prospects, but it will take a warm, moist November to make such improvements. There has been an occasional shower, but nothing to break the drought as yet. Much of the early sown wheat did not germinate, and the wheat looks spindling and weak in appearance, and is in very bad shape to withstand the winter. Southern Indiana reports that it has not had any rain to amount to anything for six weeks. A few showers have fallen which have given temporary relief. A great deal of wheat was not sown until late, and this portion of the crop is going into the winter in poor condition, in fact it is not all up yet. Millers have good stocks of wheat, but are generally running on short time on account of the closeness of the flour trade.

Fair and Mild Weather Needed.

In Northern Ohio the condition of the winter wheat crop is not nearly as good as last year, yet there are a good many fields equal to last season's growth. This is owing to rains which fell early in this portion of the State, while in other portions there were none. In Central Ohio the weather has been very dry and wheat has made but little growth. The crop promises to go into winter in very weak condition. Stocks of wheat in mills are not large. The condition of the winter wheat crop in Southern Ohio bears no comparison with last year at this time. Then the fields were a rich green, the stand good, and the plants strong and healthy. Now considerable wheat is not up yet. Some has been resown and most of the early sowing is spotted and looks poorly.

Central Michigan reports the condition of wheat decidedly below that of last year. The stand only fair and no rains have fallen to amount to much for six weeks. Southern Michigan reports that the general condition of the winter wheat is not equal to last year. Copious rains are needed, as the soil is drier than for many years.

The winter wheat condition may be summed up in this way: The drought has not yet been broken and the prospects of going into winter quarters in a good, strong, healthy condition are not at all flattering. The general prospects of the crop are not as good as they were ten days ago. The success of the crop of 1892 depends now very largely upon copious rains and a mild November.

Corn Is All Right.

While there have been discouraging and trying conditions for the winter wheat crop the conditions for the gathering of corn have been simply perfect. There have been no rains over the length and breadth of the entire corn belt during the present month to put a stop to gathering a single day and the grain so far gathered indicates that the crop is not going to turn out either in quantity or quality as large as has been reported. Farmers will not stop gathering corn now for the purpose of selling and hauling to market. Should the present dry weather continue in the corn belt ten days longer would see the bulk of the crop all safely secured.

Regarding Spring Wheat.

For the last three weeks in the spring wheat areas of North Dakota the weather has been dry and excellent progress has been made with thrashing. The crop has been so large that farmers have been selling unusually freely and paying up old scores. Lower prices now would have the tendency to lessen wheat receipts. In South Dakota the largest proportion of the thrashing is done. In Minnesota from 15 to 20 per cent of the crop is yet to thrash. Farmers are not selling as freely as they were fourteen days ago. Lower prices would reduce the movement of wheat very perceptibly.

DALRYMPLE IN GOOD SPIRITS.

The Big Dakota Farmer Is Pleased with Spring Wheat Prospects in His Country.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Oliver Dalrymple, the big Dakota farmer, is here looking after the shipping of the last of his big crop of 500,000 bushels which he has consigned to Buffalo. Speaking of the grain situation he said:

"All through the central part of North Dakota the thrashing from shock is over and stock thrashing is well along. The last two weeks of good weather has put farmers in excellent shape again and we are all right. The much-talked of snowstorms that were said to have stopped thrashing didn't affect a tenth part of the wheat area and amounted to nothing. There are a great many small farmers who stack their wheat and combine in thrashing. These have not done much yet, but as I say the bulk of the work is done and all wheat is out of the way of rains. Grades have been injured less than was feared. A great deal of the low grade wheat received is inspected no grade No. 1 hard or no grade No. 1 Northern, and sells for within a half cent or so of full price. This difference and a little more No. 1 Northern than we first figured on is about all the effect of the rains.

"The prospects at this time for a big crop next year are far ahead of last fall. Now we have abundant moisture. Then we had none, and while the farmers are generally behind with plowing a week or two more of good weather will put North Dakota in splendid shape for the spring sowing. Last spring there was a great deal of late plowing which caused thousands of acres of frosted wheat this fall. I hardly look for much spring plowing next year, especially if the good weather holds two weeks, though I expect a largely increased acreage. My plowing is three-fourths done."

Mr. Dalrymple is still a bull on prices and looks for a continuance of large exports and high prices next year. He will hold his wheat for $1.25 a bushel in Buffalo.

FIGURES OF THE COTTON CROP.

An Increase Over Last Year and the Year Before Shown All Along the Line.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 6.—Secretary Hester's weekly cotton exchange statement shows that over 470,000 bales were brought into sight during the last week, carrying the amount of this crop marketed 225,000 past the three million mark. The week's total shows an excess of 18,611 bales as compared with last week, an increase over the corresponding seven days of last year of 36,362 bales, and 53,109 over the same time year before last. Northern spinners have continued in the market freely, and, including 70,486 shipped to them overland, they have taken 118,139 bales, an excess over this week last year of 10,839 bales, bringing the total for the season thus far to 72,254 bales more than for the corresponding seven days last year.

The amount of the crop brought into sight from Nov. 1 to 6 inclusive is 374,602, against 355,453 last year and 351,938 for the same time year before last, making the total for the season to date 3,224,562, against 2,955,158 in 1890 and 2,652,145 in 1889. Foreign exports thus far this season have been 1,248,412, against 1,434,858 last year, a decrease of 186,446. The total takings of American mills at the North and South thus far for the season have been 750,011, against 677,520 last year. These include 618,714 by Northern spinners, against 546,460 last year. Stocks at seaport cities and twenty-nine leading Southern interior centers are now 597,109 bales larger than at this date in 1890. Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far of the new crop, the supply to date is 3,502,938 bales, against 3,027,001 bales for the same period last year.

GOOD WEATHER IN CUBA.

The Promise of a Large Tobacco Crop Is Good—Some Seedlings Lost.

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 31.—The fine weather again rouses strong hopes regarding the result of the coming tobacco crop, which is expected to be the largest ever obtained on this island. The Caiberien papers complain of the high rates exacted by the officials operating the railroad at that place. They claim that while the freight by steamer on one hogshead of sugar to New York is only $2.50 not less than $6.80 is charged on the railroad for carrying the same merchandise from the plantation to the port of Caibarien; and lately $18 was paid to convey to an estate not three miles distant from that port a small package of machinery, the freight on which from New York was only $12. It is now definitely known that an immense quantity of the tobacco seedlings in the Muelta Abajo, Remedios, Santa Clara, and Trinidad districts have been totally destroyed in consequence of the late excessive rains.

END OF THE UTOPIAN ALLIANCE.

The Party That Was to Do Everything for Everybody Finds an Early Grave.

Topeka (Kas.) *Capital*, Nov. 5: A man can now go outside of Kansas and not be ashamed to say where he is from. The defeat of the Alliance party in Kansas is the assertion by the people of their judgment and an expression of State pride. It means that the people in one year weighed the principles and schemes and leaders and took occasion to say in no doubtful terms Tuesday: "We have had enough of this new-fangled political revolution that is to overturn all established forms of business and relieve people from indebtedness and make them rich by legislation." Last year the idea caught the imagination, but this year the judgment of men seemed to be doing business at the ballot-box. The Utopian schemes of men who have been failures all their lives in the ordinary affairs of life no longer fool the people. They are ready to go back to the old-fashioned way out, which is to honestly earn the money and pay out.

The significance of the Alliance defeat in Kansas can scarcely be estimated. The extraordinary success of the party in this State last year gave the State commanding influence, and in forming a national party Kansas became the key of the situation. Defeat here at the age of one year will be disastrous in its influence in Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota. It commanded attention and respect because of its success in Kansas. Take the possibility or hope of that from the movement and down it goes as rapidly as it rose. All the coöperative schemes will go with the failure at the polls. If there is an attempt to place a national ticket in the field it will be to bolster up the organizations in States where the politicians are trying to repeat the success of Kansas. The result of Tuesday's election will be a humiliating surprise to rebels like Polk and Livingston, who expected to use the success of Kansas in defeating the Republican party in other Northern States. As the success in Kansas gave place-hunters of other States inspiration to work for the new party, so will the defeat of Tuesday open the eyes of the rank and file and destroy the hopes of aspirants for office.

Here in Kansas the People's party will dwindle down until it reaches bed-rock, which is the old Union-Labor party that united the disgruntled, soured, anarchistic, and socialistic elements of our politics. This, in our judgment, will be the final end in 1892 of the People's party of Kansas that brought to light so many leaders that could not lead and made so many promises it could not fulfill.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN GEORGIA.

Negroes on Pierre Lorillard's Estate Attacked by the Dread Disease.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Intelligence has reached Savannah of a threatened small-pox epidemic among the negro population on Pierre Lorillard's estate in Harris Neck, Liberty County. A number of cases of a serious character have been reported, and it is feared that the terrible disease will spread all through that section unless proper precautionary measures are taken. The place where the disease has broken out is only a short distance from the Sapelo quarantine station, and the government authorities will be asked to take the necessary steps to prevent the disease extending to the contiguous country. Dr. Brunner, Health Officer of this city, left today to look after the matter.

Death Under a Hay Wagon.

LIMA, O., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—This afternoon Frank Taylor and John McKernon were thrown from the top of a load of hay, upon which they were driving toward New Hampshire. By the wagon breaking down and the hay falling on them, they were both smothered to death.

EASTERN FAST TRAINS.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE STORY REGARDING THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

A Mile a Minute Will Not Be Made the Running Time Between New York and Chicago Just Yet—Swift's Clerks to Be Punished for Contempt—Meetings Called by Midgley—Columbian Passenger Committee Meeting—Other Railway News.

The sensational story telegraphed from the East that the New York Central is preparing to run trains an hour apart at the rate or a mile a minute between New York and Chicago appears to be without foundation. The report no doubt originated from the fact that the New York Central has lately been running such fast trains between Schenectady and New York, and it was stated that similar fast rains between New York and Buffalo were contemplated. There is no intention, however, to run such fast trains west of Buffalo for the present, although it is promised that during the World's Fair trains will be run at a speed of a mile per minute over the New York Central in connection with the Michigan Central and Lake Shore roads between New York and Chicago.

O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central, being asked what he know about the story telegraphed from the East, said:

"I have heard nothing of it. I have just returned from a time-table meeting in New York and met there all those who would be promoters of such a project, but I heard not a word of it. The New York Central has, it is true, six tracks between Buffalo and New York—its own four and the West Shore's two—and six between Buffalo and Chicago—Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and the Nickel-Plate. I think there's nothing in it for the present, but marvelous things will doubtless happen in railway lines when the World's Fair opens. Last summer we ran excursion trains to Niagara Falls an hour apart. The thing can be done, but I have heard nothing of it."

W. B. Jerome, General Western Passenger and Ticket Agent of the New York Central, said: "General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels was here a day or two ago. I was with him most of the time. He said nothing of such a project as the dispatches state he is developing. I haven't heard of it. Still he may be figuring on such a movement, but I think the dispatch was sent by an imaginative correspondent."

SWIFT'S CLERKS IN CONTEMPT.

They Must Answer Questions Next Week or Go to Jail.

Monday next District-Attorney Milchrist will ask Judge Blodgett for a rule on four of Swift & Co.'s clerks to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court in not answering questions touching the violations of the Inter-State Commerce law. These four men are Albert R. Fay, Frank G. Bowles, Ira A. Bartlett, and William B. Briggs. They were before the Federal grand jury last winter and were questioned as to whether Swift & Co., the packers, received lower railroad rates than the legal tariff, but they declined to answer on the ground that their answers might incriminate themselves. They were afterwards cited to appear before Judge Blodgett to answer for contempt of court, but their cases were continued.

Mr. Milchrist yesterday notified the attorneys for Swift & Co.'s clerks that they would be proceeded against Monday next for contempt. Mr. Milchrist says he will insist that sentence be imposed if the court decides the young men guilty, and the result will be that the cases will be appealed and tested in the upper courts.

SUBJECTS TO BE CONSIDERED.

Call for Meetings of the Western Freight Association.

Chairman Midgley issued a call yesterday for the regular meeting of the Western Freight Association, to be held at the association rooms, in "The Rookery," Chicago, Tuesday, Nov. 10, commencing at 10 a. m. The docket is a lengthy one, and among the more important subjects to be considered are the following:

Rates on pig-iron to Missouri River points; consideration of bills of lading offered by various shippers; switching charges at Chicago; rates on soft coal from Southern Illinois mines; freight reconsigned at Chicago after arrival; switching charges from the lumber district; percentages on live stock in stable and palace cars; grain rates, Missouri River points to Memphis and New Orleans; rate of 35 cents per 100 pounds desired on refrigerators, C. L., Duluth to Missouri River points; rate to be applied on shipments of sheep loaded in cars partially double-decked; minimum weight desired on grain; division of rates between New Orleans and Trans-Missouri Association territory; rules and regulation of Trans-Missouri Association in conflict with similar publication of Western Freight Association; rates on hard coal, Duluth to Missouri River points; minimum weights on live stock in 30-foot cars; reduced rates on oil desired to Iowa and Missouri River points; weights on agricultural implements from Eastern points; packing-house product rates desired on lard oil; proportions accruing to lines east of Missouri River, originating east of Chicago, destined to points west of the Missouri River; division on business between Illinois points and Missouri River points.

After adjournment of the general meeting the lines in the Western and Northwestern and the Southwestern divisions will meet and consider a number of subjects of more or less importance. Among the more important subjects to be considered by the Western and Northwestern lines are the following:

Rates on lumber from Mississippi River to points east thereof; establishment of percentages between Chicago, St. Louis, and common points and stations on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley railway; rate of $2.40 per ton desired on steel rails St. Louis to Lake Superior points; rate of 10 cents desired on plaster Fort Dodge to Chicago; rate of 25 cents per 100 pounds desired on alcohol and spirits Nebraska City to Chicago.

At the meeting of the Southwestern lines the following subjects will come up for consideration:

Charge for transfers of grain at Southwestern Missouri River points; rates on hogs, C. L., from Council Bluffs and Kansas City stations to Chicago; reduced rate desired on earth paint Kansas City to Chicago.

WORLD'S FAIR PASSENGER RATES.

Outside Lines Want to Dictate Terms to Chicago Roads.

At the meeting of the Columbian Passenger committee at the Auditorium yesterday the only business of any consequence done was the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, which was read by its Chairman, James Charlton. The report, after having been slightly amended in one or two particulars, was adopted with the exception of Art. 12, which deals with the application for special rates on account of the World's Fair. Regarding the latter the committee recommended:

> That when such applications are received they shall be discussed by the entire association, but on the question of a vote only such lines as are interested in the business shall be permitted to vote upon the subject. Some of the members took the position that no reduced rates of any kind should be made, regardless of the territory in which the business might originate, unless all lines approve.

This seems rather a ridiculous proposition, in view of the fact that it would permit Kansas City and St. Paul lines to legislate on rates from Pittsburg, New York, and the East, and would also permit the Eastern lines to legislate on rates from the West, when the conditions from various sections of the country are entirely different. This article of the constitution and the election of officers is left for the next meeting, which will be called by the Chairman. The representatives of Eastern lines had to leave on the early afternoon trains, and the meeting adjourned at 3:30 p. m.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

Vice-Chairman Donald has authorized the lines in the Central Traffic Association to sell round-trip special excursion tickets of the standard form at one lowest first-class fare for the round trip for the following occasions: Chrysanthemum show, Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 10 to 14, from points in Indiana; Supreme Council National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 17 to 23, from all points in Central Traffic Association territory.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed upon the following rates and arrangements: National Alliance and Industrial Union, Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 17 to 24, one fare for the round trip from points in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri; Golden Jubilee Celebration of Archbishop Kenrick, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29 to Dec. 1, one fare for the round trip to St. Louis and return from points on and south of the line of the Rock Island, Chicago to Omaha.

Will Only Make One Charge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Instructions have been forwarded to the Collector of Customs at Detroit, Mich., directing him to discontinue the practice of collecting a fee for receiving manifests at that port on cars destined to Chicago under consular seal. Complaint was made by the Wabash that a fee of 25 cents is exacted at Detroit and the same fee again charged on the arrival of the cars at Chicago. The decision is that the latter fee is alone collectable.

Atchison's Earnings for October.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—Atchison's October statement, including the St. Louis and San Francisco system, gives gross earnings of $4,546,811, an increase of $382,146.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

An Indiana Paper Claims to Correct Maj. Truman's Misrecollections.

Indianapolis *Journal*: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE publishes an article of considerable length embracing Mr. Benjamin C. Truman's personal reminiscences of President Andrew Johnson. Mr. Truman, who now resides in Chicago, was at one time private secretary to Mr. Johnson and was one of the party which accompanied him on his celebrated speaking tour, commonly referred to as "the swing around the circle." It was during this trip that his visit to this city was the cause of an exciting occurrence. Here is what Mr. Truman says about it:

> From St. Louis we went to Indianapolis. What a night that was! When Johnson stepped out to speak a storm of bullets rattled around his head. Several people were killed. Johnson was advised to go in the house, but refused. Whatever else they may say of Johnson the charge of cowardice has never been put upon him. When asked to go into the house he turned to the gentleman who suggested it and said: "I am an American, and an American who stands where I stand is in no danger from his own people." The sentiment was very fine, but there was lacking in it that essential which is often the better part of valor. When it was seen that he would not go in Grant, who was sitting in the room fronting the veranda smoking, was appealed to. He stepped out and told Johnson he had better go in the house, and Johnson yielded as meekly as a conquered child. The whistle of bullets ceased and the crowd huzzaed for Grant.

The most important points in the foregoing extract are so exaggerated as to challenge refutation.

The Presidential party arrived here on the night of Sept. 10, 1866. It consisted of President Johnson, Secretaries Seward and Welles, Gen. Grant, Gen. Rawlins, Admiral Farragut, several army officers, politicians, newspaper men, and personal hangers-on. Mr. Johnson had been making offensive political speeches at various points, and the local feeling against him was very bitter. When the party arrived it was escorted to the Bates House, where a great crowd assembled. The program was for Johnson and one or two of his adherents to speak, but the crowd did not want this, and in order to prevent it they set up cheers and cries for Grant and Farragut. Once started those cries could not be suppressed. One after another of the President's friends came out and tried to obtain silence, asking that the President be heard, but the crowd would not hear him nor them. The cries for Grant were continuous and deafening. Finally Johnson himself came out, waved his hand and handkerchief, and tried to say something. His appearance was the signal for a storm of cheers, groans, hisses, and cries for Grant. The crowd was noisy and uncontrollable, but not riotous. The statement that "when Johnson stepped out to speak a storm of bullets rattled around his head" is utterly untrue. Not a shot was fired then, nor until long afterward. The President did not succeed in making himself heard. He may have used the fine sentiment which Mr. Truman puts in his mouth, but if so Mr. Truman was doubtless the only person who heard it. Possibly Gen. Grant did advise him to retire from the balcony, but the statement that "the whistle of bullets ceased" as soon as Grant made his appearance is, like the other, untrue. There was no whistling of bullets to cease, for not a shot had been fired. The cheering for Grant, however, continued. After the President left the balcony one or two others, including Gen. Solomon Meredith of this State, tried to speak, but did not succeed. Johnson's United States Marshal, David S. Gooding, also tried to get a hearing, but failed. It was an anti-Johnson crowd, and did not want to hear anything from him or his friends about "my policy." After all attempts at speaking had ceased and the Presidential party had retired from view the crowd still lingered in the street. It was at this time that the rioting began. Some one on the sidewalk cried out, "Clean out the Radicals," and some mounted Democratic Marshals began to ride up and down through the crowd, with oaths and threats. Blows were exchanged and several pistol-shots were fired in rapid succession. One man was killed and four or five persons were wounded more or less seriously. It was afterwards ascertained that the first shot was fired by a Democrat. The man who was killed was Andrew Stewart, a loyal Irish-American.

The conduct of the crowd in refusing to hear the President was, of course, indefensible, but no violence was used towards him or any of the party, and the street fight would not have occurred if it had not been needlessly provoked. Early the next morning the President and Secretary Seward addressed the people from the balcony of the Bates House and were not interrupted. Gen. Grant left the party at this point and went to Cincinnati, having had enough, no doubt, of swinging around the circle.

LABORING FOR CHURCH EXTENSION.

General Committee of the M. E. Church in Session at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The General committee of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church reconvened this morning, with Bishop R. S. Foster of Boston in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Paxson of Chester, Pa., conducted the devotional exercises. The Committee on Special Cases reported in favor of excepting La Salle, Ill., Rock River Conference, from the rule of limitations, prohibiting aid to churches costing $10,000. The case of West Superior, Wis., was also excepted from the rule. Bishop Walden held that none of the radical wants of the church in foreign fields is church buildings, and wished that the Church Extension committee could take charge of this work and expressed the hope that the general conference would so enlarge the work of the society. Bishop Newman called attention to the fact that a church being called upon to raise a certain amount was a limit that ought to be removed, and one of the important questions for American Methodism was church extension. The following committee was appointed by the chair: Bishop Foss, Bishop Andrews, the Rev. Dr. Neeley, the Rev. J. B. Maxfield, and G. H. Foster, Esq. Bishop T. B. Neeley called attention to the decease of the Rev. Dr. Trimble of this city and moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a suitable biography to his memory. The following were appointed: Bishop Walden, the Rev. W. J. Paxson, D. D., and the Rev. C. S. Harrower, D. D. Bishop Foss moved to rescind Art. 12 of the by-laws, which provides that no church costing to exceed $10,000 shall receive any aid unless previously authorized before they shall begin to build. Dr. Kynett believed the rule had better be rescinded, but demanded an impartial administration, and if the barriers were removed the general committee should find the funds. After considerable discussion the motion was carried.

Rolling Stones.

Statistics prove that only one man in six who emigrates does so with advantage.

HE IS A MODERN CRUSOE.

CAPT. STREETER MONARCH OF LAKE-SHORE PROPERTY WORTH $500,000.

N. K. Fairbank, J. V. Farwell, the Averys, and Others Defied—How the Squatter Won His Case in Court—The Mariner's Claim to Land Furnished by Nature—He Says That Only the State of Illinois Can Take His Property.

Capt. George W. Streeter can now snap his fingers at N. K. Fairbank, John V. Farwell, the Averys, the Newberry Library, and all other individuals or corporations that have been trying to oust him from the land which he has filled in around his stranded scow at the foot of Superior street. The decision of the Appellate Court handed down last Monday is final as to that, this being the court of last resort in that case.

The court did not pass upon the merits of the case because they did not come before it. The case was decided wholly on technical points raised by Mr. Fairbank's lawyers. The only legal inquiry into the merits was had in the Justice Court, where the forcible detainer suit of Fairbank against Streeter was tried before a jury. The jury found for the plaintiff. Streeter took an appeal to the County Court and filed a bond with the clerk of that court. Mr. Fairbank's lawyers raised some technical objections as to the amount of the bond, and the court not taking the same view, they left the court-room and paid no further attention to the hearing of the appeal.

The County Court reversed the Justice and gave judgment against Fairbank for the costs. Within the time allowed Fairbank appealed to the Appellate Court.

In this court it was claimed in behalf of Fairbank that the statute in regard to filing the appeal bond in the first appeal from the Justice court had not been strictly complied with, that no application to the Justice to fix the amount of the bond had been made, and that the County Court did not acquire jurisdiction by the filing of an appeal bond with the clerk of that court.

Judge Moran held that the informality was not of sufficient importance to invalidate the proceedings and affirmed the judgment of the County Court.

Thus a suit to evict a squatter from land which has been estimated to be worth $500,000 was allowed to be decided merely on a point raised as to an informality in the proceedings of an inferior court.

Capt. Streeter's Claims.

Mr. Fairbank acquired his title from an enterprising citizen who many years ago platted a subdivision of land over which the waters of the lake flowed, near the foot of Superior street. From a legal brief prepared for use should the merits of the case have been inquired into the following statement of Capt. Streeter's rights is taken:

> It is a matter of history how Capt. Streeter was stranded at the foot of Superior street in 1886, and, acquiescing in the acts of Providence, took up his abode and has erected a large landed estate out of the inhospitable waters of Lake Michigan.
>
> In order to get a footpath to his scow the Captain called upon his friends and they responded with load after load of dirt and débris until at length some eighty lots have been reclaimed from the waters of the lake and are owned by the Captain by the title of possessio pedis, or, in the language of the present day, by squatter sovereignty.
>
> The property which fronted upon the lake at this particular point is owned by N. K. Fairbank, who objects to Capt. Streeter's presence, but up to the present time has been unable to find any law which will deprive the valiant Captain of his holdings. It has been the custom for the owners of lands abutting on the lake to fill in to any desired point and to claim this filled land as the accretion or result of the riparian rights of the owner, and to sell the same, giving for it their warranty deed. A reference to the map will show the steady encroachment upon the water's edge until now the land line is nearly 1,000 feet east of where it was in the early seventies. Millions of dollars' worth of property has thus been created and appropriated by wealthy North-Siders, and it is but natural that they should look with jealous eyes upon the encroachments of Capt. Streeter, whom they are pleased to call an "intruder" and a "usurper." Capt. Streeter takes the broad ground that the bed of the lake is the property of the State of Illinois, and his view is fully borne out by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Riparian rights have been decided to be property and thereby subject to barter, but the term "riparian rights" includes only the slow, imperceptible, and natural accretions of the land, which accretions are given to the owners of the land as a compensation for whatever of the land may be worn away by the action of the water. It does not include, however, any sudden and perceptible addition to the land, and there is no law which will permit a land-owner to assist the action of the water in the production of territory for himself.

Defies Everybody but the State.

Capt. Streeter's position is that Mr. Fairbank cannot claim the land, and the latter's remedy is an action against Streeter for damages, for by the filling in of the space in front of Mr. Fairbank's property the possibility of natural increase had been effectually cut off.

As it stands now Capt. Streeter's possession is good against all the world but the State of Illinois. Whether this possession will ever ripen into a good title is doubtful, as the statute of limitations does not run as against a sovereign State. The land which he has platted and recorded may never be any source of profit to him, but he can live there until the State ousts him. The land extends 500 feet from the shore line, as he found it in 1886, and from the line of the alley north of Huron street to the line of Chicago avenue.

In the litigation Mr. Fairbank has been represented by Herrick & Allen, while for Capt. Streeter have appeared Black & Goodwin, Bangs & Bangs, M. J. Thompson, and E. R. Eldridge.

The efforts to eject Capt. Streeter by force have been more persistent. A few days ago his tight two-board fence around the tract was torn down by a crowd of men protected by policemen from the Chicago Avenue Station, and another fence was built in its place. The new fence differs from the old in not being tight. This raid was made in the interest of John V. Farwell, who owns a small frontage on Superior street next to Streeter's made land.

The Newberry Library interest was represented by 200 Italian laborers, who invaded the land several months ago and demolished Streeter's fence.

There was more actual violence through Streeter's difference with the Averys. They have a boat-house which stood at the water's edge when Streeter's craft was stranded. The filling in soon left the boat-house on dry land. The Averys moved the boat-house again to the water's edge. The filling in continued, and the Averys have moved their boat-house probably fifty times. The occasion when Capt. Streeter filled one of the Averys full of bird-shot is an event still fresh in the public mind.

The case of Capt. Streeter, charged with assault and carrying concealed weapons, was taken to Justice Hamburgher yesterday on a change of venue from the Chicago Avenue Police Station. The case was set for hearing Nov. 16. The case is the outcome of the recent friction between the Captain and J. V. Farwell in the latter's attempt to fence some property.

"Our Sal."

Our Sal
Was such a queer girl! No one could find out
Her other name, or who she was at all.
When she came first she said we must
Not ask her; so we called her just
Our Sal.

Our Sal
Would never laugh. She sometimes sang to us
Some wild, weird air, like winds wail in the fall.
O, she could cook. Make cakes and light pie crust,
And bread that no one else could bake, but just
Our Sal.

Our Sal
Did all the work, and took care of us too.
And sometimes when they danced in the great hall
She came and watched, she was so queer, and fussed
Around; but we said "never mind; it is just
Our Sal."

Our Sal
Is not here now. One day our babe strayed down
To the dark water's edge. We heard a call!
Our sickening hearts told us it must
Be baby gone! But, no; 'twas only just
Our Sal.

Our Sal
Had saved his life. The water o'er her closed;
The queer, sad life was gone beyond recall.
She lies beneath the apple-blossoms' dust,
And carved on the pale, marble slab is just
Our Sal.

Mark Twain has lost nothing of his old wit. Witness tomorrow's letter.

Mark Twain writes good matter for Sunday. Try his letter tomorrow.

Hitherto Mark Twain has come high. Tomorrow you can read him for a nickel.

Advance orders for to-morrow's "Tribune" are pouring in. See your newsdealer.

Visit Aix les Bains with Mark Twain in tomorrow's "Tribune."

Take a bath with Mark Twain at Aix les Bains tomorrow.

Mark Twain's letter, profusely illustrated, in tomorrow's "Tribune."

FEW DESIGNS SUBMITTED

DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS DISAPPOINTED BY A NUMBER OF STATES.

They Have Not Sent in Their Plans for World's Fair Buildings as Requested—Restaurants Apportioned to the Various Buildings—Description of the Moorish Palace That May Be Put Up on the Grounds—Chief Fearn on the Danger from Fire—Other Fair News.

Impatience is being manifested by Director-General Davis and Chief of Construction Burnham at the dilatory action of State World's Fair Commissions in the matter of preparing plans and submitting designs for the construction of their State buildings.

Thus far twenty-eight States and Territories have made appropriations, but out of this number only two have had designs approved by the Construction Department. According to the rules of the Exposition management the Chief of Construction must approve all designs for State buildings before they can be erected.

Illinois and Wyoming have submitted plans which were approved. Other States have designs prepared which have been accepted by their own State boards, but nothing is known of them by the Construction Department. This is the case with Massachusetts, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Indiana, and Michigan.

Again Montana and Delaware have submitted designs which have not yet been accepted and are subject to amendment.

With the few exceptions mentioned the twenty-eight States and Territories have done nothing, and as time goes on the officials become more and more annoyed at the unnecessary delay.

RESTAURANTS ON THE GROUNDS.

Arrangements to Be Made for Feeding the Crowds in the Various Buildings.

The study of how and where to feed the crowds at the big Fair has been an incident of the work of the Construction Department for the last six weeks. Food will be served in ten of the principal buildings in restaurants, private dining-rooms, and over lunch counters. There will be three characteristic lunch counters, twenty-seven principal restaurants or cafés, and in connection with them 115 dining-rooms. The supplies will issue from seventeen complete hotel kitchens, manned by an army of more than 1,000 waiters, cooks, and scullions. The dining-rooms will occupy above five acres of space, and it will be possible for above 3,000 people to sit at table at one time.

In the Manufactures Building there will be sixteen restaurants on the main floor, located under the galleries and just within the loggias, on the east and west sides of the building. Entrance to the restaurants will be made both from the inside and outside, and in fair weather guests will be served in the loggias or corridors. These restaurants are of a uniform size of 22x100 feet, and on the basis of the seating capacity of Chicago restaurants they will accommodate 1,750 guests at one time. They are supplied by eight kitchens, also on the main floor, with store-rooms and dining-rooms for servants in the basement. Each of these kitchens will have a complete hotel outfit. In the galleries are seventy-six private dining-rooms, connected with the kitchens and restaurants by dumb waiters. These private dining-rooms are uniform in size—twenty-five feet square. On the basis of the seating capacity of the restaurants these rooms will accommodate above 2,300 guests at one time, but it is designed that they shall be used by parties of from four people upward in number.

In the Mines Building there will be one restaurant, in the gallery. It will be 40x162 feet and will seat 325 people. It will have one hotel kitchen. There will also be five dining-rooms, 40x20 feet in size, with a seating capacity of 200 people.

The restaurants in the Electricity Building will probably be the most attractive in point of location of any on the grounds. They will occupy the two round bays in the gallery at the north end of the building. These bays overlook the lagoon and the island, and the view from this point will be excellent. The bays are in size 96x68 feet in the inner area of the bay and will be surrounded by a semi-circle of nine private dining-rooms each 16x18 feet in size. There will be a kitchen for each restaurant and a series of nine dining-rooms. The two restaurants will seat 475 people and the eighteen dining-rooms will accommodate 250. In each bay, encircling the series of dining-rooms, is a balcony 24x115 feet in area, and the guests will be served here in fair weather.

The Machinery Hall will have four restaurants on the ground floor, each 22x88 feet in size, with a capacity of 490 guests. In the galleries will be sixteen private dining-rooms, each 16x25 feet, with a possible seating capacity of 320 persons. Two fully-equipped kitchens will furnish the ammunition and the detail of arrangements is similar to that in the Manufactures Building, except that the servants' dining-room is in the gallery.

The Horticultural Building will have two restaurants, one in each of the end pavilions. These rooms are 100 feet square and will seat 1,000 persons.

It is designed that the restaurant in the Fisheries Building will be devoted exclusively to oysters and fish. The restaurant room will be sixty-five feet square and will seat 200 people.

The Agricultural Building will have a big lunch counter and a kitchen will supply it with such food as usually accompanies a well-regulated lunch counter. Here 200 hungry men can collectively destroy the sandwich and the hard-boiled egg.

In the Transportation Building will be installed a typical American railroad lunch counter. Besides feeding the hungry this counter will serve as an exhibit of a well-established American institution. It is not probable that the guest will be limited to three minutes' time in which to eat his meal, but the food served and the conduct of the business will constitute the exhibit.

A dairy lunch, wherein the cow will play the principal part as a source of supply, will be served in the Dairy Building.

Because of contemplated changes in the interior of the building, no study has been made for a restaurant in the Administration Building. There will be one, however, for the use of the administrative force.

No food will be served in the Art nor in the Forestry Building, and Mrs. Palmer will be consulted before a restaurant in the Woman's Building is designed.

SCHEME FOR A MOORISH PALACE.

Hilmar Stephany Explains Some of the Details and Features of His Plan.

Hilmar Stephany of Berlin has secured the concession from the Ways and Means Committee for constructing on the Exposition grounds a Moorish Palace. The architect for the proposed building, Mr. Stephany says, is August Fiedler, who was recently appointed by Imperial Commissioner Wermuth of Germany as World's Fair Consulting Architect of the Empire.

The building is to be 200x200 feet. He says the characteristic feature of the interior will be a labyrinth, consisting of a magnificent series of colonnades, crowned by irregular arches of distinctively Moorish architecture. Mirrors set between columns are so arranged as to create a bewildering effect upon the visitor, who immediately after entering feels lost, and is unable to extricate himself from the resplendent mystery until the exits are indicated by the attendant guides. Adjacent to the maze is the Garden of Palms, a tropical scene within which by another ingenius adjustment of mirrors a multiplicity of optical illusions is secured. The visitor here finds himself apparently in the presence of an assembly of thousands, while his own person serves to augment the number by several hundred reflections. The kaleidoscope promises another surprising spectacle. An enormous multitude seems to be idling around here, yet it is but the phenomenal illusion created immediately upon the entrance of but a single person. A stalactite grotto wherein these optical illusions are still maintained is promised to be a wonderful imitation.

The entire second story of the Moorish Palace is to be devoted to a panopticon. It will contain among its principal features it is claimed figure groups of all the reigning monarchs and rulers of the world in their picturesque uniforms. All the Presidents of the United States, statesmen, composers, actors, poets, and literary men of renown, the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, the execution of Marie Antoinette upon a guillotine said to be the original one upon which the unfortunate woman was executed, a Moorish execution, and a number of other interesting groups.

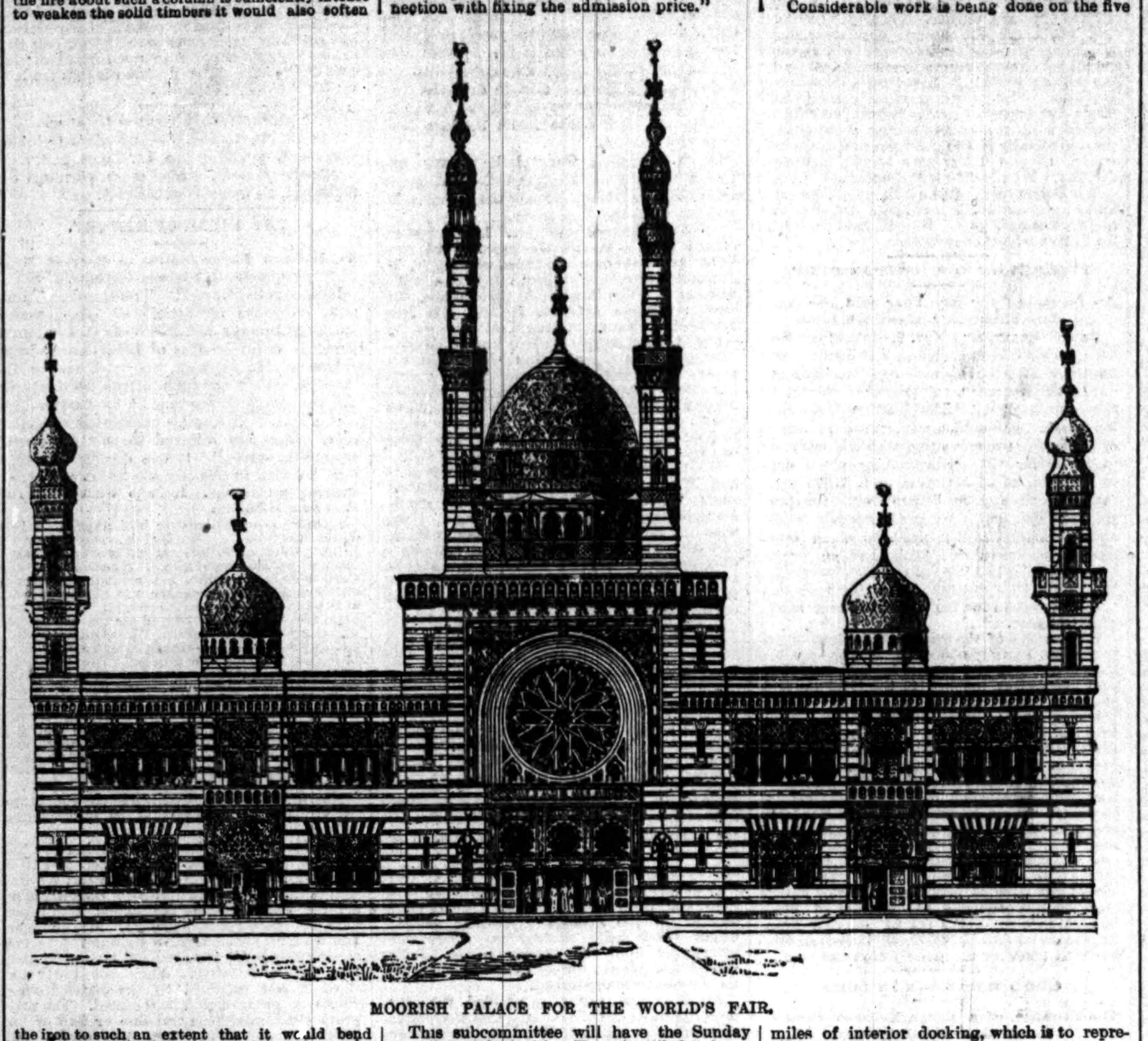
One of the novelties in the building will be, it is said, an exhibit of $1,000,000 in gold. It is to be surrounded by a glass cage, underneath which will be a vault so arranged that by pressing an electric button the money may be dropped into it and locked up with iron doors. A restaurant and a music pavilion are also to be provided. There will be in addition a representation of the discovery of America and a trip through the Alps in a Pullman palace car.

ALL THE BUILDINGS WILL BE SAFE.

Chief Fearn's Statement to the Minister of Commerce of France.

Chief Fearn of the Department of Foreign Affairs has written a letter to the Minister of Commerce of France denying some of the statements which appeared in an alleged interview with the Minister in regard to the Exposition buildings. The interview made the Minister say that the structures were built entirely of wood, were highly inflammable, and unsafe for the installation of exhibits. Mr. Fearn in his letter, which was mailed yesterday, had a rather interesting statement concerning the character of the buildings which was furnished by the Chief of Construction. It is substantially as follows:

> I am officially assured by the Chief of Construction that iron and staff concrete are being freely used in the construction of the buildings. Wood is also being used to a certain extent, and columns of that material where they can carry the requisite weights, etc., are preferred in a fireproof sense to iron, the theory being that when the fire about such a column is sufficiently intense to weaken the solid timbers it would also soften the iron to such an extent that it would bend beneath the weight sustained by it much sooner than wood. The exterior walls are of timber, fire-proofed with staff. The roofs are mainly of steel trusses and purlins covered with both wood and glass. The Galleries of Fine Arts, however, are fireproof in every sense, being constructed with the purpose of affording absolute safety to exhibits contained therein. I need scarcely explain that the "staff" with which the wooden portions of all our structures are covered is the identical material used for the buildings of the last Paris Exposition.
>
> I have to assure you that every care will be taken to render everything about the Exposition as nearly fireproof as possible; and that a thoroughly equipped fire department will at all times protect the buildings and goods. The Exposition buildings costing nearly $7,000,000 and a total sum to be expended by the Exposition company exceeding $17,000,000, and it being the intention to carry insurance aggregating $300,000,000 on the buildings and exhibits, it is but fair to presume that the utmost precautions will be taken.



MOORISH PALACE FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

JAMES DREDGE'S FIRST ARTICLE.

What He Has to Say About the World's Fair in His London Paper.

In the next issue of the London *Engineering* will begin a series of exhaustive articles on the Exposition by James Dredge. Mr. Dredge is one of the members of the Royal English World's Fair Commission and recently visited Chicago. Mr. Dredge, it appears from the advance sheets of *Engineering*, discovered among other things while here that the Fair is not a Chicago enterprise but a United States Governmental one. In the first of the series of articles which will appear in his paper he has this to say concerning the relations of the government to the Exposition:

> In the first place it will be useful to remove an erroneous but very general impression that the Columbian Exhibition is a private venture of an enterprising city, rather than the serious undertaking of a great nation. This mistake cannot be too quickly corrected; it is true that the City of Chicago is responsible for the successful completion and the satisfactory organization of the work, and that she has to provide the vast sums necessary for the completion of the Exhibition. This is the price she has to pay for the arduous honor of being the chosen city of the Nation. But the Exhibition is essentially a government undertaking, and the progress made at Chicago is carefully and critically watched at Washington; the policy of the executive is closely scrutinized; and, as time goes on and the scheme grows in magnitude, in importance, and in international interest, so does the surveillance of the central government appear to increase.
>
> And as there can be no reasonable doubt that the energy and enterprise of the Chicago people will overcome all the difficulties of the undertaking, or that foreign interest and coöperation will be thorough and practical, so it may be safely assumed that the government at Washington will make full use of the powers granted them by Congress, and will take a far more active part in the Exhibition than they originally contemplated. Foreign exhibiters may therefore feel assured that they will not be dealing with a private or even with a municipal body, seeking profit as well as honor, but with the representatives of a great power in the first place, and with an executive determined at all costs to do honor to their trust in the second.

The remainder of the article deals with the organization and the general management of the Fair, and contains a description of the grounds and the general layout.

WOULD LIKE TO BE SECRETARY.

Commissioner Williams a Candidate for an Office on the Committee on Awards.

Commissioner T. W. Williams of Tennessee is a candidate for Secretary of the Committee on Awards. This committee is an important one which was created at the last session of the National Commission, and among other things is empowered to select a Secretary at a salary not exceeding $5,000.

The committee met yesterday and endeavored to make a start on the business which will devolve upon it. It was called together for the purpose of making a recommendation as to the amount of money which should be appropriated by Congress in order to pay for the services of the juries of awards and for medals which the commission has decided should be granted. From the informal talk yesterday it appears that Congress will be asked for $750,000 to cover the awards and expenses of the juries, but before making a request the committee has decided to secure facts sufficient to warrant the granting of the appropriation. It requested Col. Davis to instruct each of his department chiefs to prepare such data as might be necessary to form an adequate idea of what in the way of medals and juries would be required to take care of exhibits in his department.

To do this will require some time, so that a subcommittee, consisting of Williams of Tennessee, Hopkins of Washington, Cochran of Texas, and McDonald of California, was appointed to remain in Chicago and prepare a report, which may be submitted to Congress. There were in attendance yesterday Commissioners Smalley of Vermont, King of Iowa, Thacher of New York, Sewell of New Jersey, Williams of Tennessee, Cochran of Texas, Hopkins of Washington, and Hundley of Alabama.

Mr. Hundley was made temporary Secretary. The one thing unanimously agreed upon by the committee was that all awards and all matters in connection with their distribution should be under the direction of the National Commission, as representing the United States Government.

The selection of judges promises to be a large task and to afford jobs to a great many people. At the Centennial there were 243 judges. At the Paris Exposition there were 600. No estimate has yet been made of the number which will be required at the World's Columbian Exposition.

ADMISSION TO THE GREAT FAIR.

A Subcommittee Appointed to Decide How Much Shall Be Charged.

Fifty cents will probaly be the price of admission to the World's Fair. This at least is the opinion at this time of the Committee on Ways and Means, which has the matter in charge. At its meeting yesterday Chairman Higinbotham of the committee was instructed to appoint a subcommittee of three, including himself, to fix the price of admission.

"In the discussion over this matter what price was named?" a committeeman was asked.

"There was no formal discussion, but everybody was agreed that 50 cents should be charged. I don't think there is any question on that point. We asked that the committee be named at this time in order to have an abundant opportunity for considering any allied questions that might come up in connection with fixing the admission price."

This subcommittee will have the Sunday question to deal with. Upon it will devolve a recommendation, in connection with the price of admission, as to whether the World's Fair shall be open on that day, and whether also there shall be any special day for cheap admission.

While the matter has not been fully discussed by Exposition officials, there has been at one time and another a suggestion that 25 cents be charged. At the Paris Exposition the price ranged from 12½ cents to 25 cents. Fifty cents was charged at the Centennial; indeed, the silver half dollar was adopted as the ticket of admission. But before the close of the show certain Saturdays were set apart when but 25 cents was charged. The report of the Bureau of Admissions indicated that the attendance was not doubled on those days and that no good resulted, from a financial standpoint, to the management.

YOUTHS' WORLD'S FAIR CONGRESS.

A Committee to Look After It Appointed by the President of the Auxiliary.

There is to be a Youths' World's Fair Congress some time within the period of the Exposition.

President Bonney of the World's Congress Auxiliary has just appointed the following committee to take charge of the proposed congress: Prof. E. C. Delano, M. A., Chairman; Prof. W. N. Hailman, LL. D.; Prof. R. L. Cumnock, M. A.; Prof. M. L. Williston, M.A.; Gen. C. H. Howard, the Rev. H. H. Russell, and Mr. F. Frederick Bliss.

This congress, it is thought, will be somewhat unique in its character, but the auxiliary is not alone interested in it, since there has been organized under the laws of the State a society for the special purpose of promoting a Youths' Congress. The officers are: President, Prof. A. F. Nightingale; Vice-President, B. J. Jacobs; Secretary, Frederick Bliss; Treasurer, William T. Hewes; Auditor, Watson Trantor.

The objects of the congress are stated in the following, which was embodied in a letter sent to President Bonney and on which statement he appointed the special committee:

1. To vitally interest the children and youth of the whole world in the coming Columbian Exposition.

2. To hold during that gathering a Youths' World's Congress, composed of such a number of delegates as can be conveniently cared for at that time, of proper ages, and of such qualifications and attainments as shall constitute them the very cream of the world's youth.

3. At the same time also to provide for a simultaneous and appropriate celebration of the discovery of America in every school room in our own country and so far as may be practicable in other countries, so that when a Youths' Congress is convened here a similar celebration will be held in every other participating place for the execution of a similar program.

WILL BE ON ANOTHER COMMITTEE.

Col. R. C. Clowry to Have Something to Say Regarding Grounds and Buildings.

An important change is to be made in the membership of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. It is announced that at the next meeting of the Board of Directors Robert A. Waller will withdraw from the committee and his place be filled by Col. R. C. Clowry. Mr. Clowry is Chairman of the Committee on Electricity and he will be put on the Grounds and Buildings committee in order to harmonize something of an antagonistic element which has sprung up between the two committees mentioned. Mr. Clowry in his new capacity will be enabled to have a voice in a matter concerning which he has been inclined to think he has been to some extent slighted. This relates to the installation of machinery or rather the power plant for the Exposition. He wished to have it one way and the Chief of Construction, who is under the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, wanted it another way. When the proposed change in the committees takes place the presumption is that harmony will prevail.

PROGRESS OF WORK AT THE PARK.

The Woman's Building the First to Be Completed—Others Nearing Completion.

Progress on the World's Fair buildings at Jackson Park during the last week was rapid. The fine building weather was utilized to push forward the work of construction.

One building, the Woman's, will be completed some time next month. The contractors for the carpentry, staff, and roof work estimate that they will have completed everything by the middle of December. It appears, therefore, that the Woman's will be the first World's Fair building to be finished.

At the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building the foundation work is practically completed. One-fourth of the floor is laid, and work on the superstructure is to begin next week. The lumber in place at this building is now well on to 3,000,000 feet. Half the entire surface is ready for floor laying. The sawmills are running night and day and to their fullest capacity.

Iron for several of the principal buildings, which has been somewhat delayed, is now rapidly arriving at the grounds.

The erection of the iron work for the big dome of the Administration Building is begun. On the four corner pavilions of this structure work is well advanced, as is also the work on the second story.

At the site for Machinery Hall the lumber mill, 50x200 feet, is in working order. It will be run by electricity, as will be all the sawmills upon the ground. The foundation work for Machinery Hall is all laid out and a large force of men will be employed in putting it down. Quantities of timber for this building arrive daily.

At the Agricultural Building all the foundation work is completed, as is the first floor of the superstructure. The foundations of the Fisheries Building are all in and the first of the week the erection of the iron superstructure for the aquaria will be started.

Staff filling on the Horticultural Building was commenced yesterday, and will be continued without interruption.

The carpentry work of the first story of the Transportation Building is now so nearly closed in that staff filling will be commenced on that building next week. The men in the Landscape Department are employed in the transplantation of trees and in grading, principally the latter work, and Supt. Ulrich says he is about ready to commence planting.

Considerable work is being done on the five miles of interior docking, which is to represent the walls of the lagoon.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN DETAIL.

What Has Been Accomplished During the Last Seven Days.

A brief summary of the events of the week is as follows:

Last Saturday Theodore Thomas, Musical Director of the Exposition, and W. L. Tomlins, Choral Director, united in a joint report asking the Exposition management to provide two music halls, one for the accomodation of high art musicians and another for popular concerts.

The joint committee on transportation representing the Exposition, the City of Chicago, the South Side elevated road, which runs to Jackson Park, and the South Side cable, also the Illinois Central, running to the same point, held a conference upon the question of transportation facilities and showed that an expenditure of several million dollars would be required in order to provide adequate transportation for the Fair.

Collector Clark decided to admit free of duty as a periodical a French weekly publication called the *Bulletin of the World's Fair Exposition*. Collector Clark decided that the customs regulations would admit of the free entry of a publication devoted exclusively to the interests of the World's Fair.

Theodore Roosevelt wrote Chief Buchanan that the Boone and Crockett club, with headquarters in New York, would make a showing at the World's Fair. Mr. Roosevelt and other members of the Boone and Crockett club are hunters of big game. They wish to show relics of Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett—their rifles, powder horns, etc.

Thomas Ryan, United States Minister to Mexico, called on Director-General Davis and said that although Mexico had appropriated but $50,000 that sum should be regarded merely as a starter. He said that President Diaz was heartily in favor of promoting the Chicago Exposition, and would in the end secure a large appropriation from the Mexican Congress.

Director-General Davis announced that the reports to the effect that Walker Fearn was to be succeeded as Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs were unfounded. He said, as did President Baker, that Mr. Fearn's services had been eminently satisfactory.

Information was received that Austria had accepted the invitation to take part in the Fair, and that the government had asked Parliament for 150,000 florins for exhibition purposes.

Monday it was announced that the Committee on Electricity had decided to light every World's Fair building in Jackson Park with electricity, which might be used both night and day. According to the public reports of the Paris Exposition the World's Columbian Exposition will surpass the French affair in the matter of electric lighting. At Paris but three buildings were furnished with electricity, while at Chicago thirteen or more buildings will be supplied with electric illumination. The Fine Art, Administration, and Woman's Buildings are to be lighted with incandescent lamps. The remaining structures will have arc lights. The incandescent lamps will be of sixteen candle power each, and the arc lamps 2,000 candle power each. The improved portion of Jackson Park will be provided with electric service both night and day.

It was decided by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings not to construct the casino which had been planned to stand 1,000 feet out in the lake opposite the Administration Building. Instead of that the plans were changed so as to form on the shore a peristyle 60 feet wide and 500 feet long, running north and south, connecting two new buildings, each 140x200 feet. The building at the north will be the Music Hall for fine soloists and other representatives of the highest attainments of the art of music. At the south end of the peristyle is to be a restaurant and café, which will supply the features of the abandoned casino. The thirteen columns representing the original thirteen States, a design planned by Sculptor St. Gaudens of New York, will be abandoned and as a part of the peristyle mentioned will be forty-eight columns, representing all the States in the Union.

United States Minister Ryan of Mexico was given a luncheon at the Union League club by Director-General Davis. There were present at the entertainment Col. Davis, Vice-President Bryan, Maj. Handy of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, Walker Fearn, chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs; Solicitor-General Butterworth, and Directors Higinbotham, Peck, Ellsworth, and Head.

The Committee on Ceremonies met and appointed Directors Hutchinson and Peck a special committee to ask all artists in the country to submit designs for forty-one or more floats which are to be used in the parade of the Procession of Centuries at the time of the dedicatory ceremonies during the week of Oct. 12, 1892. Another committee consisting of V. D. Groner and William Lindsay of the National Commission and E. F. Lawrence and F. W. Peck of the directory were appointed to call on President Harrison and the Secretary of the Navy to ascertain what, if any, expense the naval rendezvous at Hampton Roads and the review in New York harbor in April, 1893, should be borne by the Exposition management.

Paper Manufacturing Exhibit.

The Chicago Paper Trade club, which consists of the prominent manufacturers and dealers in paper in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, decided to make the best exhibit of paper manufacturing and its machinery and appliances ever held under one roof. The display will show the actual manufacture of paper in all grades from wood pulp to the highly finished book.

Leigh Lynch was commissioned by Director-General Davis to visit the South Sea Islands in the interest of the Exposition.

William Ordway Patridge, the sculptor, applied for space in the art department to show the statue of Shakspeare which he is now making for Lincoln Park.

The heroic statue of Benjamin Franklin, modeled by Carl Rohl-Smith for the main entrance to the Electricity Building, was approved. The statue is fourteen feet high.

The United States Consul at Colombo, Ceylon, wrote Director-General Davis that the General Government of Ceylon would appropriate $25,000 to help its exhibiters at the World's Fair. This amount, the Consul wrote, would be increased $40,000 by the Ceylon Planters' Association.

United States Minister Heard wrote that the King of Corea had announced his intention of accepting the invitation to participate in the World's Fair and had appointed Mr. Ye Wan Yong, formerly a Chargé d'Affaires at the United States, Special Commissioner to prepare the Corean exhibit.

Ex-United States Surgeon-General Hamilton, who is now in charge of the Marine Hospital at Grosse Point, held a conference with Chief of Construction M. E. Bell of the Government World's Fair Building, and asked that a model marine hospital be built on the Exposition Grounds. The structure he thought should be 40x70 feet and cost approximately $30,000.

Tuesday it was announced that James Dredge and Sir Henry Truman Wood, members of the Royal English World's Fair Commission which recently visited Chicago, had made a favorable report to their full commission. In substance the report was to the effect that all the buildings were being constructed on lines of substantiality. The Commissioners were pleased with the reception given them by Chicago and also Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers. They were also well pleased with the woman's work of the Exposition and recommended the appointment of a secretary to confer or correspond with Mrs. Palmer.

Representatives of the manufacturers of agricultural implements in the United States held a meeting at the Auditorium Hotel and decided there should be no doubling up of agricultural displays at the Exposition. Among the manufacturers present were: C. H. Deere of Moline, Ill.; C. H. McCormick Jr., Chicago; Mr. Whitman, St. Louis; David Bradley, Chicago; Mr. Valentine, representing the Walter A. Wood Harvester company, Chicago; J. J. Glessner, Chicago, and Mr. Galt, Sterling, Ill.

Mr Takahira, the Japanese Consul at New York, called on Director-General Davis and made the following formal application for space in the several World's Fair buildings and on the Midway Plaisance: For an official Japanese Building, 40,000 square feet; in the Manufactures Building, 35,000; Agricultural Building, 4,000; Fine Arts, 2,000; Mines and Mining, 750; Forestry, 350; Bazaar of all Nations, 42,000.

Charles H. Shepard, United States Consul at Gothenburg, Sweden, wrote that the prospect grew daily more favorable for Sweden taking part in the Exposition. He said the Department of Commerce had sent out circulars to all manufacturers asking if they wished to be represented at the Exposition. The newspapers, he added, were taking an active interest, and he thought further that a bill in favor of the participation of Sweden would be offered in the early days of the Swedish Congress, which meets in January.

The names of forty-one eminent electricians now dead will be placed over the entrance to Electricity Building. These names have been selected: Franklin, Galvani, Ampere, Faraday, Ohm, Sturgeon, Morse, Siemens, Davy, Volta, Henry, Oersted, Coulomb, Ronald, Page, Weber, Gilbert, Davenport, Soemmering, Don Silva, Arago, Damill, Jacobi, Wheatstone, Gauss, Vail, Bain, De la Rive, Joule, Saussure, Cooke, Varley, Steinheil, Guericke, La Place, Channing, Priestley, Maxwell, Coxe, Thales, and Cavendish.

The Frankfort Exposition.

When Secretary Hornsby of the Department of Electricity made to Director-General Davis an extended report of his observations at the recent Frankfort Electrical Exposition, which he visited as a World's Fair Commissioner, Mr. Hornsby's report showed that in a great many things German electricians were ahead of American electricians. He said further that great interest in the World's Columbian Exposition was manifested, and that the display to be made here by German electricians would be extensive.

Mr. Sell, an advertising agent of London, applied for space for an exhibit of specimens of the leading newspapers of the world which have been printed within the last few centuries.

Herr Wermuth, the Imperial German World's Fair Commissioner, since his return from Chicago to Berlin, has issued, it was announced, a circular addressed to the industrial associations of Germany. The circular is said to praise in the highest terms the arrangement for the Exposition, and expresses Herr Wermuth's extreme satisfaction at the manner in which he and his government were treated by the World's Fair officials.

Richard Pfau, the German horticulturist, offered to furnish for $600 a complete collection of all the orchids of Central America.

The Executive committte decided the scheme of Mr. Williams of Detroit for the sale of stamps throughout the country and redeemable by the Exposition management as impracticable, since it involved the Exposition in a savings-bank project.

At the instance of Chairman Kirkman of the Committee on Transportation the Executive committee passed a resolution authorizing President Baker to engage a man well versed in railroad matters to act under the President's instruction in adjusting and arranging all matters of transportation facilities between the Exposition company and the railroads which are to handle the traffic to and from Jackson Park, and also to superintend the laying of all tracks in the Exposition grounds. The scheme does not contemplate any interference with the duties now devolving upon Traffic Manager Jaycox.

Thursday Commissioner John Boyd Thacher of New York arrived in the city and said in an interview that his State would probably appropriate $300,000 for the Fair.

It was announced that the Michigan State Board of Agriculture had authorized the sowing of 300 varieties of fall wheat with a view of securing a collection for the agricultural exhibit of that State at the Fair.

Mrs. Langworthy, one of the Lady Managers of Nebraska, asked permission to furnish the hammer with which the last nail is to be driven in the Woman's Building by Mrs. Potter Palmer.

The Montana World's Fair Board met at Helena and set aside $5,000 for the use of the Lady Managers. Among other things decided upon was a relief map of Butte, or rather the mining camp of that name.

President A. W. Smith and other representatives of the Kansas State World's Fair Board visited Jackson Park, and upon their return formally accepted the site allotted to Kansas. The Commissioners were also much pleased with the location.

PENNSYLVANIA AT THE FAIR.

Commissioner Whitman Pleased at the Prospect—Plans for the State Building.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Executive Commissioner Whitman of the Pennsylvania Board of World's Fair Managers returned today from a Chicago tour of inspection made in company with A. B. Farquhar of the State Board. Mr. Whitman expressed himself as thoroughly delighted with the aspect of affairs in Chicago, and is firm in his belief that the Columbian Exposition will far outrival anything which the world has ever seen before. Nov. 12, at 9 o'clock in the morning, all of the plans of the Pennsylvania Building will be publicly opened at the State Library. Those submitted before that date will remain unopened. The most prominent architects of Pennsylvania are working on plans now, and the final outcome is expected to be gratifying and creditable to the State. The final selection will be left in the hands of a competent committee, and handsome awards will be given to those who submit the best three designs.

MINISTER MONTT WILL SEE TO IT.

Chile Will Be at the World's Fair Regardless of Reports to the Contrary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—It has been found necessary to reiterate the falsity of the story about the withdrawal of the World's Fair Commissioner from Chile. Lieut. Harlow, the only Commissioner sent to that country, was in Bolivia during the civil war, but when the Junta was recognized he was sent at once to Santiago and he had been well received there. It is feared, however, that the misleading report sent out from Chicago of the intended withdrawal may do harm in Chile, and energetic means will be taken to correct it. Provisional Minister Montt on his return will be asked to assure his government that no such action is contemplated.

Suggestions for Women.

Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill of Kentucky, lady manager at large, has written and printed for general circulation an interesting pamphlet touching State work by the woman's board. The pamphlet contains many helpful suggestions towards a uniform plan of State work. Among the subcommittees suggested for formation in Mrs. Cantrill's plan are the following: On State and Federal Legislation, to the end that all sections of the United States make an appropriation and exhibit commensurate with their resources and the honor and dignity of the occasion; on Press Work, to interest local papers, to secure publication of interesting matter concerning the Exposition; on Statistics, particularly relating to women, the extent and general features of child labor, and a close inquiry into inventions, literary work, and women's work of every description. Mrs. Cantrill's circular advises the organization in every county seat of every State of an auxiliary committee of the World's Fair, to work in conjunction with the lady managers of the respective States.

Temporary Observation Tower.

The Committee on Ways and Means yesterday decided to go ahead with the construction of a temporary observatory tower in Jackson Park. The contract, or rather concession for such a purpose, has been granted to the Partello Tower company of Chicago. The tower which the company is to erect will be 250 feet high and located on the Midway Plaisance near the entrance to the main Exposition grounds. This particular tower is to be constructed to accommodate visitors who wish to look over the grounds and the buildings which are now going up. The company is also required by the terms of its contract to construct, if called upon, four other towers and make them either temporary or permanent. If the Morrison company goes ahead with its 1,200 foot tower the other little towers will not be put up, but in case the tall one should fail there will be a number of small towers throughout the grounds.

North Dakota's Building.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Architect J. L. Selobie of Chicago has submitted a sketch of the North Dakota State building to be erected at the World's Fair to President Southard of Fargo. The building resembles a French farm building, with an open court in front about twenty-four feet wide and forty-four feet in length. It will be one-story in height, containing an assembly-room, 25x26 feet, with large fireplace at each end. The building will be arranged with all the modern conveniences, and will be beautiful in construction. It is a comparatively low building, and the cost of construction will not be excessive. The sketch will be examined by the State Board at its next meeting, when final action will be taken in regard to its acceptance.

Application for Space.

Up to date 1,700 applications for space for exhibits have been made, and before the close of the year it is estimated that 200 or 300 additional ones will be sent in. At the Centennial there were on file the January of the year preceding the opening of the Exposition 800 applications. A somewhat interesting fact in this connection is that all told there were 34,000 applications for space at the Centennial. Twenty thousand of these were from foreign countries and the remaining 14,000 were domestic. But before the opening of the Exposition 4,000 of the domestic applications were either withdrawn or canceled. All the individual applications thus far received for the Columbian Exposition are domestic.

Prof. Beal Cannot Be Spared.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Much to the surprise of every one the State Board of Agriculture decided this evening that Prof. W. J. Beal could not be spared from the Agricultural College long enough to look after Michigan's forestry exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. This means that he will forfeit his position as Professor of Horticulture if he accepts the superintendency of this department. President Franklin Wells of Constantine and Henry Chamberlain of Three Oaks were directed to attend the January meeting of the State Commission and act for the board in all matters concerning the part it shall take in preparing the Michigan exhibit.

The Trip to Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Secretary John T. Dickinson, and the remaining members of the party which went to Texas to boom the World's Fair, returned Thursday night, and Mrs. Palmer said she felt that the trip had been particularly successful. She was greatly pleased with the manner in which she had been received in Texas and Arkansas, the two States visited. The women of the Southwestern States she thought might be relied upon for their full share of the work of the Fair. The work in Texas she said was being conducted by the women under a systematic plan and great results were expected.

Newspaper Women to Meet.

The women's branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary has issued an address to the newspaper women of the country asking them to coöperate in working up an effective congress of press women to be held some time in May, 1893. All the women's press associations of the country and individual workers are invited to coöperate and send delegates. The suggested basis of representation for associations is one delegate for every twenty regular members. All communications in regard to this department should be addressed to Mary Allen West, Chairman, No. 359 Claremont avenue, Chicago.

No Morocco Exhibit.

There will be no Morocco exhibit at the World's Fair. It was decided by the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday that such an exhibit from that country as has been proposed would be merely a duplication of the novel features of the "Streets in Cairo" and the Turkish exhibit. It will also cover a great deal of space and bring in small returns.

He Didn't Have a Pass.

The shutting off of the water from the World's Fair grounds yesterday was not due to the breaking of a main. A gang of workmen wanted to repair a valve in the Stony Island avenue main that supplies the grounds and a workman was sent to inform the contractor, but the big policeman at the gates wouldn't let him in because he didn't have a pass.

Exposition Notes.

Judge Lafayette Gregg, World's Fair Commissioner for Arkansas, died Oct. 31 at his home near Fayetteville, Ark. He was 66 years old.

Mrs. Palmer's private office was a floral bower when she returned to her desk yesterday morning after the journey in the Southwest. The flowers were an offering of welcome from the Horticultural Society.

Mrs. Lucas, Lady Manager for Pennsylvania, has written of the Indian girls of the schools in Philadelphia and wishes to find an opening for them in the Exposition. She desires to bring a few of them before the public in order that the world may see how capable they are of advancement and improvement. Mrs. Lucas suggests that one of these Indian girls, who is a trained nurse, be given an opportunity to show her benevolence and usefulness in the hospital in the Woman's Building.

A DISEASE OF THE COUNTRY.

A Nervous Affection Which Seems to Be a Settled Melancholia.

The famous specialists, like Dr. S. Wier Mitchell of Philadelphia, the late Dr. George M. Beard of New York, Dr. Lockwood, and in certain directions Dr. Hammond, have gained legitimate and splendid fame by reason of their discoveries of certain forms of nervous diseases which are the development of high-tension modern life in cities.

These men have to a great extent diagnosed and treated nervous prostration, which is caused by high-pressure living, hysteria, and other various forms of nervous affliction which are the result of mighty ambition, of the desire for great social esteem, and in short the overtaxing of the nervous system, of which everybody who lives in the large cities has seen many examples.

It has remained, however, for Dr. Lester of New York to discover—if it is a discovery—something at the other end of the line, so to speak. The great specialists above named deal with diseases caused by high pressure. Dr. Lester may have discovered the cause and located it of disease produced by low pressure—diseases not found in our cities, but which he thinks are peculiar to and characteristic of country life.

In his practice in the rural districts of Central New York he met, as every other rural practitioner does, a great many cases of extreme melancholia, persons who seem to be surly and sullen, and the majority of these cases were confined to women. There was no suggestion of hysteria about them. These females seemed to move about in a spirit of dull and sad resignation which suggested almost a half somnambulistic state. They simply existed. They made faithful wives and mothers, doing their household duties with the patience and resignation of the beasts of the field. Nothing could excite, nothing amuse, nothing interest them.

A careful study of conditions, environments, and symptoms led Dr. Lester a year or two ago to the conclusion that these unfortunate persons were not the victims of vicious or sullen or miserable natures, but were the victims of a disease as clearly defined, indicating as positive symptoms and suggesting as revolutionary treatment as that new class of diseases the discovery and treatment of which have made Dr. Mitchell and the others mentioned above to rank with the princes of their noble profession.

In the cities these nervous and mental ailments are due to great strain. In the rural districts it is Dr. Lester's opinion that they are due to the absence of all intellectual or mental stimulant. The former class are high-pressure the latter low-pressure diseases. One might be called positive manifestation and the other negative manifestation.

In urban diseases there come toward the end violent manifestations, paresis, paralysis, hysteria, or kindred complaints. In the other cases life suddenly collapses; the victims simply expire. In the old practice these unfortunate persons were treated with drugs; they were regarded as victims of sluggish livers or impaired digestions and drastic remedies were given to them, which only increased the evil.

Dr. Lester is inclined to think that when these rural diseases are thoroughly well understood and the remedy is indicated it will make a radical change in the methods of country practice. It is his theory that the treatment should be purely mental and not homeopathic in the sense that like cures like.

TO TEACH GIRLS TO SEW.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PLANS FOR THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The System Now in Vogue in New York and Its Merits Discussed—Why It Is Necessary Under Existing Conditions—Few Girls Have an Opportunity to Learn at Their Homes—Mrs. J. M. Flower of the Board of Education Talks on the Subject.

By recent action of the School Board seven school buildings in the most crowded districts of Chicago will shortly be thrown open Saturdays for instruction in sewing. For several months the advisability of some such measure has been under consideration, but it is only within the last two weeks that the motion to adopt it was made by Thomas Brenan, through whose efforts, largely, the matter has been carried through the board.

The plans of the committee appointed to take charge of this new work are not yet fully developed, but the system of instruction has been decided upon.

Concerning it and other features of this new branch of instruction Mrs. James M. Flower said yesterday:

"It is not the province of the public schools to teach either trades or fancy work. The object of this proposed training is to supplement the home education. Nothing but the simple principles of plain sewing will be taught—stitching, hemming, felling, patching, and darning. The system of instruction will be that used by the college for the training of teachers, University Place, New York. Out of the many methods examined that has been chosen because it is thoroughly scientific, admits of grades, like any other branch of education, requires comparatively few teachers, and attains the most rapid results.

What the City Will Supply.

"Sewing materials will be furnished by the city, because, when each child is allowed to bring what she chooses to sew upon, uniformity in and classification of the work are impossible; instruction has to be individual instead of general and the results are slow and unsatisfactory. But when each member of a class of fifty is supplied with exactly the same materials and required to do exactly the same thing, the class may be regarded as a unit by the teacher, and whatever individual instruction is necessary is supplementary. These materials are, of course, very cheap—only $50 for 1,000 children, it is estimated.

"After a child has learned how to hold her needle, thread, and timble properly and has mastered the first simple lesson—outlining some figure drawn upon a piece of unbleached muslin with red cotton in a course running stitch—she will be advanced to something else, so progressing until she has learned how to cut and make her own underclothes, how to darn her stockings and patch her dresses. There she will stop, because the limits of plain sewing have been reached.

"The teachers will be selected with the greatest care, with regard to their fitness to teach as well as their ability. They will be required to pass an examination like other public school teachers.

"In order that we may avoid the errors that others may have fallen into in the use of this system one of the assistant superintendents has gone to visit the schools in New York, Boston, and other cities where it is in operation for the purpose of making a thorough examination of it. Nothing definite will be done until after her report has been submitted. We shall, however, begin gradually, opening only one room in each building at first, and increasing the number of classes and teachers in accordance with the demand for instruction."

Not Taught to Sew at Home.

In regard to the need of the instruction Mrs. Flower said:

"Children aren't taught to sew at home, as they used to be—partly, perhaps, because of the universal introduction of the sewing machine; partly because their mothers haven't the time to devote to them. The fact that few girls know how to sew is one of the stumbling-blocks in the way of any attempt to raise the condition of the poor. The children of women who have passed their lives in tailor shops pulling basting threads engage in the same work at starvation wages when they get old enough. They don't know how to do anything else, even if better employment is provided for them. That mothers really want their daughters to learn to sew, and that the children, too, are willing and ready is indicated by the fact that in a school in the Jewish district on the West Side the girls are dismissed Friday afternoon to go over to a mission school on the South Side for a sewing lesson. This attendance, which is large, is entirely optional. More girls would doubtless go, but many parents object to mission school instruction for one reason or another.

"The sewing classes were not made a part of the regular school work, partly because there was no time for them, partly because many people claimed that they did not belong to it. There was, however, little opposition to giving up two hours Saturday to them."

Asked if it was at all probable that some corresponding course of instruction will be introduced for boys, Mrs. Flower said that it was not unlikely that classes in manual training might sometimes be established.

AMERICA'S GREAT WORLD'S FAIR.

It Appeals to Our Pride, Our Patriotism, and Our Citizenship.

Philadelphia *Record*, Nov. 5: Now that the election conflicts are over, and the community is returning to its normal condition of work and business, there is an opportunity for the consideration of other interests than those of party and municipal and State government. It is true that next year the whole country will be in the throes of a Presidential campaign; but before the active work shall begin or the nominating conventions meet there will be an interval of freedom from excitement in which matters connected with the life and development of the people may be given free play and movement.

While it might at first sight appear that there has so far been only a lukewarm interest manifested in many quarters in the coming World's Fair, this lukewarmness is more apparent than real. Appropriations that have been made by States, inquiries by foreign governments, and expressions of opinion as to the importance of the event which come from almost every quarter of the globe are all cheerful signs; while in thousands of homes the advent of the year 1893 is looked forward to with interest and expectancy.

Since 1851, when the arts and products of the world were first gathered together in the English capital, there have been many great expositions, but none, not even excepting the great display in our own city in 1876, which more forcibly appealed to us as people than that which is at once to commemorate the discovery of a continent and form an arena in which the nations may unite in friendly rivalry in the display of their treasures. While busily engrossed in the present, we have occasionally a thought for the past. Its history and traditions are infused with a vital force that colors our acts and controls our motives. Whatever illustrates the vastness of our natural resources, the extent of our industries, and our growth in everything that is a factor to civilization, must stimulate the people to higher activities.

It has been too much the custom in making historical comparisons for writers to insist on the absence of romance in our country. But romance does not always consist in stories of great battles, of the rise and fall of empires, or the triumphs of art and literature. The slow processes by which a people, seizing upon the idea of democracy, wrought it out patiently until it assumed form and shape; the manner in which millions of people from all lands have been blended into one homegeneous mass, seeking one common end—these, and all that pertains to elevation, refinement, and culture, have about them more romance than the deeds of belted knight or armored paladin. From whatever standpoint it may be viewed the coming World's Fair appeals to our pride, our patriotism, and our citizenship, and calls upon the people individually and as members of a greet Commonwealth to begin at once to do their share toward making it the culmination of a century of national triumphs.

Rejected.

Aw, yes, bah Jove! I thought you'd answer "No;"
But still a fellah's got to awsk, you see,
And then there was the chance you might outgrow
That way you had of making fun of me.

Three years in Europe sometimes makes a change
In girls like you who've always been adored;
And when you laughed I thought it rawther strange.
Aw—I beg pawdon—p'haps you feel—aw—bored!

"You don't—you think it fun," a fellah's pains,
At words like yours? You don't know how they smart.
I know you think I haven't any bwains,
But still, Miss Nellie, I've a—I've a heart.

—*Brooklyn Life.*

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PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 30, 1891.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per cent, clear of taxes, upon the preferred stock for the six months ending June 30, 1891, out of the net profits, payable in cash on and after Nov. 20, 1891, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York, to the preferred stockholders or their legal representatives, as they may stand registered upon the books of the company at 3 o'clock p.m., Nov. 10, 1891.
The transfer books will close Nov. 10 and open on Nov. 20, 1891.
Dividends may be collected by sight draft on the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 22 William-st., New York City.
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Treasurer.

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings of the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 6.	Oct. 30.
New York	$139,914,615	$111,501,891
Boston	15,575,580	16,460,974
Chicago	17,719,000	14,653,000
Philadelphia	10,982,938	9,939,922
St. Louis	4,313,408	3,400,401
Baltimore	2,420,369	1,918,963
New Orleans	2,060,047	1,572,201

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par to 12½c premium; Boston, 25c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount.

There was considerable nervousness in New York financial circles yesterday. Some of it was induced by what may have been legitimate information, but a good deal of it was manufactured by and for the purpose of the bears. Telegrams were received by a number of people here yesterday from New York, asking what Chicago bank was in trouble. There is no Chicago bank in trouble, and any rumors affecting the credit of Chicago institutions are purely the fabrication of unscrupulous stock jobbers. "There are men in New York who would burn down the city for 3 per cent," was the way Mr. Gage of the First National characterized the reports. "I do not know of the least shadow of any suspicion affecting the credit of any Chicago bank," was the broad denial which he gave the rumors, and every other Chicago banker gives as broad a denial. As a matter of fact, the only trouble that the Chicago banks are having just now is the trouble they find in satisfactorily placing the funds which they have on hand. Uncomfortably large cash surpluses are worrying them more than anything else.

The deposits in the New York banks have undoubtedly been drawn down sharply this week by banks in Boston and elsewhere, and there would seem to be little doubt that today's bank statement will be an unfavorable one. This is worrying the New-Yorkers somewhat. They also had rumors yesterday of trouble on the other side. It was said that the great Guinness Brewery combination was in deep water and likely to fail, and things in London had a gloomy appearance in consequence.

Sterling exchange rates were markedly weaker yesterday. They declined during the day ¼c. The market was weak enough, so that predictions of more imports of gold were freely made. Yesterday's operations at the Bank of England were extremely favorable, resulting in £552,000 going into the bank. Closing quotations for sterling were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	481	484½
Actual	480¼	483½
Documentary	479¾	482¾

It was a fairly active market at the Stock Exchange yesterday, but the trading is not characterized with the life that appeared earlier in the week. The public has not yet been drawn into the market. Some of the trading, of course, is on outside orders, but undoubtedly a great proportion of it is room trading, representing only the private speculation of the members on the floor. The tone of the market is heavy. It is possible that there was a little short selling yesterday, but it was not extensive, and there has as yet nothing like a bear party developed. It is noticeable that a much larger proportion of yesterday's transactions were for the account, the number of regular sales being only trifling. There was too wide a difference also between regular and for the account transactions in some cases, particularly in West Side stock, where the difference at times was as much as 1 per cent. West Side stock was the leader in interest, and the trading resulted in a lower range of quotations. In making comparisons with the prices earlier in the week, however, it must be remembered that a dividend of 1½ points is now out of the stock, so that the decline is not particularly remarkable, in view of the too rapid advance which was made Monday. North Side stock was also rather heavy. There is little doing in the Breweries and prices there are not particularly firm. The rumored difficulties regarding the Guinness Brewery may indirectly prove a weakening factor in our own brewery securities. While of course there is not the slightest direct connection between the English enterprise and the brewery business in this country, at the same time the securities were probably quite largely held by the same people, and the disaster in the English company is likely to have a bearish effect on their views of the values of their American holdings. The list of sales yesterday was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 Cal&C C & DkCo act 64	100 W C S R R Co ex div act 123¾
50 do act 64¼	100 do ex div 123¾
10 Chi B & M Co 43¾	50 do ex div act 123¾
50 Chi B & M Co pfd 46¾	50 do ex div 123¾
25 N C S R R Co act 161¾	100 do ex div act 123¾
50 do act 161¾	50 do ex div act 123¾
50 do act 161¾	50 do ex div 123¾
150 W C St R R Co ex div act 123¾	15 do ex div 123¾
50 do ex div act 123¾	50 do ex div act 123¾
50 do ex div 123¾	100 C M & S P act 75¾
50 do ex div act 123¾	130 Str't's W C L 30¾
150 do ex div act 123¾	50 do act 30¾
50 do 123¾	30 Am Straw Bd Co 62¾
50 do ex div act 123¾	

BONDS.

$5000 CGL&CCo 5s act 83¾	$5000 CGL&C Co 5s act 83
10000 do act 83¾	5000 do 83¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

100 C M & St P R R Co act 75	50 Chi B & M Co act 43¾
140 Str't's W C L 30¾	50 C & C C & C Co act 64
50 W C S R R Co act ex div 123¾	50 C & C C & D Co act 64
50 N C St R R Co act 161¾	20 C P & P Co [illegible]
50 do act 161¾	15 C C Ry Co [illegible]
	10 C P & P Co, pfd [illegible]

BONDS.

$5000 Chi C Ry Co 4½s 96¾	$15000 C G L & C C 5s 83
10000 C G L & C C 5s act 83¾	

SETTLING PRICES FOR THE ACCOUNT.

	Friday.	Thursday.		Friday.	Thursday.
Can. & Dock	64	64¼	Gas 5s	83¾	85¾
Brew. com	42¾	43¾	Con. G. Co. 5s	76¾	76¾
Brew. pfd	46¾	46¾	Burlington	97¾	97¾
Gas Co	57¾	57¾	St. Paul	75¾	75¾
N. C. St. Ry.	161¾	160¾	Rock Island	80¾	80¾
S. Car Co	31	31	Atchison	42¾	42¾
W. C. St. Ry.	123¾	125¾			

There has been a strong effort in the last few days on the part of either the Chicago Gas company or the Economic Gas company to swallow up the Hyde Park Mutual Fuel Gas company, which is in successful operation. Agents for some unknown principal have been making an active canvass to secure control of the majority of the stock of the Mutual Fuel company and they came very near getting it. They offered as high as 125 for it, and when options were secured upon nearly enough to complete the control as much as 150 was offered. The company was organized in 1889 with a capital of $400,000, and with most earnest protestations that it was not organized to combine with any of the old companies. A large part of the stock was placed with trustees where it could not be got at, but the stock so placed was a little less than the majority. When it was known that an effort was being made to secure the control some of the men who organized the company immediately set to work to checkmate those efforts, and yesterday succeeded. They now have a clear majority of the stock so placed in the hands of trustees that it will be utterly impossible for an outside party to get control of the company.

The Santa Fé Elevator company report the cancellation of $40,000 of its 6 per cent bonds.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—A shade better feeling prevailed in the market this morning. It is believed that the worst of the trouble in Boston has passed and that no other institution will be seriously involved. Even the anxiety of the depositors in the Five Cent Savings Bank is subsiding, from all accounts, and the financial outlook in the city is much clearer. The news from abroad, however, was not encouraging. The failure of the Wolff Bank in Berlin, the continued rumors about the unsatisfactory condition of the Russian loan from France, and the apathy of London on American shares were all items that might easily be developed into bear points and used with more or less effect on this side of the water. Delaware and Hudson was the strong feature during the first hour. It opened up 1¼ above last night's closing and gained another ¼ before it fell ½ to 126 again. Insiders were the buyers, as they have evidently satisfied themselves that there was little to base the recent raid upon and that harmony among coalers is assured for some time to come. Burlington, Chicago Gas, Lackawanna, and Reading were all strong to the extent of ¼@¾, but there was very little activity. The market was feverish and uncertain in its vibrations up to 1 o'clock. No group of stocks seemed to move together. When one coaler, for instance, held a gain, another showed a loss. The Vanderbilts and the Grangers were the same in their action. Changes, however, were too small to indicate any great degree of strength or weakness. London was as uncertain as the home market in its dealings. St. Paul and Reading were bought by arbitrageurs, but the same people sold Atchison and Union Pacific. With such counter-currents at work no one is certain which way the drift will finally set in earnest. Toward the close there was a concession in prices. It was the natural sequence of the dullness and inactivity which had preceded. The Vanderbilts and the coalers were the weak shares, for against them the bears made their most pronounced efforts. While the market was far from satisfactory to the bulls, it was evidently not entirely comfortable for the bears. Outside of the few stocks they made special efforts against there was little to indicate a desire to throw over long stocks. Commission houses complain bitterly of the lack of business and say there is no public to buy, and at the same time no holder is anxious to sell. They prefer to pay interest and charges while they wait for the turn which all expect.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Nov. 6	Nov. 5
Atchison	35,800	42¾	41¼	41¾	42
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	4,285	27¾	26¾	27¾	26¾
Am. Sugar	2,640	83¾	82¾	83¾	82
Do pfd	413	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
B., C., R. & N.	100	40	40	40	
B. R. & P.	300	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Com. Cable	200	135¾	135	135¾	135¾
C., B. & Q.	15,000	97¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Canada So.	2,600	59¾	58¾	58¾	59
Canadian Pacific	200	88	88	88	88¾
Ches. & Ohio	1,915	24¾	24	24	25
Do 1st pfd	1,200	56¾	55	55	56¾
Do 2d pfd	300	37	35¾	35¾	38
Colo. Coal	1,380	36¾	35	35	35
C., C., C. & St. L.	19,600	70	68¾	69	69¾
Do pfd	100	95	95	95	95
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	200	99	98¾	98¾	99¾
Chicago Gas	17,961	57¾	56¾	57	57
D., L. & W.	23,550	138¾	136¾	136¾	137¾
Del. & Hud.	2,460	126¾	124¾	124¾	125
Dist. & C. F. Co.	580	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Erie	24,200	31¾	27¾	29¾	29¾
Do pfd	1,300	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
East. Ill.	200	68¾	68¾	68¾	69¾
East Tenn	100	6	6	6	6
Do 2d pfd	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gt. Northern pfd	110	110	110	110	111¾
Hocking Valley	750	31¾	31	31	31¾
Hocking Coal	100	15	15	15	
Ill. Cent	250	101	100¾	100¾	101¾
Jersey Cent	700	113¾	113	113¾	113¾
Kan. & Tex. pfd	560	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Lake Shore	2,350	123¾	122¾	122¾	123
Louis. & Nash	9,500	78	76¾	76¾	77¾
L. E. & W.	400	19	19	19	19
Do pfd	454	61¾	61	61	61¾
L. N. A. & C.	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	23¾
Lead Trust	1,032	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
Mo. Pacific	3,520	59¾	58	58¾	58¾
Mich. Cent	520	106	105¾	106	105¾
Manitoba	300	113	112	112	113¾
Manhattan	260	99¾	99	99¾	99¾
Mob. & Ohio	300	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Northwestern	3,130	115¾	114¾	114¾	115¾
Do pfd	22	138	138	139	138¾
New England	4,344	36¾	35¾	35¾	36¾
Northern Pacific	2,890	26¾	26	26	26¾
Do pfd	16,517	72	71¾	71¾	71¾
Nor. & W. pfd	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
N. Y. Central	179	111¾	111	111	111¾
N. Y., Sus. & W.	350	9¾	8¾	8¾	9¾
Do pfd	1,110	36¾	35	35	36¾
N. Amer. Co	2,368	17¾	17	17¾	17¾
Nat. Cordage	110	93	93	93	93
Do pfd	115	98¾	98¾	98¾	98
N. Y., C. & St. L.	600	19	18¾	18¾	19¾
Oregon S. Line	100	23	23	23	
Ogn. Impvt	100	21	21	21	
Ont. & West	150	19¾	19	19	19
Ohio & Miss	10	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Omaha	1,900	33¾	32¾	32¾	33¾
Do pfd	200	93¾	93¾	93¾	
Pacific Mail	1,400	36	35¾	35¾	36
Pullman	100	174	174	174	175
Peoria, D. & E.	1,160	19¾	19	19	19¾
P., C., C. & St. L.	400	26¾	25¾	25¾	
Reading	36,940	38	35¾	36	37¾
Rich. Term	4,585	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Rock Island	8,580	80¾	79¾	79¾	80¾
St. Paul	28,988	75¾	74¾	74¾	75
Do pfd	2,000	118¾	117¾	117¾	118¾
Silver bullion	121,000	94¾	94	94¾	94¾
St. L. S. W. pfd	250	15	15	15	15¾
Texas Pacific	2,315	12¾	11¾	12	11¾
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	120	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Tenn. Coal	400	37	36¾	37	37
Union Pacific	9,230	39¾	39	39	39¾
W. & L. E.	3,025	37¾	35¾	35¾	36¾
Do pfd	2,090	77¾	75¾	75¾	76¾
Wabash	215	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	4,145	27¾	26¾	27¾	27¾
Western Union	1,177	81¾	81	81	81¾
Wis. Cent	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	Fargo	138
American	117	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	116¾	U. S. 2s reg	99¾
U. S. 4s coup	116¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

63000 A C Oil 8s 101@101¾	10000 M&SL 1st Pac ex. 95
15000 Atch 4s 83@83¾	21000 M&O gm 67¾@68¾
28000 Atch inc 63¾@63¾	6000 Mo P 1st col 5s 79¾
1000 AC&P 1st 80	1000 MK&T 1st 79¾
2000 A&P inc 13¾	3000 NC&SL cn 104@104¾
6000 B & O 5s 1885 105¾@105¾	3000 NYC&StL 4s 94
21000 CNJ gm 5s 109¾	1000 NYLE&W new 2cn 106
4000 Beech C 1st [illegible]	1000 NYS&W 1st rfd 5s 99¾
5000 CC&I 6s 101¾	22000 NP con 5s 82@82¾
2000 Col Midlst 100	5000 N W cn rg gd 124
4000 Col Mid 4s 69¾	15000 NYO&W 1st 111¾@112
2000 CSolst gtd 106¾@107¾	1000 NY&N 2d 4s 55
5000 CB&Qcn 5s 108	15000 NoR Cal 5s 99¾@99¾
12000 C&NP 1st 78@78¾	5000 O&L&U cn 73¾
1000 CStP&Ocn 119¾	3000 OR&N 1st 106¾
1000 Con G 1st 76¾	1000 Or Imp con 5s 64¾
5000 C&O-R&AD 2d cn 4s 73	70000 P&R 2d inc 48¾@49¾
	23000 P&R 1st inc 63¾@68¾
	7000 P&R gm 4s 82¾@83
5000 D&RG 1st 115	1000 P&E 1st 78
5000 D&RG 4s 79¾	5000 SLA&TH 2d pfd 105¾
2000 DSS&A 5s 96¾	5000 SLA&M 1st 102
4000 ET cn gd 5s 94	18000 SL&SW 1st 66@66¾
10000 GB W & StP inc 36¾	3000 SP&D 2d 101¾
5000 F&PM 5s 117	9000 StL&SO 2d inc 29¾
4000 FtW&D 1st 101¾	5000 SV&NE 4s 76
1000 FtW&RG 1st 72¾	10000 SLS&E 1st 98
8000 Ill C 4s-1951 105	3000 UnPa 1st of 1898 110¾@110¾
5000 Iowa C 1st 85¾	1000 UP-D&G 1st 74
2000 KPa 1st cn 104¾	124000 T P 1st 5s 81¾@82¾
1000 LacG 1st 77¾	271000 TP2d inc 28¾@29
4000 LE&W 1st 5s 107@107¾	2000 TAA&C 1st 6s gtd 80¾
3000 Lg i g m 4s 92	1000 TP&W 4s 75
2000 MC 5s 119¾	5000 VaMid gm 77¾
1000 M&N 1st 1913 cn 111	5000 Va Mid gm std 79
5000 M&P gm 4s SA 84¾	5000 Wab 1st 100¾
5000 M&SP 1st-C&RW 5 107	1000 Wab 2d [illegible]
7000 M&SP 1st-I&MD 118	30000 WS gd 4s 101¾@101¾
8000 MLS&W ex 5s 99¾@99¾	5000 WU col tr 5s 100
5000 M&SP 1st H&DD 119¾	2000 Wis Cen 1st 93

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	8,500	41¾	42¾	41¾	41¾
Am. Sugar	900	82	82¾	82	82¾
Do pfd	3	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Bell Telephone	101	184	184¾	184	184
Bay State	525	22	22¾	22	22¾
C. B. & Q.	2,200	96¾	97¾	96¾	96¾
Mex. Cent	900	19	19¾	19	19
Pullman Rights	627	14¾	14¾	14	14¾
Thom.-Houston	554	45¾	45¾	44¾	45
Do Ser. D	15	7	7	7	7
Do pfd	15	26	26	26	26
Union Pacific	2,400	39¾	39¾	39	39
Wis. Central	50	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾

The sales of bonds were:

1000 N. Eng. 2d 104	5000 Rutland 5s 99¾
1000 M H & O 6s [illegible]	1000 Wis Cent 1st 92¾
18000 Mex 4s 71¾	1000 Atch 4s 81¾@81¾
2000 N Eng 7s 119	15400 do inc 63@63¾
8000 Bost Gas 1st 83¾@84	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 6.—The market closed weak and fractionally lower: Pennsylvania, 53¾@54; Reading, 18 1-16@18¾; Lehigh Valley, 49¾@50¾; Reading general 4s, 81¾@82¾; do first preferred, 61¾@68; do second preferred, 48@48¾; do third preferred, 34¾@35¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 6—4 p. m.—Closing consols, money, 94¾; do account, 95 1-16; United States 4s, 120; do 4½s, 102¾; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 31¾; Canadian Pacific, 90¾; Erie, 30¾; Illinois Central, 104¾; Mexican ordinary, 30¾; St. Paul common, 77¾; New York Central, 115¾; Pennsylvania, 57¾; Reading, 19¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 75¾; bar silver, 43¾d. Money, 2@2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3¾. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England today, £552,000.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 15c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $2.00; Atlantic, $12.00; Boston and Montana, $39.50; Calumet and Hecla, $2.55; Franklin, $14.00; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $30.50; Santa Fe Copper, 22¾c; Tamarack, $151; Centennial Mining, $12.00; Net. & T., $50.00; B. and B. Copper, $14.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 55c; Bulwer, 10c; Best & Belcher, $2.55; Bodie Consolidated, 45c; Chollar, 90c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.37½; Crown Point, $1.10; Eureka Consolidated, $1.40; Gould & Curry, $1.00; Hale & Norcross, 95c; Mexican, $2.25; Mono, 30c; Ophir, $3.20; Potosi, $1.65; Savage, $1.60; Sierra Nevada, $2.15; Union Consolidated, $2.10; Utah, 40c; Yellow Jacket, $1.40; Nevada Queen, 20c; Belle Isle, 25c; N. Belle Isle, 30c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The leading produce markets were much more active yesterday and there was more outside interest than has been exhibited for weeks. There was an exhibition of strength in all of the grain markets, in which wheat led. The signal service showed no indication that there was to be a break in the drought, and the forecast made yesterday predicted fair skies and a little higher temperature for today. The feeling after the close was easy. Puts on December wheat were 97c and calls $1.00¾ early. Later puts were 96¾c and calls 99¾c. Puts on May corn were 44¾c and calls 45¼c early. Later puts were 44¾c and calls 45¾c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 425 cars; corn, 310 cars; oats, 260 cars; and 28,000 hogs.

Detroit reported the sale of 60,000 bu of No. 2 red wheat to go to the seaboard, presumably for export.

The Produce Exchange of New York wired that the cables were bringing acceptance of offers of wheat and that there were also liberal buying orders from the other side.

Bradstreet's report showed an increase in the available supply of wheat east of the Rockies of 3,762,000 bu, while on the Pacific coast there was a decrease of 468,000 bu—a net increase of 3,294,000 bu. Corn decreased 447,000 bu and oats decreased 7,700 bu.

A conservative operator at the seaboard, but now in this city, estimates the total business in oats for export account this fall at 6,000,000 bu; this includes sales for forward shipment as late as January sailing. Yesterday's New York report showed actual clearances of 50,010 bu.

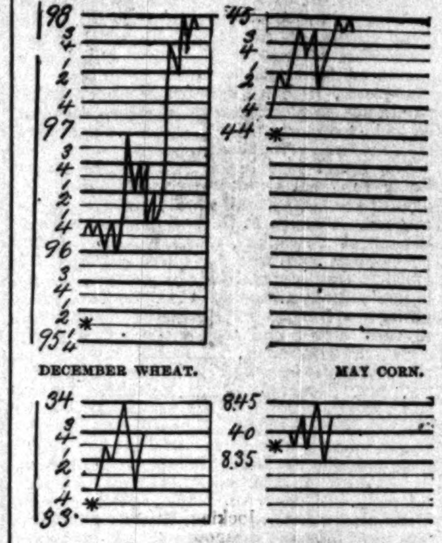
A local flour exporter stated yesterday that he was getting numerous orders from England at 6@9d higher advance over last week's prices, and that there is beginning to develop a better inquiry for winters. He says that they are buying on the other side for shipment as far ahead as March and April.

The early advance in flaxseed was due chiefly to the liberal purchases by J. B. Reeme, who ultimately bought a total of 120,000 bu May. Snodgrass was the largest seller, letting go of 65,000 bu May and buying an equal quantity of December. Export houses say that scarcity of vessel room and the advance in rates work against the foreign trade in this seed.

Dalziel's news agency of New York was reported to have received a cable to the effect that an edict relating to the Russian wheat export will be issued not later than Nov. 15. It is said that the Minister of Agriculture and the Czar disagree upon the policy to be pursued. The former favors an export duty, while the Emperor wants an absolute prohibition. Russia's wheat exports are between 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bu each year. Thus far they have been about 26,000,000 bu.

The cash market for wheat was in marked contrast to the speculative market. The offerings were very large and the demand almost exclusively from the elevator people, though there was a little inquiry for shipment to interior points. There was no improvement in prices as compared with the previous day and in spite of the fact that the speculative futures were 2¾c higher than Thursday. This may be partly accounted for, however, by the fact that the advance in the speculative market came after trading was largely over in the cash market.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of December wheat, May corn, May oats, and December pork Nov. 6. The stars show the latest prices of the previous day:



DECEMBER WHEAT. MAY CORN.
MAY OATS. DECEMBER PORK.

THE MARKETS.

The wheat market opened strong at an advance of 1c over the close of the previous day. The absence of rain and the higher cables restricted the offerings and the shorts were anxious bidders for all there was in the market. As the tone of the private cables increased in strength and the rumors of Russian prohibition or at least an export duty began to come in the anxiety of the shorts increased. The shipments from primary points were almost as large as the receipts and offered no encouragement to the bears. When the late Beerbohm was received, reporting an advance in the English country markets of 1@2s per qr, and to this was added the strength of the closing English and continental markets along with a report from Minneapolis to the effect that there had been a sale of 40,000 brls of flour for export at unusually high prices, the crowd began to wake up and the price of December advanced from 96¾c to 98c in a very few minutes. The demand was sufficient to maintain the advance very well and the close was but ½c under the top. While the speculative market advanced cash held about where it has been for two or three days. The prominent sellers of the morning were Logan, the Weare Commission company, and Lester. The buyers included most of the prominent shorts, led by Pardridge and Ream, and Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick, and Mitchell. *Bradstreet's* report, which is usually received Wednesday, was not posted until yesterday, and the showing was about as anticipated and had little effect on the market. Outside orders were numerous, indicating a revival of public interest. Receipts at principal points aggregated 1,466,458 bu, with shipments of 1,220,216 bu. Export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 566,650 bu, with 688,000 bu taken yesterday. The local out-inspection was 101,000 bu, with charters for 132,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 96¼@97c for No. 2 red, 92½c for No. 3 red, 75@76½c for No. 4 red, 86¼@88¾c for No. 3 hard, 95½@97c for No. 2 spring, 87½@90c for No. 3 spring, 83@84c for No. 4 spring, and 84@84½c for No. 3 white spring. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 77@87c, No. 3 do at 92@93½c, No. 4 spring at 75@82c, and No. 3 do at 87@93c.

The corn shorts received no rest yesterday. They might have been pleased with the fact that the receipts were twenty cars over the estimates, but that was more than offset by the higher cables and the large export business at the seaboard. Shippers were also liberal buyers here, and the strength in wheat and oats helped the price of corn. Opening sales of May, in which future interest seemed to center, were made at ¼c over the close of the previous day and advanced ¾c, with numerous slight reactions and a break of ½c when the estimates for today, 310 cars, were announced. The closing, however, was but ½c under the higher point of the day. In the cash market the best inquiry was at the opening, and prices later declined enough to lose all of the advance and close 2c lower than Thursday. Receipts at principal points aggregated 292,396 bu, with shipments of 243,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 110,464 bu, and 136,000 bu were reported taken yesterday. The local out-inspection was 134,492 bu, with charters for 110,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 56@58½c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 55½@57c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 57c for No. 2 white. Free on board sales were at 41@43c for new no grade, 45@48c for do No. 4 mixed, 47@47½c for new No. 3 mixed, and 55½c for old do.

Oats were moderately active, averaging slightly higher, though the market did not share the animation of neighboring grain pits. New York cleared 50,000 bu, outside markets were firm, and strength was derived from advances elsewhere on the floor. Patten Bros. were buyers and Harvey and Counselman sold some. Cash lots were in good demand and higher. May sold at 33¾@33¾c, barely touching 34c, with some demand credited to the shorts. The close was ¼c higher, at 33¾c. December ranged at 32@32¼c and November at 32¼@32¾c. Free on board sales were at 31@32c for No. 3 mixed, 32¼@33½c for do white, and 33½@34c for No. 2 white.

Rye advanced sharply, especially near the close, and rested at the top, with most of the interest and strength in December, which gained 4¼c for the day. Cable advices again indicated firmness, the advance in wheat was a leading factor in the up-turn; shorts were credited with favoring the buying side, and there was further liberal purchases for New York account. The shipping demand was tame, but the offerings were only moderate, and Baxter took most of them. No. 2 to go to store sold at 91¼@91¾c, but closed nominally above that around 93@93¼c, owing to the late advance in December, which rested at 95c after opening at 92c. May sold at 96c to 98¼c, and closed nominally 4¼c above next month.

Barley was uneventful with a good demand for the low and medium grades, which were firm. The moderate sample offerings met ready disposition at the hands of usual buyers, while futures were neglected. Free on board sales were at 42@48c for No. 4 and 45@58c for No. 3. Round lots sold to arrive at 53@62c, not graded.

There was only a moderately active market for provisions. Hog receipts were over the estimates and the packers and professional speculators offered a great deal of product freely. Receipts of product were fair and shipments liberal. Outside markets showed little change. Late in the session when the grain markets advanced there was an improvement in provisions, and closing prices were about midway between the high and low points of the session. On the call Ryan was a buyer of January pork and ribs and also took about 5,500 tcs lard. The Anglo-American and commission houses did the bulk of the selling. Cash pork was quoted at $8.31½@8.50. January lard opened at $6.25, sold at $6.22½@6.30, and closed at the outside, cash being $6.12½ and $6.15. January ribs opened at $5.80, sold at $5.80@5.85, and closed at $5.82½@5.85, cash being $5.90@6.20, according to weight and age. Cash sales included 250 tcs lard at $6.10, 25,000 lbs green hams at $7.00, and 360,000 lbs short ribs, partly at $5.90@6.12½.

The flour market was active and there was a much better demand on export account. One large exporting house reported sales to London at 6d over the previous day, 9d better than last Saturday. Minneapolis wired that Pillsbury had sold 40,000 brls for export at better prices than wheat when wheat was selling at $1.15.

Millstuffs were quiet, with light sales of bran at $13.75@13.80 and middlings at $13.00@14.00.

Flaxseed was unusually broad, ruling 2@3c higher early, but losing most of the advance and closing at an improvement of about 1c for the day. The receipts were liberal at 300 cars, but so were the shipments at 130,987 bu. Interest rather centered in futures, with Reeme the leading buyer. December sold at 98¾@97¾c, and closed at the inside. May ranged at $1.03 to $1.04, back to $1.02¾, and closed at $1.02¾@1.03. No. 1 cash sold at 95@96c, and closed about 95¾c, with 90@92¾c paid for rejected. Seed to go to the Rock Island track was at a discount.

Timothy seed was tame, though fully steady in tone. Bids were advanced ¼c to $1.20 for March and $1.20 for November with speculative offerings meager. A few cars cash were on sale and sparing transactions were on the basis of $1.20 for prime. Clover was steady, with $4.50 bid for November prime, and $4.55 paid for December.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
November	$ 94	$ 93 @ 96¾	$ 96¾
December	95¾	95 @ 97¾	97¾
May	1.02¾	1.02¾@ 1.04¾	1.04¾
CORN.			
November	$ 53¾	$ 53 @ 54¾	$ 53¾
Year	46¾	46¾@ 47¾	47
May	44	44 @ 44¾	44¾
OATS.			
November	$ 31¾	$ 32¾@ 32¾	$ 32¾
December	31¾	31¾@ 32¾	32¾
May	33¾	33¾@ 34	33¾
MESS PORK.			
December	$ 8.37½	$ 8.35 @ 8.45	$ 8.40
January	11.25	11.25 @11.32½	11.30
May	11.60	11.55 @11.70	11.65
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
December	6.10	6.10 @ 6.15	6.12½
January	6.25	6.22½@ 6.30	6.27½
May	$ 6.57½	$ 6.52½@ 6.60	$ 6.57½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
November	$ 5.82½	$ 5.80 @ 5.82½	$ 5.82½
December	5.82½		5.82½
January	5.82½	5.80 @ 5.85	5.82½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	November.	December.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 91	$ 96¾	$ 1.05¾
No. 2 corn	52	51¾	51¾
No. 2 oats	43	43	45¾
Mess pork		9.85	12.60
Lard	6.02½		6.82½
Short ribs	5.32½		6.25

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Thursday by carloads:

	Cont'act grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	30	92	43	165
Spring wheat	45	132	35	212
Corn	101	117	62	280
Oats	100	247	3	350
Rye	34	17	1	52
Barley	1	73	44	118
Totals	311	678	188	1,177

Also by canal: 6,700 bu rye.

Inspected out: 101,055 bu wheat, 134,492 bu corn, 1,731 bu oats, and 31,850 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 420 cars wheat, 310 cars corn, 260 cars oats, and 28,000 hogs.

The following were local receipts and shipments of the articles named for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	1890.
Flour, brls	17,751	19,069	26,176	15,861
Wheat, bu	237,053	118,197	182,260	25,387
Corn, bu	116,249	232,517	105,079	230,308
Oats, bu	299,088	221,201	187,209	172,323
Rye, bu	38,589	13,292	48,729	13,581
Barley, bu	71,857	110,100	107,337	17,133
Timothy seed, lbs	102,300	52,005	24,535	
Clover-seed, lbs		28,490	94,600	38,367
Other seeds, lbs		46,300	46,300	28,082
Flaxseed, bu	91,635	53,443	90,942	49,509
Broomcorn, lbs	405,109	134,950	166,751	50,280
Cheese, lbs	201,844	222,289	228,320	244,915
Butter, lbs	298,218	392,432	343,422	474,808
Hides, lbs	492,055	309,800	709,023	601,030
Wool, lbs	28,720	29,200	34,000	64,780

Lake freights remained steady at 4c for wheat and 3¾c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 132,000 bu wheat, 110,000 bu corn, 180,000 bu oats, and 75,000 bu barley.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The street produce markets were moderately active, with a good local trade in addition to the usual number of shipping orders appearing. Prices were not essentially changed, with butter remaining at the decline recently established. Fine creamery was salable in a moderate way at 28c, while grades inferior in quality or flavor were slow, with some accommodations. Eggs were firm, with guaranteed fresh laid scarce. Fruits were steady, with a good inquiry for seasonable varieties, while such lines as peaches were dull. Poultry was active and firm, with an encouraging demand for dressed fowls. In the wholesale markets for general merchandise a good business was scored, with groceries not essentially changed in price and the volume of trade liberal in the aggregate. Oils were devoid of essential feature with an increasing call for refined carbons, while gasoline was in decreased demand. Dry goods were moderately active with woolen fabrics steady and cotton goods selling at about the lowest price yet reached, owing to the low value of the raw material.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 28@28½c; fine, 27@27½c; fair to good, 25@26c; fancy dairies, 26@27c; medium to good, 20@23c; packing stock, fresh, 13@14c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies, hand-picked, $1.65@1.75 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $1.65@1.70; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.40.

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl and fine carpet brush, 5¾@5½c per lb; good hurl, green, 5¼@5½c; yellow or red tipped, do, 4@4½c; green self-working, 4¾@5½c; red or yellow tipped, self-working, 3¾@4½c; interior brush, 3¾@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 82¾@85c; lard tierces, 87½@90c.

CHEESE—New make, full cream flats, 11¼@11½c per lb; do Young Americas, 12¼@12½c; cheddars, 10¾@11c; skim cheese, 5@10½c; low grades and sour cheese, 3@7c; brick cheese, 10@12c, imitation Swiss, 10¾@11c.

COAL—The retail price is $8.00 per ton for large egg, small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car-lots: Anthracite — Large egg, small egg, range, and nut, $5.50. Bituminous—Erie, $4.00; Pittsburg, $3.35@3.40; Indiana block, $2.40; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.10; Wilmington, $2.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 50@55c; tartaric, 38@40c; carbolic acid, 27@35c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.04@1.12; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.00@2.25; cubeb berries, 90c; calomel, 95c; camphor, 50@54c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@65c; ergot, 45@50c; glycerine, 13¼@25c; gum arabic, 50@95c; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 75c; morphine, sulph., $1.85@2.20; opium, $2.00; quinine, 18@30c; alcohol, in brls, $2.26 per gal.

EGGS—Guaranteed fresh laid 22@22½c per doz; icehouse stock, 18@20c.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $1.50@4.00 per doz; canvas backs, $4.00@8.00; teals, $1.75@2.50; jack snipe, $1.50@1.75; plover, $1.25@1.75; prairie chickens, $5.00@5.50; partridges, $5.00@5.50; quail, $1.75@2.25; venison saddles, 14@16c per lb; bear, 9@10c; antelope saddles, 12@14c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $2.00@2.75 per brl; common to good, $1.50@1.75; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Concord grapes, 22@25c per 8-lb basket; Delawares do, 40@50c; Messina lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; Maori, $7.50@8.00; peaches, Michigan fifths, 25@50c; Bartlett pears, $4.00@5.00 per brl; Cape Cod cranberries, $7.00@7.50 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $6.50; bell and bugle, $7.00@7.50.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Plums, $1.00@1.50 per case of 20 lbs; peaches, $1.25@1.50 per do; pears, $2.25@2.75 per case of 40 lbs; muscat grapes, 75c@$1.00 per crate of 20 lbs; Tokay do, 75c@$1.25. Dried—Loose Muscatel raisins, $1.60@1.70 per box of 20 lbs; London layers, $1.80@2.00.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5¼@5¾c per lb; cubes, 4¾@4¾c; powdered, 4¾@6¼c; granulated, 4 3-16@4¼c; confectioners', 4¼c; extra C, 3¾@4c; yellow C, 3¾@3¾c. Coffee—Java, 26¼@30c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 19@20c; fair to good, 18@19c; common Rio and Santos, 17@18c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6@7c per lb; choice do, 5¾@6c; fair do, 5@5¼c. Japan, 5¼@5¾c. Sirups—Corn, 24@29c per gal; standard sugar, 18@25c; fancy, 30@45c. New Orleans molasses—O. K., 35@50c; centrifugal, 23@35c.

HAY—All sound lots were in good demand and fully steady. Sales were: On track—5 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.50@12.00; 13 cars upland prairie at $8.00@12.00. Receipts, 715 tons; shipments, 467 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 country, green salted, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾c; No. 1 calfskin, 7c; No. 2 do, 5¾c. No. 1 tallow, country, 4@4¼c; No. 2 do, 3¾c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 8c; water white, 150 deg., 8¾c; snow white, 150 deg., 8¾c; headlight, 175 deg., 9¾c; Eocene, 10c; Kenejene, 12c; Elaine, 14¾c; benzine, 9c; linseed, raw, 35c, and boiled, 38c; turpentine, 40¾c; extra W. S. lard oil, 55c; No. 1 lard oil, 39c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 50c; cooking oil, 40c; salad oil, 46c; paraffin oil, 28 deg., 11¼c; do, 25 deg., 14c; black oil, 25 cold test, 8c; do, 15 cold test, 9c; do, zero, 10@10½c.

POTATOES—Choice Wisconsin and Michigan Burbanks, 32@35c per bu on track; fair to good, 28@31c per bu; home-grown, 28@32c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.75 per brl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 8@8½c per lb; roosters, 5c; spring chickens, 9@9½c; hen turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, 8¾@10c; full-feathered geese, $6.00@7.00 per doz. Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 12c per lb; spring chickens, 10c; hens, 9c; ducks, 11c; geese, 8@9c.

VEGETABLES—Beets, 85c@$1.00 per brl; new onions, 65@75c per bu; lettuce, 25@40c per doz; egg plant, 75c@$1.25 per doz; cabbage, $2.00@3.00 per 100; radishes, 25@35c per doz; string beans, $2.00@2.50 per bu; tomatoes, $1.25@1.50 per bu; rutabaga turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cauliflower, $1.75@2.25 per doz; Lima beans, 25@30c per qt.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.18.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub-washed, 28@30c per lb; medium 31@33c; fine unwashed, 17@20c; medium unwashed, 22@26c; coarse washed, 28@30c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 24@25c; medium unwashed, 17@20c; coarse unwashed, 14@18c.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 2	20,346	748	39,185	6,316
Tuesday, Nov. 3	11,537	470	32,950	7,848
Wednesday, Nov. 4	16,431	567	30,538	8,598
Thursday, Nov. 5	11,533	747	31,658	3,539
Friday, Nov. 6	14,500	1,000	36,000	4,000
Week thus far	74,347	3,532	170,332	31,301
Same period last week	78,875	4,784	183,412	29,246
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 2	3,716	413	7,524	1,997
Tuesday, Nov. 3	1,701	46	4,649	1,631
Wednesday, Nov. 4	3,579	304	5,860	2,054
Thursday, Nov. 5	3,865	395	6,785	961
Friday, Nov. 6	3,000	200	7,000	1,500
Week thus far	15,861	1,358	31,818	8,143
Same period last week	21,050	754	43,787	6,801

Today's (Saturday's) receipts are estimated at 28,000 hogs, 4,000 cattle, and 2,000 sheep, against 28,501 hogs, 6,112 cattle, and 1,909 sheep one week ago, and 20,707 hogs, 3,837 cattle, and 2,159 sheep one year ago.

Receipts Nov. 6, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,500	36,000	4,000
Kansas City	7,000	15,000	500
Omaha	1,400	4,800	700
St. Louis	2,200	7,100	1,000
Totals	25,100	61,900	6,200
Corresponding day last week	24,800	52,800	8,800
Corresponding day last year	21,300	68,500	7,700

CATTLE—Yesterday's receipts were 3,000 larger than Thursday's arrivals and about a third larger than one week ago. Quotations are as follows:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$5.90@6.30
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs	3.80@5.75
Fair to good steers, 1,000@1,250 lbs	3.15@3.75
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.70@3.25
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.50@3.50
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	75@1.60
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	1.80@2.40
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	2.50@3.40
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@5.00
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	1.80@3.00
Western range steers	2.50@4.40

HOGS—The hog market was active at Thursday's closing prices, or 10@15c lower than morning prices of that day. Of the 45,000 on sale only 5,000 remained in the pens, but dealers are expecting over 30,000 today. The quality was slightly improved, but still grades poor. Sales were at $3.40@4.25, bulk at $3.80@4.05. Light sold up to $3.95 and heavy up to $4.20. At the close it took prime hogs to fetch $4.25. Rough heavy sold at $3.55@3.80.

SHEEP—A better tone was the feature of the sheep market, owing to the scarcity of desirable stock. Values ruled firm, though not quotably higher. Lambs sold at $3.50@5.35; native sheep, $3.00@4.90; Texas, $3.25@4.30, and Westerns, $4.15@4.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700. The market was slow and dragging on steers, of which the supply was meager; cows steady to a shade easier. Common to fancy steers, $2.75@5.75; Westerns, $2.00@5.00; Texans, $2.25@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,800. Market dull, with prices a shade to 5c lower than yesterday. The bulk sold from $3.75@3.85 against $3.80@3.95 yesterday; light, $3.65@3.85; heavy, $3.75@3.90; mixed, $3.75@3.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 661. Market firm.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,400; shipments, 4,080. Market dull to lower; steers, $3.25@5.95; cows, $1.25@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 17,000; shipments, 470. Market good and 5@10c lower; others 10@15c lower; bulk, $3.80@3.90; all grades $3.00@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,890; shipments, 70. Market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 2,100 head. Market steady; fair to good natives, $2.80@5.00; Texan and Indian steers, $2.25@4.40; cows and canners, $1.15@2.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 2,800 head. Market steady; fair to prime heavy, $3.90@4.10; mixed, $3.40@3.95; light, fair to best, $3.60@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none. Market steady; fair to good, $2.40@4.50.

LUMBER.

The offerings on the cargo market were unusually small, and included one consignment of railway ties. The general situation was not essentially changed, with the market firm at recently adjusted quotations. With the approaching close of navigation, and consequent small receipts via lake, buyers quickly pick up the offerings with little good lumber included in the supply by water. Quotations are as follows: Long piece stuff, green, $12.75@15.00; short do, $10.25; culls, $6.50@8.00; cull inch, $7.00@11.50; hemlock piece stuff, $8.00@8.50; shingles, extra star A, $2.30@2.35; lath, $2.10@2.15.

Referring to the market at the wholesale yards, which was moderately active, with prices firm, the *Timberman*, dated today, will say: Within the last two or three weeks there has been considerable improvement in the prices of uppers, and all grades above C select are selling for more than they are quoted in the association list. Clear inch is easily worth $48.00 to $50.00, with thicker selling for about $2.00 less. The list quotes A selects bring on an average about $40.00. B selects, which are quoted at $33.00 to $36.00 for thick, are bringing $34.00 for 1¼ and 1½ inch and $36.00 for 2-inch. Prices for C selects vary greatly, as this grade is not uniformly made by the different yards.

Wholesale prices at the yards:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$42.00@48.00
Flooring, 6-inch, A and B	34.00@35.00
Siding, first and second clear	23.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@13.50
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	13.00@17.50
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24	14.00@17.75
Shingles, standard A	2.40
Lath, dry	2.75

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.—PROVISIONS—Close.—Pork—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand fair; spot, November, December, and January, 33s 3d; firm. Wheat—Demand good; No. 2 red winter, 8s 7d, firm; do spring, 8s 8d, firm. Flour—Demand good; prices unchanged. Corn—Demand fair for spot and active for futures; spot, 6s 5½d, firm; November, 6s 5d, firm; December, 6s 4d, firm; January, 5s 6d, firm for new.

New York, Nov. 6.—[Special.]—COTTON—Declined 7 to 9 points with a good business, the sales reaching 149,900 bales, closing steady. Liverpool was 4 to 5 points lower. In Manchester yarns were in buyers' favor and cloths were dull. In New Orleans futures were 5 to 7 points lower, closing steady after sales of 42,900 bales. Here on the spot market was quiet and unchanged at 8¼c for middling uplands, with sales of 49 bales for spinning. The Southern spot markets were generally lower and fairly active. Mobile, Savannah and Galveston were easy; Norfolk declined 1-16c, and New Orleans, Augusta, St. Louis, and Memphis declined 1-16c. The exports from the ports today were 4,166 bales to France, 12,181 bales to the continent, and 19,996 bales to Great Britain. The receipts at the ports today were 54,905 bales, against 44,521 this day last week and 34,137 this day last year; total for the week, 345,204 bales, against 341,509 last week and 302,031 this week last year. The receipts at the interior towns for the week were 146,977 bales, against 140,184 last week, and 141,548 this week last year. Interior shipments were 138,092 bales for the week, against 142,049 last week, and 122,904 this week last year. The stocks at the interior towns were 311,609 bales, against 277,140 a week ago, and 239,625 at this time last year. This is a summary of today's transactions:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
November	8,500	8.00	7.97
December	15,500	8.07	8.03
January	22,400	8.20	8.16
February	24,900	8.33	8.28
March	24,800	8.46	8.41
April	5,600	8.56	8.53
May	4,700	8.66	8.62
June	5,600	8.76	8.72
July	1,900	8.83	8.83
August	7,000	8.90	8.88

WHEAT—Advanced ¾@2¼c and lost part of it later on. A large export trade and active speculation with some excitement. Exporters took 600,000 bu and millers 16,000 bu. Exporters paid $1.03 for No. 3 spring afloat and also took No. 1 Northern at 1½@1¾c over December here and to arrive end of November. No. 2 Northern at 2c under December, ungraded do at $1.04@1.04¼, and No. 2 red do for end of November at $1.07¼. Millers paid ¾c under December for No. 2 red and 3¾c over December for No. 1 hard. No. 2 red was quoted on the spot at $1.07@1.07¼. Option sales, 15,688,000 bu.

CORN—Advanced ¾@¾c, with a big speculation and a good foreign demand. Exporters took 160,000 bu. Total sales on the spot, 240,000 bu, including No. 2 mixed, in elevator, at 71@72c; do afloat, at 72¾c; do for Dec. 24 at 61¾c; do for early December at 2@3c over December option; do for Jan. 2 at 60¾c; do steamer at 56c, in elevator; do end of December at 57¼c, afloat; do for Dec. 24 at 57¼c; do for Jan. 2 at 57¾c; and car lots No. 3, to arrive, at 63c. Option sales, 4,016,000 bu.

OATS—Were active and ¼@¾c higher. The demand for export continued, exporters taking 400,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 41c f. o. b., November and December. Total cash sales today 500,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, in elevator sold at 38¾@39¾c; No. 3 do, 38¾c; ungraded do at 38¼@40¾c; No. 2 white at 40@40¾c; do for November and December, 40@40½c; do for January at 40¾@40¾c; ungraded do, 40@41c.

RYE—Was in pretty good demand and higher. Sales of 75,000 bu of No. 2 for January at $1.05@1.07; do afloat quoted $1.03¼@1.04. Option sales, 840,000 bu.

COFFEE—Declined 15@25 points, closing steady after sales of 30,250 bags. The receipts at Rio were 8,000 bags and at Santos 14,000. Rio Janeiro was firm and Santos quiet. Havre was if to 1¼f lower, with sales of 47,000 bags. Hamburg was ¾@2 pfennigs lower. London was lower. Rio exchange, 12¾d. Stock at Rio was 298,000 bags and at Santos 287,000 bags. Good seconds in Rio 8 $800, and good average in Santos 9 $850. The American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 17,403 bags. Spot Rio firm but quiet at 13¾@13¾c for No. 7. Sales 500 bags No. 5, at 1¼c, to arrive, 1,000 bags No. 7, at 12¼c, to arrive, and 500 bags Santos Nos. 5 and 6, at 14¾c, to arrive; firm offers No. 7 at 12.15c. Mild grades quiet but firm. Sales 138 bags Maracaibo and 75 packages Jamaica on private terms. This is a summary of today's transactions:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lower.
January	3,000	11.50	11.45
February	1,000	11.25	11.25
March	10,250	11.25	11.20
April	1,000	11.05	11.05
May	2,750	11.15	11.10
June	500	11.15	11.10
July	1,500	10.90	10.80
November	1,250	11.95	11.95
December	9,000	11.70	11.60

SUGAR—Raw held firmly, with 3c for 89-test Muscovado and 3 5-16c bid for 96-test centrifugals. Sales, 60,000 bags Brazil 84-test, to Philadelphia on private terms. Refined firm and fairly active.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 28@30c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 9¾@9¾c.

EGGS—21@25½c.

DRY GOODS—A good demand for popular cotton goods was reported by a few leading houses, but, as a whole, business was moderate in staples. Agents were shipping a good many goods and the stock keeps well sold up, with no unseasonable accumulations. Prices were without change, except in print cloths, which were a shade better.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady, crude in barrels Parker's, $5.55; do in bulk, $3.05; refined New York, $6.20@6.35; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $6.15@6.20; do in bulk, $3.80@3.85; united closed 57¼c for December.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Creamery, Northern extra, 30@31c; extra firsts, 28@29c; Eastern extra, 29c; Western extra, 29@30c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 23@27c; Northern June extra, 24@25c; Western June extra, 22@23c; dairy Vermont extra, 26@27c; New York extra, 25@26c; New York and Vermont extra firsts, 22@24c; New York and Vermont low grades, 15@17c; long dairies, New York and Vermont good to choice, 18@20c; dairy Western firsts, 18@20c; dairy Western seconds, 15@17c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 24@26c; Western imitation packed firsts, 19c; Western ladle packed seconds, 16@17c; Franklin County Mass. boxes extra creamery 28c; extra dairy, 27@28c; extra firsts, 24@26c; firsts, 20@22c; trunk butter in ½ and ¼ lb prints, extra, per lb, 31@32c; extra firsts, 26@28c; undergrades, 18@22c.

OATS—Choice to fancy clipped, 42@43c; No. 2 white, 40@41c.

CORN—Steamer yellow, 71@72c; steamer, 69@70c.

CHEESE—New York extra full cream, per lb, 10@10¼c; New York firsts, per lb, 9@9¾c; New York seconds, per lb, 7¾@8½c; Vermont extra full cream, per lb, 9@9¾c; Vermont firsts, 7¾@8¾c; Vermont seconds, per lb, 6@7c; sage cheese, 10c; part skims, per lb, 3@5c; skims, 2@3c; Ohio flat, 9¼@10c; Ohio flat firsts, 7¾@8½c. The Liverpool market cabled 47s 6d. Jobbing prices 1c higher.

EGGS—Near-by and Cape fancy, 33@35c; Eastern extras, 28c; Eastern firsts, 26c; Vermont and New Hampshire extras, 28c; Prince Edward Island, 25@26c; Michigan, 25@26c; Western extras, 26c. Jobbing prices 1@2c higher.

BEEF—Choice, 8¼@9c; heavy good, 7¼@8c; light, 4@6c; prime hinds, 13c; choice, 10@11c; good, 10@10½c; light, 7@9c.

WOOL—There was no change in the market. Trade was quiet on the whole and the sales of the week were 2,400,000 lbs. A few good sales of territory wool were reported at 60c for fine, 57c for fine medium, 53@55c for medium, but the sales were mostly in small lots. Texas, California, and Oregon wools were dull and to sell them concessions would have to be made. In pulled wools there has been a very good trade and sales of choice supers at 40@42c, fair to good super at 30@38c, extra at 22@30c. Ohio fleeces have been quiet at 29c for X, 30@31c for XX and above, 35@36c for No. 1. Michigan fleeces sell slowly at 27c for X and 34@35c for No. 1. Unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces in steady demand at 20@23c; considerable one-quarter blood, unwashed combing sold at 23@26c, and three-eighth blood at 26@29c; No. 1 washed combing steady at 37@39c; Ohio fine delaine at 34@35c; Michigan fine delaine at 32@33c; Australian wools have been firm and in good demand; carpet wools have been quiet.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Was fairly active today and considerably higher, especially for futures. There was more speculative trading here than usual. The demand for cash was fair, but was kept down by the big lake rates, which are now at 6 cents, or 1 cent advance over yesterday morning, and 2 cents since Tuesday, but for these big rates there would have been much larger trading. Closing prices were: No. 1 hard, cash, 91¾c; November, 95c; December, 95c; May, $1.03; No. 1 Northern cash, 94¾c bid; first half November, 95c; regular November, 95c; December, 93¾c; May, $1.01¾ bid; No. 2 Northern, cash, 90c; No. 3, 86¾c; rejected, 77c. Cars on track, 553; last year, 137.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 185,614 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 505,246 bu; rye, 3,250 bu; barley, 516 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6.—WHEAT—This was the bull's day in wheat. The market never flinched from first to last, and the price kept on a steady advance to the close. It has been so long since December passed 90c that it made the bulls jubilant in beginning the day's work, but when shortly after noon 91c was passed, they expressed their delight in yells, and the pit swarmed with traders. The opening was 90¾c, nearly a cent over last night's close. An immediate advance set in. It went to 90c and 90¾c, and held steady there for some time. The trading was quiet up to the noon hour, and then as the market began to advance and passed 91c the interest increased, and a good deal of excitement followed. The bidding was of the most animated character and offers were snapped with the greatest avidity. May wheat in Chicago shot by $1.04 and it caused a further advance. C. A. Pillsbury saw Chicago reach 97¾c and remarked that as soon as it touched 98c he would go. The bell prevented 98c being reached in Chicago, however, but he was satisfied. One prominent bull looked at the board and said wheat ought to be selling for $1 here and would be if it were not for a clique of Chicago bears. "Wheat is too low in comparison with the price abroad. If the price is sustained tomorrow I shall look for a continued advance." Close—November closed 91c; December opening 90¾c, highest 91¾c; lowest 90¾c; closing 91¾c; May opened 97¾c; highest 98¾c; lowest 97¾c; closing 98c. On track—No. 1 hard, 93c; No. 1 Northern, 92c; No. 2 Northern, 87@89c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6.—Flour firm in sympathy with advance in wheat, but trade quiet. GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red, $1.03¾; No. 2 red, November, $1.03¾@1.03¾; December, $1.05@1.05¾; January, $1.07@1.07¼; February, $1.09@1.09¾. Corn—Options very strong; November 1c per bu owing to scarcity of old corn, while the new crop futures improved ¼@¾c under higher cables and a good foreign inquiry. Local car-lots in good demand; new November mixed in grain depot, 58c; old No. 2 mixed in do and elevator, 67¼c; old No. 2 high mixed and yellow do do, 68c; No. 2 mixed, November, 66@67c; December, 59@59c; January, 55@55¾c; February, 54¾@55¾c. Oats strong and higher; No. 3 white, 38¾c held at the close at 39c; No. 2 white, 40@40¼c; No. 2 white, November, 40@40¾c; December, 40¾@40¾c; January, 40¾@41c; February, 40¾@41c.

EGGS—Fresh stock firm and in good demand; Pennsylvania firsts, 26c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 brls, 3,500 sacks; wheat, 7,300 bu; corn, 6,100 bu; oats, 25,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,800 bu; corn, 1,800 bu; oats, 13,700 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat was sharply higher with a strong and excited market at times, closing 2¾c higher than yesterday. No. 2 red cash, 94¾c; November, 95¾c; December, 95¾@97¾c, closing, 97¾c; May, $1.02¾@1.04¾, closing, $1.04¾ bid. Corn—Continued light receipts everywhere and reports of the enormous export purchases at New York started corn on a rampage and the sharp scrambling to buy shot prices up rapidly until year was 1¾c and May ¾c higher. The continued dullness in cash, however, caused a depression, and year broke off ¾c and May ¾c, rallied later, and at the close was 1@1¼c above yesterday; No. 2 cash, 44¾@46c; November closed 48¾c, nominal; year, 41¾@42¾c, closing, 42¾c bid; January, 40¾@40¾c, closing, 41c asked; May, 41¾@42¾c, closing, 42¾c bid. Oats—Firm, with active trading in May; No. 2 cash, 30¾c; November, 31c bid; May, 33@33¾c, closing, 33¾c bid.

Toledo, O., Nov. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Active, higher. No. 2, cash, $1.00; December, $1.01¼; May, $1.08. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2, old, cash, 56c. Oats—Quiet; cash, 32¾c.

CLOVERSEED—Active, steady; prime cash, $4.55; December, $4.60; January, $4.62½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 601 brls; wheat, 95,300 bu; corn, 8,470 bu; oats, 1,800 bu; rye, 9,850 bu; clover-seed, 392 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,505 brls; wheat, 38,640 bu; corn, 6,145; oats, 400 bu; rye, 9,080.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 6.—GRAIN—Corn, lower; No. 2, 49c; No. 3, 49c; new No. 3, 39c; No. 4, 47c; new No. 4, 38c. Oats, active, higher; No. 2 white, 32¾@33c; No. 3 white, 30¾@31¾c. Rye, steady; No. 2, 89@90c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.18; spirits, $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 52,200 bu; oats, 45,000 bu; rye, 550 bu; barley, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 8,400 bu; oats, 93,000 bu; rye, 550 bu; barley, 5,200 bu.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 6.—PETROLEUM—At noon 58¾c bid.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.07¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.05; No. 2 red, $1.02¼. Corn—No. 2, no offerings.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 380,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 6.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 32¼c.

SEES ENGLAND'S HAND IN IT.

Plain Words with Chile—Beware of John Bull.

New York *Recorder*: We must have plain words with Chile. We cannot overlook its extreme and persistent hostility to the United States. It began with our declarations of neutrality during its revolution. We were in the same position toward Chile that foreign powers maintained toward the United States during our civil war. Balmaceda was to other neutral nations as much the de facto President of Chile as Lincoln of the United States. To have considered the merits of the Chilean revolution, to have decided, as the *Evening Post* and other organs of an English opinion would have had us decide, that Balmaceda was a kind of Louis Napoleon usurper, to be treated as "an outlaw," would have been to assume responsibilities which would make government impossible. We were neutral in that revolutionary business, as was becoming a friendly power. That neutrality is now regarded as a weakness, and the demeanor of Chile toward the United States is little more than the expression of contempt which weakness always inspires.

We must have an immediate and definite understanding with Chile. It is not to be endured that an American Minister should have the treatment imposed upon Mr. Egan, nor that Chile should be served in Washington by American-born adventurers who infest our newspapers with libels upon the government and the Department of State. It is well enough to have patience with a new government in the presence of trial—of statesmen who are under the pressure of new and grave responsibilities, but patience must not be accepted as weakness. This is what Chile is doing. Our prestige on the American continent is at stake. Holding as we do a moral protectorate over these Southern republics, a protectorate which is already bearing fruits in a reciprocity for the benefit of all, we must maintain our self-respect when it is menaced, or abandon every advantage which diplomacy has gained.

It is not difficult to see behind this policy the influence and inspiration of England. From the time that the United States developed this policy of reciprocity and good will with South American republics we have been antagonized by the commercial power of England, which is virtually the government. It is the old strife for trade, in this case trade and a legend. Canning established the South American republics and England must govern them. It was a heedless development of the sentiment inspired by this legend which dragged England into the mire of the Argentines, almost to her financial ruin. Trade is the life-blood of this great empire, and no political acts of intervention, even to the extent of war, are so popular as those in the interests of commerce.

Whether it be Chile in her ignorance, insolence, and passion, or Chile as the mask or catspaw of Great Britain, we do not inquire. Our business is with Chile and we simply see what we see—the flag insulted, American sailors on shore in harmless recreation wounded and killed, no explanations, no redress accorded, not even protection for the lives of other innocent Americans who have lawful purposes in Chile! It is not to be endured, and with Mr. Blaine at the head of foreign affairs it will not be endured. Mr. Blaine will answer the impulse of every American heart if in the first place he imposes upon Chile an exemplary vindication of American honor, and at his earliest diplomatic leisure gives and receives the due explanations for a course which was forced upon him by the highest consideration of national self-respect.

WAKED UP THE WRONG JACKASS.

His Apparently Permanent Apathy Misled Two Ambitious Dogs.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Nov. 5.—A fierce duel was fought a day or two ago at the Valonia Distillery between an innocent-looking, sleepy little donkey and two big and furious dogs that had been for days seeking an opportunity to tackle his donkeyship. The donkey was running loose in the large high-fenced bull-yard at the brewery. His owner, seeing the dogs growling and eagerly showing their teeth at the bull-yard gate trying to get in, concluded that he would give the dogs a chance.

If they had been Siberian bloodhounds the barking brutes could not have rushed with more voracity upon the seemingly stupid little beast with long, shaggy hair and ears. Prancing around him on both sides and watching their chance to grab him by the throat both together, the dogs, like a brace of ravenous wolves, encircled the donkey.

Squinting lazily out of his off eye the donkey appeared most oblivious to his danger. The dogs grew fiercer. As both were about to catch his throat in their teeth the donkey with the speed of a lightning flash lowered his head and dashed toward the nearest dog as if with the long-eared head to bunt him. A buzz saw could not revolve more quickly than did the little jackass at this point. He fairly flew around as if on a pivot.

Both heels flew out. They landed squarely amidships on the body of the nearest snapping and snarling dog. At the same instant 150 pounds of dog went spinning through the air and struck the earth ten yards away, a whining, yelping, whipped canine.

The fate of dog No. 1 was only an aggravation to No. 2. He snapped and growled more ravenously at the donkey than before. In two minutes more, however, the second savage assailant was cavorting over the turf in somersets, and the donkey had closed his eyes again and retired on his laurels. Neither big dog can be coaxed near the distillery bull-yard now.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A Royal Beer.

The best beer in Europe, and in the world, it is said, is only to be had at a dingy little tavern in Munich, called the Hofbrau Haus. Here Emperor Wilhelm, during his recent visit to Munich, went to get his tipple, conforming to the customs of the place, and waiting his turn to get his mug filled, standing in a line of Generals and Colonels, chimney-sweep scavengers, Jew peddlers, and students. It is said that one draught of the beer will explain why people of the highest station will undergo so much discomfort to obtain it. There is nothing in the world to equal it. It is manufactured at a brewery established in 1589 by Duke Wilhelm of Bavaria according to a recipe obtained by the founder from the famous brewer, Degenberg, and kept a profound state secret. It is sold only at retail and drank on the premises, and the net profits of the business for the royal house of Bavaria are said to be about $1,000,000 a year.

AURORA IN TRIBULATION.

A FAMINE OF SERVANT-GIRLS HAS CAUSED GREAT SORROW.

It Is Impossible to Keep Domestics Because the Factories Lure Them Away with Higher Wages—Hundreds of Women Have Deserted the Kitchen for the Shop, and Sorrow Sits on Many a Hearthstone in the Little City by the Peaceful Fox River.

There is a state of things in the brisk little City of Aurora which doesn't show on the surface, but it is there just the same. The stranger who goes into Aurora on one train and leaves on another would never suspect that life in the city was not as peaceful as the flow of the Fox River above the dam.

But if one is acquainted with any citizen of Aurora to any degree of intimacy one will hear from such a source a quiet lamentation that will prompt the non-resident to invite the resident up to Chicago to get something to eat.

There are more than one hundred men living in Aurora who do business in Chicago. They leave home in the morning anywhere from 5 to 8 and reach Chicago in time for business. They return—or they did—at 6, 7, or 8 in the evening. It was one of this one hundred of Aurora who gave away the condition of things in his city. He didn't gossip about it until he was caught, and then he only told half. He came to Chicago one morning and was seen to stop at a café and get his breakfast. He was seen to buy some food on his return and eat the same on the down trip. After he had done this several times it was remarked upon. Curious friends asked him delicately if his wife was away from home. He said she wasn't and shut up like a clam until he was again quizzed. Then he said he had no girl.

THE AURORA MAN'S DINNER.

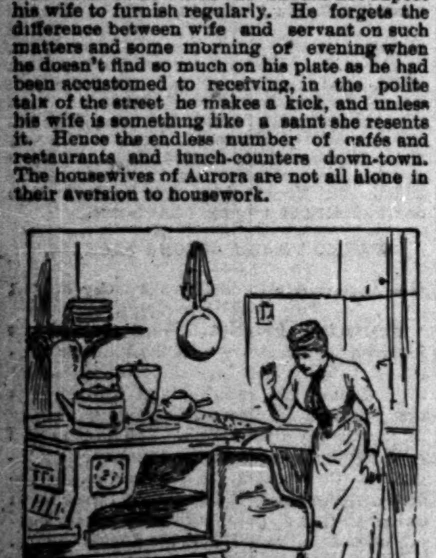
In a few days others of the one hundred were keeping the one just described company. They took breakfast in Chicago or got a bite on the way up. Returning they were seen to extract sandwiches and fruit and so on from paper bags, eat the same, and then look dolefully from the car windows as the train sped away. The games of pedro, cinch, and other innocent amusements which erstwhile killed time in the comings and goings were dropped.

When they reached their homes they went in as a general thing by the back gates and sat down with the remnants of the bags with their families and partook of Chicago restaurant food.

They all had the same complaint—no girls. No girls to be had for domestic purposes for love or money. Now and then a home was found that had an old domestic who had grown up in the family, and such a one remained faithful to her post. But this sort of faith did not add to the happiness of the community. Human nature is of the same cut and make in Aurora as elsewhere. Families who had no girls got mad at those who had. Young ladies who were forced to do some of the drudgery of the house cut young men whose fathers and mothers had help. Easy enough to see where such a thing will spread. There were not as many dances on the hills as formerly. There was not so much harmony in the church. The tenor of a choir belongs to a family where no domestics were employed. The organist belongs to one where there is a "hired girl." The tenor took delight in singing on a different key from that upon which the organist played.

Advertising for Girls.

One day an advertisement appeared in the leading paper of the town. It was for more girls. These girls were wanted for the factories. It was added in the advertisement that the company would not only pay high wages for girls and women, but it would pay their car fare to and from the factory. Some of Monday's washings were left in the tubs, and still another depletion was made in the ranks of the domestics of Aurora. The housewives were frantic. It will not be denied that any woman who has been accustomed to a domestic has an aversion to housework which drives her to play many tricks to avoid it. She is perhaps not altogether to blame. Her husband has been accustomed to certain extras on his table which he should not expect his wife to furnish regularly. He forgets the difference between wife and servant on such matters and some morning or evening when he doesn't find so much on his plate as he had been accustomed to receiving, in the polite talk of the street he makes a kick, and unless his wife is something like a saint she resents it. Hence the endless number of cafés and restaurants and lunch-counters down-town. The housewives of Aurora are not all alone in their aversion to housework.



"OVEN'S EMPTY—BIDDY'S GONE."

So when you meet an Aurora man and ask him about the health of his family and he says his wife is sick you can shut one eye and say nothing.

"I haven't had a warm meal for a week," said an Auroran to a TRIBUNE man.

If you don't want an Aurora man to spend a week at your house you had better not extend the invitation.

The Girls of the Factories.

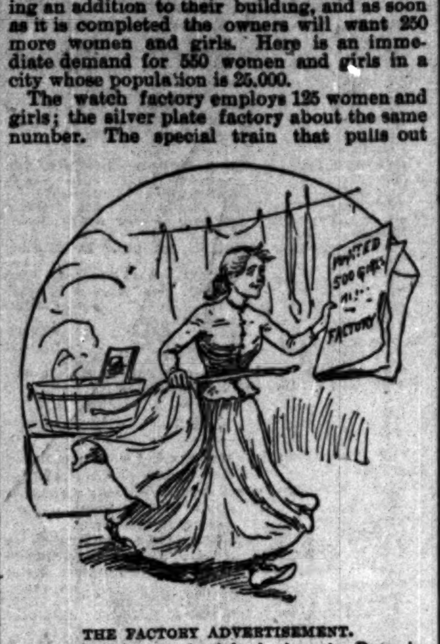
Some of the foregoing statements may read as though they were colored, but they come nearer being truth than anything else. "There is a dearth of domestics in Aurora," was the plaint sent up to THE TRIBUNE by the Aurora correspondent. And he added that one factory employed 800 women and girls and wanted 300 more.

The Aurora families went wild over the announcement that factories were still in want of more female help. As fast as a domestic is imported from Chicago she has a bait thrown to her from one of the factories, and some cold morning the husband is routed out of bed to make a fire in the kitchen stove. About the time he gets the kindling split he sees he must make his Chicago train and he skips. In the afternoon just as he is thinking of coming home he receives a telegram to the effect that he had better get his dinner in the city.

It is a curious thing and the statement may look paradoxical, but it is straight, that which has contributed to the wealth and prosperity and upbuilding of Aurora is also threatening to sap its social structure. The factories are the great enterprises here and they give employment to thousands who spend their earnings with the merchants. The corset factory, one of the owners of which is a Chicago man, has in its employ nearly 900 women and girls. The pay roll of this concern is $10,000 a month. The increase of this factory is such that the owners say they would build an annex to it if they could get more female help. They say they need 300 more women and girls.

The cotton factory, a large percentage of whose employés is women and girls, are erecting an addition to their building, and as soon as it is completed the owners will want 250 more women and girls. Here is an immediate demand for 550 women and girls in a city whose population is 25,000.

The watch factory employs 125 women and girls; the silver plate factory about the same number. The special train that pulls out every morning at 7 o'clock for the Batavia bag factory carries out a couple of dozen women and girls for the shop.



THE FACTORY ADVERTISEMENT.

A buggy factory that is just moving in here from Dubuque advertises for a dozen women or girls to run sewing machines.

If you go into a store in Aurora you are waited on by a young woman. The accountants at the desks are young women. There is scarcely an industry in the town which does not employ more women than men.

The young women in the stores, and banks, and counting-houses belong to the best families in the city. They are the crême de la crême. Their fathers were men of business and believed in bringing up their children in the same way. The children in Aurora have been principally girls. Nobody has undertaken to explain this, and the explanation wouldn't be satisfactory if it was made. This is one of the reasons why so many Aurora women and girls are in business in that town.

To return to the factories: In some of these are entire families—father, wife, sons, and daughters. In some are the daughters alone, their fathers being engaged in other business. But a large number are young women who come here for domestic purposes, but are soon seized with the factory mania.

The poorest class of servants in Aurora get $3 a week; the best ones get $5. The factory man offers $6 as the minimum, pays car fare, and as factory work gives the girl her own evenings and Sundays she nibbles the bait eagerly. There are some women and girls in these factories who are making as high as $15 a week. The average wages are $7.50.

A Chance to Marry.

It is said that another reason why the girls prefer the factory work is that it gives them a social footing which the domestic cannot hope to reach. Given a social footing a girl's chances for matrimony are increased. It is said that when a laboring young man of Aurora wants a wife he looks among the factory girls.

These girls are of all nationalities and their ages range from 9 to 25 years.

The hotel and restaurant men, it is said, are thinking of forming some sort of alliance with the housekeepers of Aurora who are unable to get or to retain domestics. When a man stops over night at a hotel in Aurora the clerk asks him if he is going to stop more than one night. If the man says yes the clerk whispers to him: "It will be $1.50 a day unless you can make up your own bed, in which event you get a rebate of a quarter."

An Aurora man who has taken from Chicago no less than four girls for domestic purposes in the last six weeks and lost every one of them told the writer that one of the factories had a man employed to hang around the houses in Aurora and offer domestics additional wages to quit housework for factory work.

"I have a new girl," continued this man, "and I have set a steel trap at my back gate, bought a shotgun, and have sent South for a bloodhound. I am going to see," he concluded, "whether I am to be cheated out of my buckwheat cakes this winter. The husbands of Aurora will form a Mafia if this thing keeps up."

The factory bosses do not understand why there should be so much feeling on this subject, but beyond that say nothing more. They also see to it that a visitor in search of information at the factories does not get it. The manner of work, talk with employés, or even a peep into the rooms is strictly prohibited.

Taken as a whole the situation is an interesting one, whether gazed at for humor or looked upon with tears.

THE POPE AND THE LABORERS.

The Pontiff's Last Words on Employers, Employed, and Socialists.

The first French pilgrims were received by the Pope at noon Sept. 19 in St. Peter's, says the New York *Sun*. They numbered 2,000 and they greeted with loud cheers the Pope, who was borne on the sedia gestatoria. Cardinal Langenieux read an address containing these words:

"Twenty thousand French workingmen are coming to express their gratitude; they feel sure that the call of their hearts will echo from nation to nation to tell the laboring world that it must lift its eyes to the Pope, because in his word is their salvation. The undertaking of the workingman's pilgrimage will remain a living witness to the indissolubility of people and papacy."

Count de Mun read another address, in which was emphasized the impossibility of solving the labor problem without action on the part of the church. The Pope read his answer in French, standing erect for twenty-five minutes. In it he said:

"It gives us great joy to notice the zeal of Christian France in so frequently sending pilgrims to Rome. We accept your thanks for the recent encyclica in your favor. We are happy to contribute to the elevation of the working classes. You are the first representatives of the men of labor whom we have received since the issuing of our encyclica; it is France, the foremost nation in nobility, that sends you. Our satisfaction is the greater, as your dependence on the doctrines of the church and its head is complete. We have said it is certain that the labor problem of society never will find a true, practical solution with purely civil laws, however good they may be. The solution must be left to the dictates of perfect justice, which demands that the wages should correspond with the task. It is, therefore, a matter of conscience. Human law, however, which contemplates directly the outward action of man, cannot comprehend the guidance of conscience.

"The solution of the question necessitates also the coöperation of brotherly love, which goes further than justice alone. Religion alone, with its revealed dogmas and godly teachings, has the right to impose upon conscience, perfect justice and brotherly love with complete self-sacrifice. The secret of every social problem must, therefore, be sought in the action of the church, combined with the assistance of the public authorities and human wisdom.

"We notice with pleasure that the leaders of important industries have already studied the application of our encyclica, and that governments also have not been indifferent to it. There is need of immediate action, without loss of valuable time in fruitless investigations; the undeniable fundamental principles must be applied. It must be left to experience and time to illuminate the dark points unavoidable in such complicated questions. Utilize the hours of rest granted you by your employers for the discharge of religious duties. In your work be industrious and docile. Avoid the godless, especially those who under the name of Socialists seek to break down to your detriment the existing order of society."

After the blessing the leaders of the band of pilgrims kissed the Pope's foot, and amid acclamations the Pontiff was borne on the sedia gestatoria to his apartments. Twelve Cardinals were present during the audience. Even among European statesmen who do not expect very high practical results from the activity of the Vatican in the attempt to solve the social problem, the Pope's address has been received with unusual evidences of satisfaction.

Fond of Sweets.

It would seem that the ladies of the harem possess a wonderful capacity for disposing of sweet things. France alone last year exported to Turkey and Egypt for the harems 1,600,000 francs' (£64,000) worth of fondants, pralines, and marrons glacés.

WISCONSIN'S FAIR SITE.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY SELECTS THE STEVENS FARM.

It Is Owned by E. C. McFetridge and Will Cost $136,000—The Murphy Lumber Company of Green Bay to Build a Private Road—Banking and Loan Associations Barred Out of Nebraska—Vitriol Thrown on a Woman in Bed—Other Northwest News.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 6.—[Special.—The Executive committee of the State Agricultural Society held a meeting in this city today for the purpose of considering the report of the committee appointed to select permanent State fair grounds. President Parkinson reported that the committee after a great deal of labor had selected the Stevens farm, owned by E. C. McFetridge. It is proposed to pay $90,666 down and the rest of the $136,000 is to be secured by mortgage. The society is to receive a donation of $25,000 from Milwaukee to be paid by Jan. 1. The Northwestern Railway has guaranteed to build a spur from North Greenfield to the grounds. The report was adopted and the purchase of the site confirmed. It was decided to begin work immediately on the construction of the race track and other improvements.

RESULT OF RAILROAD GREED.

The Murphy Lumber Company Will Build a Line of Its Own.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Today a force of engineers commenced to survey a line for the Murphy Lumber company's new logging railroad extending from Town thirty-six-sixteen near Armstrong Creek on the "Soo" railroad down through Town thirty-seven-sixteen. The road will terminate at the main Peshtigo River, a distance of twenty-two miles. Arrangements have been made with the Peshtigo company by which the logs brought over this road will be driven to the mouth of the river, where they will be towed to the Murphy mills in this city. The line was decided on because the "Soo" road and the Milwaukee and Northern demanded an excessive rate for hauling the logs.

BANKING CONCERNS BARRED OUT.

The Nebraska Board Gives a Black Eye to Several Associations.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the State Banking Board this morning the application for certificates of authority to transact business in Nebraska made by the following associations were rejected: North American Saving, Loan and Building Association of Minnesota, Guarantee Savings and Loan Association of Minnesota, Granite State Providence Association of Manchester, Chicago Universal Investment and Loan Association, Interstate Building and Loan Association of Minneapolis, People's Loan and Savings Association of St. Paul, Building and Loan Association of Dakota, National Fraternity Building and Loan Association of Butte City, Mont.

MRS. HILL AWOKE IN GREAT AGONY.

Mysterious Case of Vitriol Throwing Involving a Husband.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. W. B. Hill, wife of a prosperous colored merchant here, awoke this morning in terrible agony, and upon investigation it was found that nitric acid had been emptied over her face, and it was only by the most diligent efforts of physicians that the woman was spared an agonizing death. Her husband, who slept in an adjoining room, said it was the work of burglars who had attempted to drug him and had robbed him of $35. The police have ascertained where Hill purchased the vitriol, but he claims to have bought it for a horse's hoof disease. He has been arrested, but so far there is no explanation of the affair.

Physicians and Surgeons in Session.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The Western Medical and Surgical Society of Illinois met in annual session here today. The subject of "Erysipelas" was ably discussed by Dr. Carl Black of this city. "The Baby" was the subject of an address by Dr. J. F. Potts of Carrollton. Both addresses evoked much discussion. The local and visiting physicians were banqueted by Drs. Carl Black and W. S. McLaughlin. The evening was devoted to an address by the Rev. W. F. Howe of this city on "A Pulpit View of the Medical Profession," and one on "Stimulants and Their Physiological Action on the Body Tissues," by Prof. A. M. Carpenter of St. Louis.

Supreme Court Will Not Interfere.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The Indiana Supreme Court today affirmed the decision in the celebrated United Brethren case, which gave the property of the denomination, valued at $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, to the faction known as the radicals. The dispute arose over the revised confession of faith, the church dividing into two parties, the liberals and the radicals. The liberals, who were the minority, demanded the church property, including the $250,000 Cook plant at Dayton, O. The decision of the Supreme Court is that the matter has been fully and properly adjudicated in the ecclesiastical courts of the church.

Suicide of a Chicago Woman.

DIXON, Ill., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—A sensational suicide took place at the county jail in this city today. Mrs. E. A. Beardsley of Chicago, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having stolen an overcoat, was locked up in the women's department and a deputy sent to watch her. This morning she was found dead. She had severed an artery in her arm with a piece of glass. She was 35 years of age and had been canvassing in this city for medicines since Sept. 1. She has a son and daughter in Chicago.

The Wife of a Kalamazoo Judge.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE dispatch from Halifax in today's paper concerning the desertion of Thomas A. Soper by his wife because she thought he was a capitalist said she was the daughter of a Cincinnati Judge. She is the daughter of Judge Josiah L. Hawes of this city, and the marriage took place here in September. Her father says Soper is a prominent importer of spices, but that incompatibility is the cause of their trouble.

Two Men Perish in a Prairie Fire.

PLANKINTON, S. D., Nov. 6.—A terrible prairie fire burned across the western portions of Aurora County yesterday. Nicholas Wolf and Anton Ahrens perished in the flames, both young men leaving families. A large amount of property was destroyed.

To Elevate the Mining Business.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Gov. Winans has appointed W. J. Ryan of Hancock, Alfred Kidder of Marquette, Preston C. West of Calumet, S. S. Curry of Ironwood, and F. F. Cole of Negaunee delegates to the first national mining congress to be held at Denver Nov. 10 to 20. One of the objects of the congress is to take steps toward elevating the mining business from speculation to its proper place as one of the chief industries of the country.

Fatal Runaway Accident.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 6.—While Clayton Haines, his wife, and two children, of Altona, and Mrs. Sutton of Kansas were driving at Altona last evening the team took fright at an approaching train, and, colliding with a tree, overturned the vehicle. Mrs. Haines was killed, Mrs. Sutton sustained a double fracture and other injuries, Mr. Haines was stamped under the horses' hoofs, and one of the children was badly hurt.

Supposed Abduction of a Child.

PRINCETON, Ind., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—There is excitement in this city over the mysterious disappearance of the 5-year-old daughter of J. R. Adams. This morning Mr. Adams took the child to a store with him near by to take some groceries home and he went to work. When she failed to return in a reasonable time the mother searched, but no trace of the child can be found. It is believed she was abducted.

Alleged Precious Metals in Indiana.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—For some time the question of experimenting for gold in Brown County has been under discussion. Prof. Joseph Haussman of Helena, Mont., who resides here, finished an examination today and claims to have discovered gold, zinc, and silver ore. He has gone to Madison to have the ores assayed.

O. W. Potter Buys an Interest.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—O. W. Potter of Chicago has bought a half-interest in the iron-manufacturing firm of Woodruff & Co. of this city. The C. H. Woodruff company has been organized with Mr. Woodruff President and Julius Clarke Daniels Secretary and Treasurer. The business will be largely extended.

Fair Men to Meet in Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—A call has been issued for the ninth annual convention of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, to be held at the Sherman House, Chicago, Nov. 17 and 18. The Western Fair Circuit Association will also hold its annual meeting at the Sherman House Nov. 19.

Northwest Notes.

Martin Finel, a well-to-do butcher of Princeton, Ind., disappeared three weeks ago without any known reason.

James McArthur, aged 60, was found dead in bed yesterday at Neenah, Wis. He was recently divorced and brooded over his troubles.

Albert Sloan was found guilty of manslaughter at Fairfield, Ill., in killing Lloyd Warren May 19 last and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

H. L. Caldwell, who killed Charles L. Wems last March, was convicted of manslaughter at Steubenville, O., yesterday and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

Robert Meloy of Scottsburg, Ind., fatally stabbed Harry Ogden in a saloon at Decatur, Ill., as the result of a gambling quarrel started by Ogden. Meloy is at large.

The suits against Capt. Samuel Birens of Kansas, ex-Treasurer of Mason County, Ill., who was charged by the Supervisors with being short in his accounts $13,000 to $20,000, have been dismissed.

DIOCESE OF MILWAUKEE.

Bishop Nicholson Will Be Enthroned Next Tuesday—United States Grand Jury Work.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Bishop Nicholson arrived from Philadelphia this afternoon with Mrs. Nicholson, their son, and Miss Hopkins. The party was accompanied from Chicago by Dean Williams of this city. Next Tuesday the Bishop will be enthroned at the All Saints' Cathedral, the ceremonies being of the simplest character. Dean Williams will enthrone the Bishop, with the Rev. C. L. Mallory of Delavan as master of ceremonies. It is expected that nearly all the clergy of the dioceses of Milwaukee and Fond du Lac will be present with a few from Chicago, St. Paul, and other cities.

The Bishop and his family will live at the old Hathaway residence, No. 263 Juneau avenue, and will take possession of their new home Nov. 15. Wednesday Bishop Nicholson will deliver the sermon on the occasion of the consecration of St. Paul's Church. When asked this afternoon if he had decided on a successor to Dean Williams, who goes to Marquette, Bishop Nicholson replied that he would not even consider the matter until after he had an opportunity to become acquainted with his new surroundings.

The grand jury in the United States Court today returned twenty-five indictments, and nine of the defendants were immediately arraigned. Charles F. Barker, Assistant Postmaster at Pewaukee, pleaded guilty of embezzlement and will be sentenced Nov. 15. Herman Hollister pleaded not guilty of selling liquor without a license. C. C. Dewitt pleaded guilty to having impersonated an internal revenue officer and was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. Louis Kornahueskin, charged with introducing liquor on the Menominee Reservation, was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, he having already been in jail for three months. John Smith, for the same offense, was given twenty-three days' imprisonment. Louis Peters, who has been in jail three months awaiting trial for a like offense, will stay one day more. Anton Dietzler, for selling liquor without a license, was fined $100 and sentenced to jail for thirty days. Joseph Wagner, the man who stole letters from the street corner boxes, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to State prison for two years. Joseph Martell pleaded not guilty of selling liquor without a license.

NOT SECURED FOR HOTEL PURPOSES.

J. Irving Pearce Has Not Leased the Fidelity Bank Building as Reported.

Two sensational reports were published in as many evening papers last night regarding proposed changes in down-town hotels. One purported to give an account of J. Irving Pearce's plans for leasing the Fidelity Bank Building, adding three stories to it, and consolidating it with the Sherman House property.

"There is no foundation for such a report whatever," said Judge Higgins. "Some months ago Mr. Pearce had an architect look over the property and report on the addition of two or three stories. He made us an offer, but the rental he suggested was even less than that which we now receive. There have been no further developments in the matter, and I do not think Mr. Pearce is even considering the advisability of securing a lease of our property."

The second rumor sold the Richelieu and Leland Hotels outright to an English syndicate. This transaction, as well as the former, has been carried through without the knowledge of any of the interested parties.

The transfer of an important tract of dock property at South Chicago has just gone to record. The property is bounded on the north by One Hundredth street, on the south by One Hundred and Sixth street, and lies between Muskegon avenue and the Calumet River. It is partially improved with elevators and warehouses. The transfer is made by the South Chicago Dock company to Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia at a consideration of $477,000. The date of the deed is March 17, 1891.

Dunlap Smith & Co. have sold for John Mountain to J. J. McGrath the three-story stonefront residence at No. 585 Dearborn avenue for $28,000. The building stands on a lot having thirty feet of frontage which is valued at $400 a front foot.

REACHED THE LIMIT AND QUIT CARRYING

The Peshtigo Fleet of Barges in Winter Quarters—Other Marine News.

The Peshtigo fleet of barges went into winter quarters yesterday. Their steamer, the Boscobel, made fifty trips between Chicago and Peshtigo, the fleet carrying 50,000,000 feet of lumber during the season. That has been the limit of the Peshtigo company for several years and when it is reached its boats stop running, however early it may be.

Had it not been that Duluth yesterday was taking all the boats offered for wheat at 6 cents to Buffalo, the advance to 4 cents on wheat from Chicago would not have been maintained. At least 1,000,000 bushels capacity was offered here at 4½ cents, but when owners were informed that cargoes were scarce at 4 cents the boats were immediately placed at Duluth. With the line boats carrying little grain it is not unlikely that a break will be prevented as long as the surplus tonnage is taken care of elsewhere. Charters were: To Buffalo—Barlum, Cumberland, corn; Thomas L. Parker, John B. Merrill, Verona, wheat; Cumberland, barley. To Ogdensburg—James, oat; Langdon, corn and oats. Totals—Wheat, 132,000 bushels; corn, 110,000 bushels; oats, 150,000 bushels; barley, 75,000 bushels.

The railroads leading east from Chicago need not longer fear lake competition on flour and other merchandise to the seaboard for the remainder of this season. The lake and rail lines are filled to the brim with all they can carry until the close of navigation, and it is doubtful if some of the lines succeed in getting forward the freight already under contract. The Anchor line has now enough freight either here or on its way here to fill every boat until the straits freeze over, and some of it probably will be sent all-rail. The Union line will not carry another bushel of grain this fall, and the Lackawanna has been out of the grain trade for a week. It is charged that some of the lines, not expecting the boom in grain rates, contracted for flour at a cut of 2½ cents per hundred not over ten days ago. With the lake lines out of the flour traffic, the railroads will receive a substantial increase in business, even before the close of navigation.

A shipping office at Milwaukee is being talked of among marine men. It is proposed by responsible persons to have one established and in good running order in time for the opening of navigation next spring.

Capt. Carlisle of the Wilson Transit company's steamer Yakima says that a dangerous shoal has formed about ten miles from Huron in a northwesterly direction. There is but eleven feet of water over the shoal where it has been supposed there were seven or eight fathoms.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that the work of replacing the iron buoys in the northern part of the Ninth Lighthouse District with spars in the same colors will commence Nov. 10. These spars probably will be carried away by the ice. The light vessels at Simmon's Reef, White Shoal, and Gray's Reef will be continued on their stations as late as it is prudent to do so, but not later, under any circumstances, than Nov. 25.

They Are Drinkers.

An average of four persons die daily in England from delirium tremens.

CONFIDENCE IN ALL LINES

WHOLESALE ACTIVITY NOTICEABLE IN EVERY AVENUE OF TRADE.

The Maverick Bank Failure Causes Astonishment Rather than Disturbance—Chicago Leads All Centers in Flattering Increases—An Encouraging Outlook for a Heavy Winter's Business in All Sections of the Country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say:

The failure of a widely known bank at Boston was the striking event of the week, but has caused astonishment rather than disturbance. Withdrawals of money from this point to fortify Boston has caused higher rates. Crops are moving freely, so that it seems scarcely possible that any important monetary disturbance should arise at present.

Reports from all parts of the country show that business, though interrupted somewhat by the elections, has been healthy and large in volume. At Boston the failure of the Maverick bank caused some uneasiness but business continues steady and healthy. No lack of confidence is seen and money is easy. At Cincinnati groceries improve, the hat trade is good, and money fairly easy, and at Cleveland the outlook is good and the demand for money equals the supply. At Detroit the trade is healthy without inflation and the demand for money moderate.

Western reports still show the effects of a phenomenal grain movement. At Chicago receipts of wheat and rye are three times last year's, the increase in dressed beef is 100 per cent, in oats, hides, and wool 33 per cent, and in flour 11 per cent, while decrease of a third appears in corn, a quarter in barley, one-half in cured meats, some decrease in cheese, butter, and cattle, while lard receipts are but a quarter of last year's. Sales of dry goods, clothing, and shoes are largely in excess of last year, and money is in fair demand. At Milwaukee trade is good, with confidence in all branches and money quite active. At St. Paul manufacturing is quite stimulated by large crops, and money is easy. At Minneapolis the lumber trade is closing well at stiff prices, and the output of flour is 209,000 barrels, against 180,000 last year, while at Duluth receipts of wheat in two months have exceeded those for the whole of last year. At St. Louis increased distribution is observed, and exchanges in October were the largest by $4,000,000 in any month in the history of the city.

At Kansas City trade keeps in good shape, at Omaha is active, and at Denver improving. At Memphis business is very fair, at New Orleans cotton receipts are heavy, sugar receipts liberal, and rice steady; at Savannah trade is good, at Atlanta in healthy condition, at Montgomery moderate, at Charleston brisk, with large receipts of cotton, and at Jacksonville only fairly good. The only cities reporting monetary pressure are Omaha and Savannah.

In General Trade Lines.

The iron industry, in spite of the lowest prices ever known for some products, shows no despondency and the demand for manufactured iron and steel does not diminish. The copper trade is just now unsettled, but tin is slightly stronger, though lead is lower at 4.1 cents. A slight increase appears in the latest shipments of boots and shoes from Boston. Trade in dry goods looks a little better, spring woolens are in rather more demand, the dress-goods season is fairly satisfactory, and agents have begun to show overcoatings with fair results. Trade in cottons is not just now equal to last year's, but for the whole season thus far it has been considerably larger.

Speculation has lifted wheat 1¾ cents, though the Western receipts continue enormous. Exports for the week thus far about equal to those of recent weeks. Corn has declined ⅜ cent, with somewhat increased receipts at the West, and cotton is ⅛ lower, with very heavy receipts at Southern ports. Oil, pork products, and hogs are somewhat lower, but coffee ⅛ cent higher. The general average of prices is a shade lower for the week and the markets are less embarrassed than usual by cliques maintaining artificial prices.

In the main labor is well employed, with few controversies about wages. Throughout the country collections seem to be fair for the season and on the whole gradually improving.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 266, as compared with a total of 255 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 215.

AN AVERAGE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Small Trading, with a Tendency of Operators to Rest on Their Arms.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* weekly review of the operations on Wall street will say tomorrow: The fact that the elections are now over is, of course, regarded as favorable to renewed activity in both business and speculation, and in the conclusion which is drawn from the results that the chances of a further successful agitation of the silver question is greatly decreased financial interests generally find no little satisfaction. Some of the Western railroads this week reported exceedingly large increases in their current earnings, and traffic on all the lines continues large. The trunk line Presidents, too, have held a harmonious meeting and took steps to restore rates in advance of the closing of lake navigation, while the declaration in the Pennsylvania road of a semi-annual dividend, which makes the distribution to its stockholders 6 per cent for the year, was regarded as a precedent which the Vanderbilt roads are more than likely to follow. In spite of a failure at Berlin and rumors of trouble at Paris foreign interests bought some stocks in our market, and though exchange is higher small shipments of gold continue to come this way, about $1,500,000 having been actually received during the week. The activity of the market was at no time great and a few stocks monopolized attention. St. Paul was bought by the foreign interests, and the earnings statement, showing an increase in the gross of $248,000 for the fourth week of October and $570,000 for the month, caused an advance to 76⅛, although the stock subsequently receded to 74⅜. Chicago Gas was in receipt of manipulative support, and rose to 58⅜. Louisville and Nashville and the Gould stocks, together with the trunk lines, were relatively firm. Reports that the same foreign interest which has controlled the Louisville and Nashville was about to take charge of the Richmond Terminal property failed to excite interest in the latter stock, though it would seem that an arrangement has been partially effected by which the floating debt of the Georgia Central part of the system is to be retired. Burlington, New England, Atchison, and Rock Island were in turn weak, while Northern Pacific preferred was also successfully raided. The report that the sugar trust has purchased an outside refinery at Baltimore caused some strength in that stock, and cotton oil was favorably affected by the publication of a frank and full report of its condition and operations. Texas Pacific was a feature and dropped two points on foreign selling. The coal stocks were attacked Thursday and Friday, Lackawanna falling to 136¼ and Reading to 35⅛.

DEMOLISHED TWO ENTIRE PREFECTURES

A Japanese Earthquake Which Reduced the Population of the Empire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—Advices received today by Mr. Tateno, Japanese Minister to the United States, particularize the devastation caused by the great earthquake in Japan on the night of Oct 28. The report says that while the damage was confined to two prefectures, those of Aichi and Gifu, the destruction was sufficiently appalling to create a profound sensation throughout the empire. The prefecture of Aichi is on the sea about seventeen miles west of Tokio, while the prefecture of Gifu lies immediately to the west. Nagoya is the chief city in Aichi Prefecture and has a population of 150,000. There are no very large cities in Gifu Prefecture. Six thousand five hundred persons were killed and 9,000 were injured. Seventy-five thousand houses were totally destroyed and 12,000 were badly damaged.

Bruner Held for Bribery and Perjury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—Judge Wallace today refused to set aside the indictment returned against ex-Assemblyman Elwood Bruner of Sacramento, charging him with bribery and perjury. Bruner appeared in his own behalf and urged the illegal impanelment of the jury, and claimed that the evidence was his own upon which the indictment was founded. The points were denied by the prosecution. Judge Wallace will hand down a written decision covering the points.

The State Supreme Court late this afternoon granted an alternative writ in the case restraining Judge Wallace from proceeding further, returnable before the Supreme Court on Monday next.

CHINESE AND THE FOREIGNERS.

Inner History of a Plot Which May Lead to Serious Results.

New York *World:* A letter has been received by the Chinese Merchants' Union of this city which discloses what is claimed to be the true statement of the revolutionary spirit in China. It also gives the first information of an alleged conspiracy in which a trusted General of the Emperor is said to be engaged with the supreme head of a Chinese secret society.

A Council of the empire recently sat in Peking to consider the reports of the Generals transmitted from the towns near Shanghai where the riots took place. The Generals united in declaring the missionaries innocent of the charges made against them. They declared they were boldly invented to arouse the dormant hatred among the people against them.

The government's attitude of protection to missionaries is creating excitement which grows in intensity. High officials believe that far more serious outbreaks will occur.

Pung Yok Lung is one of the highest military men of the empire. He is about 60 years old, and has been an active adherent of the Mongolian dynasty, against which there has been some popular discontent. Great confidence has been reposed in the aged Mandarin by the Emperor and his advisers. Pung Yok Lung is as determined in his hatred to foreigners of every kind as he has been loyal to the dynasty. This revival of agitation against foreigners and the government's attitude in their defense place this trusted veteran in a peculiar position. His influence and power in military affairs have invited insinuations against his continued loyalty.

Leu Yee, the supreme master of the Gong Ye Tong, has been a lifelong enemy of Pung Yok Lung. The Gong Ye Tong is the Chinese secret society, to which, it is claimed, 200,000,000 of China's 500,000,000 people belong. Its power is beyond estimation and its movements are feared. Pung Yok Lung has been an ardent enemy of this society. While always conservative in domestic affairs the society has taken up the popular cry against foreigners. Pung Yok Lung, it is whispered, has altered his attitude toward the society on this account, though the organization is still against the present dynasty. It is the talk among merchants that he has established friendly relationship with his old enemy, Leu Yee, for a common purpose, which may result in a wholesale assassination of foreigners.

Leu Yee is 85 years old. He holds control of a small principality, with the City of Ong Nom. This city Leu Yee conquered from the French. He has maintained the independence of the principality and city from Chinese tribute. He led the revolution against the Mongolian dynasty thirty-four years ago, which was unsuccessful. Leu Yee has great personal power through his political holdings and as the head of the Gong Ye Tong.

Leu Yee is anxious to form any alliance which will extirpate foreigners. Both his own record and that of Pung Yok Lung show that if these old enemies should unite against foreigners the result would be terrible. Leu Yee is forcing agitation and it is claimed intimates that Pung Yok Lung will join the movement. These whispered insinuations against Pung Yok Lung have created excitement. He is known to secretly detest the government policy of protection to foreigners, and it is believed that he lends his moral aid to the agitation. No one suspects his disloyalty to the dynasty in any other direction.

It is believed that Leu Yee's plottings will break out seriously. Leu Yee's flag is black. The Gong Ye Tong flag is red. When these colors wave in civil conflict against foreigners, over whom the protective yellow flag of the government must float, merchants are inquiring where Pung Yok Lung will be found.

Chinese merchants in New York are excited over this letter and its startling news. They are with unanimity in favor of driving foreigners out of China in return for the outrages they claim have been put upon them here. Only those with close official relationships refrain from expressing sympathy with Leu Yee's movements. While there is much interest in the rumors regarding Pung Yok Lee it is believed that Leu Yee has instigated them so as to strengthen his own cause. Few believe that Pung Yok Lung would desert the Emperor, though they all admit his hatred of foreigners.

Strange ideas prevail among the Chinese merchants regarding the present attitude of the United States and England. There is a prevalent belief that these countries are planning to attack China on account of the killing of missionaries. Exaggerated ideas, among the New York Chinese, of the number of foreigners killed and the extent of the riots foment the agitation. This belief has been industriously circulated in China by the Gong Ye Tong, and Chinese here cite their information from China as authority for their belief. They insist that in case of war China would receive the help of Russia. They believe that China and Russia could defeat any combined attack of England and the United States.

The probability of Leu Yee's revolution taking place is the all-absorbing subject of conversation. It is estimated from careful inquiries that two-thirds of the New York Chinese believe that once inaugurated even the Mandarins would join in a successful crusade against foreigners. They are in close communication with friends in China. Some of the merchants get reliable information from high authority. The French war, in which Leu Yee was so prominent, excited little interest compared with the present situation. Home politics are being discussed as never before in every laundry and store.

Shen Woon, the Consul-General, when seen by a *World* reporter, laughed at the suggestion of Pung Yok Lung's alleged connivance with his old enemy. He affirmed his belief in the old soldier's loyalty. He declined to discuss the agitation against foreigners, but claimed that he was kept thoroughly informed of domestic affairs in China.

HORSE EXCHANGE TO BE OPENED DEC. 1.

Description of the Interior and of How the Sales Will Be Conducted.

Chicago's new horse exchange will be opened with a two days' sale of fine trotting stock, beginning Dec. 1.

About two months ago Peter C. Kellogg & Co., horse dealers of New York, secured a lease of the old Madison street car barns at Campbell avenue and Washington boulevard, and since that time an army of mechanics and laborers has been at work transforming the buildings to meet the needs and requirements of the enterprise. When the rooms are thrown open to the public the exchange will be found to be as finely equipped as any establishment of the kind in the world.

The announcement of the establishment of an exchange in Chicago has been well received by breeders in the West, and responses have been general. When the sale opens there will be at least 100 head of horses entered. As soon as possible an office will be opened in this city and the Chicago business managed independently of the New York establishment.

The exchange is complete in all its appointments, is well ventilated and lighted, and is heated with steam throughout. On the lower floor are accommodations for 360 horses, there being 100 box stalls and 260 open stalls. On the second floor is a speeding track one-eighth of a mile in circumference, of regulation form, with the turns thrown up so that the horse, whether shown in harness or to bridle, can maintain his headway around the curve and thus secure the advantages of the full length of the stretches to open out his best gait. The track has a dirt bed eight inches in depth. Surrounding the track will be seating accommodation for 700 persons and opposite the grand stand will be the auctioneer's stand. Mr. Kellogg will personally conduct all the sales.

A large number of the prominent Western herders have entered their stock, and, though it cannot yet be definitely stated at what intervals sales will be held, arrangements have already been perfected for sales in January, February, March, and April, and from the entries already received a good list of horses will be offered to purchasers.

Within a radius of 350 miles of Chicago are located a majority of the large breeders of fine horses, and it is for this reason Kellogg & Co. have determined to locate an exchange in this city. For the present both the New York and Chicago exchanges will be operated, but it is the intention of the owners eventually to make the local establishment the national exchange, as the location is central and will make a great saving in time and freight. Only first-class stock, it is claimed, will be handled and trotting stock alone for the present. Negotiations are now pending with a number of Scotch herders, and if successful the firm will handle the celebrated hackney horse, a type far superior to anything in America for general utility in riding and driving. This horse is not speedy, but is possessed of great endurance and intelligence, and is capable of traveling a long distance with apparently little fatigue.

The exchange is all under cover and will be completed and ready for occupancy within a few days, in ample time for the reception of stock entered for the opening sale.

MANY REFORMS WANTED.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.

What the Body Has Accomplished, What Changes It Has Seen Instituted, and What New Methods It Thinks Necessary—Alterations It Believes Required in Municipal Affairs—Preparations Needed for the World's Fair—Work Done by the German Hospital Directors.

The following is an abstract from the seventeenth annual report of the Citizens' Association of Chicago:

The income of the association has been more than sufficient to cover expenses. The deaths of Henry Field and Edwin Lee Brown of the association are mourned. The association's action in assisting to induce the Legislature to pass a law bringing building and loan associations under State control is commended.

The appointment of the commission by the association to secure if possible some more simple, expeditious, and inexpensive method of transferring land titles is favorably alluded to.

The necessity of a convention for the revision of the State Constitution is urged.

An allusion to the legal proceedings in the case of the Chicago Gas Trust company follows, with a complimentary reference to the magnificent manner in which the troublesome questions of finance, location, and management in the World's Columbian Exposition have been settled.

The formation of the City Improvement Association, composed of delegates from eleven representative clubs, with the object of placing the city in condition proper for the World's Fair, is favorably mentioned.

The Sanitary District Trustees are complimented as working cautiously and judiciously.

The correspondence with kindred associations in other cities indicates that Chicago is looked on by outsiders in the way of economical administration as an example for imitation.

In the last Mayoralty election the independent voter asserted himself. The party is far from paramount in local politics. Good men can be elected in defiance of the rough element. The city election law passed in 1885 had much to do with this result. The Australian ballot law will end many glaring abuses, reduce legitimate expenses of candidates, and induce competent and honest men to stand for minor offices. The vigor displayed by the new administration of city affairs was immediate in exhibition and results. Gamblers were routed. Nuisances and sidewalk obstructions have been vigorously dealt with. The Mayor's appointments to public offices and departments have given general satisfaction.

The Health Department has done good service in suppressing the smoke nuisance.

Public sentiment is invoked to prevent lodging-house keepers from providing wretched lodgings for miserable human beings.

The Police Department is undergoing reconstruction.

Active steps are being taken to prevent extortion by cabmen.

Fast driving and excessive steam whistling are not so frequent as formerly.

The nuisance of buggies being hitched along the curb on crowded streets is denounced.

Reforms That Should Be Made.

The report continues:

There should be more street-cars.

The filthy conditions of the streets are partly due to inadequate appropriations.

The Fire Department has kept up its reputation for skill and courage.

Revision in the Building law as to sanitary requirements—smoke nuisance, plumbing, drainage, lighting, and ventilation—is needed.

Street nomenclature should be rectified.

Railroad crossing accidents demand an extension of the viaduct system.

The water supply has somewhat improved in quality.

The Superintendent of Public Service should have wider powers, as is shown by the scandals in the Insane Asylum, Poor Farm, and Hospital. Make him responsible for the management of the institutions and give him such assistants as he needs.

We need a radical change of the whole system of municipal government. There are fifteen taxing authorities in the county. They should be unified. To do this the association desires a constitutional convention.

There should be formed the City and County of Chicago, to include Worth, Cicero, Niles, Evanston, and parts of Lyons and Norwood Park with those already in the city. The other towns could be formed into a separate county or added to adjacent counties. There should be but one Assessor and one Collector. County offices would be unchanged. Controllers, Clerks, and Treasurers' offices for city and county should be merged. There should be two legislative bodies—one of Aldermen as now, the other from the municipality at large.

The number of Justice courts should be increased.

The assessment of real and personal property in Chicago and Cook County shows no variation or improvement in method.

Appropriations in the various city departments are inadequate to meet the demands. Economy has been carried to the verge of imprudence. Appointments should be made to city offices on competitive examinations.

The report concludes with a stirring appeal for a reform in the present system of assessment, taxation, and collection, and urges the necessity of Chicago hastening to assume its national position and to assert its inherent strength and place itself in step with the great events in the world's progress which will be developed during the days of the World's Columbian Exposition.

WORK OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

Meeting of the Board of Directors—More Room Needed.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the German Hospital the following report for the first nine months of the year was made:

Yearly membership fees of the Hospital Society	$ 2,070
Hospital tickets	95
Paid by patients	10,485
Profits by drug store	48
Donations	516
Interest from estates	1,260
Total	$14,474
Total expenses	13,814
Balance	$ 660

During this time 572 patients were taken care of, one-third of the patients paid the regular charges, one-third paid one-half, and the remainder were taken care of free of charge.

According to the statement the expense for caring for each person was $24, while comparing with other hospitals the cost would be about double. Had that been the case a large deficit would show, but this was avoided by the careful management. The rush for admission was so large that many applicants had to be turned away. The nurses gave up their rooms for the benefit of the sick and took their abode in a neighboring building.

To meet requirements it is necessary to put up an additional wing. The ground for the building is there, but no funds to make the improvements. These funds will be raised at once, and at the same time the regular income or subscription list will be increased to meet the expense which the additional number of patients will cause. The Board of Directors finds it necessary to call on the public for liberal support. Ed Kugeman has been appointed by the directors to solicit subscriptions.

DEMORALIZING SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Report of a Committee of the Woman's Alliance—Officers Elected.

Mrs. Corinne Brown declined reëlection as President of the Woman's Alliance at yesterday's meeting at the Sherman and the following new board was chosen: President, Dr. Lucy Wait; Vice-Presidents, Dr. C. M. Haines, Mrs. R. Boone, and Mrs. E. Korth; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frank Pearson; Corresponding Secretary, Asenath M. Brady; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. J. Baker; Financial Secretary, Mrs. E. J. Fisher; Treasurer, Mrs. Frances E. Owens.

Mrs. E. L. Clark's report of her committee's investigation of immoral literature furnished to school children aroused great indignation. It was reported that the vilest books, pamphlets, and papers were sold to the children in the little stores near many of the schools.

The teachers stated that the effect had been sad demoralization in the schools. The committee stated that most of the objectionable literature came through the Western News company, which had refused to grant its request that the company discontinue the circulation of such matter.

Jefferson Breaks a World's Record.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—At the Iowa Driving Park this afternoon Joe Jefferson, by Thomas Jefferson, broke the world's three mile pacing record, reducing it from 7:44 to 7:23½. The former record was made in 1847 by James K. Polk.

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON'S WORK ON FOUR FRENCHWOMEN.

Charlotte Corday, Mme. Roland, the Princesse de Lamballe, and Mme. de Genlis—He Is Most in Sympathy with the Lovely and Ill-Fated Friend of Marie Antoinette—One of the Quartette Compared to Becky Sharp—Capt. Bourke's Story of Campaigns with Crook.

Mr. Dobson's four Frenchwomen—of whom, by the by, only three were French by birth—are Charlotte Corday, Mme. Roland, the Princesse de Lamballe, and Mme. de Genlis. Mr. Dobson, who touches nothing that he does not adorn, has painted in this work a series of portraits, each of which is a little masterpiece. Protesting his own incapacity, and seeming to trifle with his task, he goes on adding stroke to stroke, "here a little and there a little," with the easy dexterity of the finished artist, smiling and jesting as he works; but of the final result there cannot be two opinions—it is perfection.

Well as he has written of all his heroines, it is clear that he is most in sympathy with Mme. de Lamballe, the lovely and ill-fated lady whose devotion to Marie Antoinette was so cruelly requited in the September massacres. "She is one of those," says Mr. Dobson, "the very silences of whose lives are earnest of their excellence, one of the good people whose histories are unwritten because they were good people. Like the Virgilia to whom we have later likened her—that Virgilia who, in the whole of 'Coriolanus,' speaks scarcely thirty verses, and yet remains, nevertheless, perhaps the most distinctly womanly of all Shakspeare's exquisite women—she has little need to talk in order to be known. We recognize her merit by the few testimonies of her contemporaries, by the total absence of any authentic accusation, by the 'she was as good as pretty' of a man like the Prince de Ligne, by the 'good angel' of the peasants of Penthièvre; and looking back to Hickel's portrait, a blonde, beautiful head, with the luxuriant hair which once, they say, broke from its bands and rippled to her feet—looking back, too, not ignorant of the days in which she lived, we dare not choose but believe that this delicate, girlish woman of 40, round whose lips, despite the veil of sadness in the eyes, a vague 'infans pudor' still lingers like a perfume, was, what we account her to have been, a very tender, loving, and unhappy lady." And who, indeed, with the sweet, familiar picture before his eyes can refuse his tribute of reverence and compassion to the gentle goodness of that exquisite face, making its mute appeal to whatever of noble and chivalrous our age retains? Of her loyal attachment she gave the strongest possible proof in returning to the Queen's side from a foreign asylum, in spite of reiterated entreaties, and even commands, that she should remain abroad. "I went often to visit her," says Mme. de la Rochejaquelein; "I saw all her anxieties, all her troubles; there was never any one more courageously devoted to the Queen. She had made sacrifice of her life. Just before the 10th of August she said to me: 'The more danger increases the stronger I feel; I am quite ready to die. I fear nothing.'" "The good Lamballe," wrote Marie Antoinette, "seemed only to wait for danger to show us all her worth." Before quitting Aix la Chapelle she had made her will, in which even her dogs were not forgotten. And it was this harmless, affectionate creature whose lovely head was borne upon a pike through the streets of Paris by dancing, drunken ruffians who yelled for "Madame Veto" to look her last upon its mangled beauty!

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Mr. Dobson is palpably no admirer of Mme. de Genlis, and although he does justice to her undoubted merits his tone about her is decidedly quizzical. And, to be sure, her insufferable affectations, her perpetual poses and kittenish capers, her censoriousness and her insincerity are not calculated to command esteem. She certainly was unpopular with her contemporaries. "The wits found out the unfortunate similitude between her favorite instrument and her critic-lover, and christened her works 'Les Œuvres de la Harpe.' Rivarol declared that 'she had no sex'; that 'Heaven had refused the magic of talent to her productions as it had refused the charm of innocence to her childhood.' They caricatured her armed with a rod and a stick of barley-sugar, and finally, turning from the preceptress to the pietist, they wrote:

"Noailles et Sillery, ces mères de l'Eglise,
Voudraient gagner le parlement;
Soit qu'on les voie, ou qu'on les lise
Par malheur on devient aussitôt Protestant."

But the lady was capable of giving as good as she got. Banished from Prussia, she was escorted to the frontier by a German officer, who "had been charged to obtain from her a written promise that she would not return. She gave him these verses, which he took with the greatest simplicity:

"Malgré mon gout pour les voyages,
Je promets, avec grand plaisir,
D'éviter, et même de fuir
Ce royaume dont les usages
N'invitent pas à revenir."

Mr. Dobson compares her to Becky Sharp, and in many respects the resemblance is clear. Her Col. Crawley was, of course, M. de Genlis, while Philippe Egalité was her Marquis of Steyne; only, as "they order this matter better in France," the countenance of her noble friend was marred by no unsightly scar of her husband's making. Yet, when one remembers the influences that surrounded her childhood, the training which inculcated frivolity as a virtue and found in amateur drama the essence of earthly happiness, one does not marvel at the result; and the motto from Mme. de Staël—"Comprendre, c'est pardonner"—which Mr. Dobson has prefixed to his essay on Charlotte Corday, might serve as well for the "simpering, self-contented shepherdess" he so plainly dislikes. "Josephine Surface," as a friend of Mr. Dobson too harshly names her, was faithful to the vow of poverty which she took at 48, and the woman who prided herself at 70 on knowing twenty trades by all of which she could earn her bread deserves the respect of a trades-union-ridden generation.

The character of the Duke de Penthievre, father of the Prince de Lamballe, is portrayed by Mr. Dobson with a few felicitous touches. A fine old fellow he was, this "bourru bienfaisant," whose virtue and benevolence protected him in the darkest days of the Terror, and whose good, white head and open hand are still revered in popular tradition. And yet we know not why we should specify this detail and leave unmentioned a dozen examples of the author's delicate skill which are equally deserving of praise. We will transfer the embarras de richesses to our readers.

The work is admirably illustrated. The picture of Mme. Roland on the scaffold is particularly impressive. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.)

On the Border with Crook.

A great book, in more senses than one, has Capt. John G. Bourke of the Third Cavalry given to the world. It is large—500 pages—and yet not too large for the subject, nor is the theme too large for the writer. The material for anecdote after anecdote, page after page, chapter after chapter, seems inexhaustible, and the humor, pathos, sentiment, and shrewdness of the soldier-author are equally unfailing.

Here, for instance, is a characteristic bit, the first which comes to hand on a chance opening of the book. Old Jack Long is beginning to break down at last, and instead of outmarching, outfighting, and outstaying the younger men, as of old, is falling behind, out of strength, appetite, and temper:

> Hank'n Yank Chenoweth, Frank Monach, and Joe Felmer "'lowed th' ole man was off his feed," but it was, in truth, only the summons sent him by Dame Nature that he had overdrawn his account and was to be in the future bankrupt in health and strength. He found fault with his cook, formerly his pride and boast. "B'gosh, seems t' me ye'r a burnin' everythin': next I know ye'll be burnin' water. . . . He ain't a pastry-cook, nor yet a hasty-cook, nor a tasty-cook, but for a dog-goned nasty-cook I'll back him against the hul Pacific coast." When he heard some of the packers inveighing against Tucson whisky, Jack's rage rose beyond bounds. . . . There wasn't a drop of stimulant as such in the whole command that I knew of, but in my own blankets there was a pint flask of something I had been keeping in case of snake-bites. . . . "See here, Jack, I want you to try some of this water. There's something very peculiar about it." "That's allers th' way (growled Jack) with these yere shave-tailed Leftenants they's gittin' in th' army now-a-days; allers complainin' about suthin'! Water! . . . Water, b'gosh! Why, Major, I'll never forget ye's long as I live!" In the exuberance of his gratitude the old man brevetted me two or three grades.

The terrible fights with the terrible Apaches Capt. Bourke describes with a vividness that makes the reader see the flash of the carbines, feel the slippery blood, and hear the yells of the dying braves, mingled with the roar of musketry, as it reverberates from side to side of the rock-walled cañon. To put it in the picturesque language of the author: "The title of 'Dark and Bloody Ground' never fairly belonged to Kentucky. Kentucky never was anything but a Sunday-school convention in comparison with Arizona, every mile of whose surface could tell its tale of horror were the stones and gravel, the sage-brush and mescal, the mesquite and the yucca, only endowed with speech for one brief hour."

Reluctantly one turns from these alluring tales of adventure. The reviewer must be firm indeed who can resist the temptation of lingering over their pages with an eye to his own pleasure instead of regarding his professional duty alone. Gen. Crook is the Captain's hero. He quotes Gen. Sherman's eulogy, that Crook was the greatest Indian-fighter and manager the army of the United States ever had, and adds:

> In all the campaigns which made the name of George Crook a beacon of hope to the settler and a terror to the tribes in hostility, as well as in all the efforts which he so successfully made for the elevation of the red man in the path of civilization and which showed that Crook was not a brutal soldier, . . . but possessed of wonderful tenderness and commiseration for the vanquished, as well as a most intelligent appreciation of the needs of the aborigines, I was by his side, a member of his military staff, and thus obtained an insight into the charms and powers of a character which equaled that of any of the noble sons of whom our country is so justly proud.

Capt. Bourke is evidently a man of general cultivation and a master of description. Let any man who is looking for "a good novel, to rest the mind from the cares of business," as the phrase goes, take up this book; he will find he has entertained an angel unawares; has got enough of the best qualities of the best novels to equal a score of them, and at the same time has learned many things that we Americans know, unhappily, too little of. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.)

A Historical Mystery, by Honore de Balzac.

"A Historical Mystery" (Une Ténébreuse Affaire"), while not among the greatest of Balzac's works, is by no means unworthy of its author. The period of the story is that of the Consulate and the empire; the scene is laid in the Department of the Aube, a district of the ancient Province of Champagne. The real hero of the romance is one François Michu, bailiff of the Manor of Gondreville, a man of forbidding aspect and gloomy temper, known to his neighbors by the significant appellation of "Judas." This unamiable personage, who is suspected of treachery to his old masters, the former Lords of Gondreville, is in reality a faithful soul, whose one aim is to restore to the surviving members of the family their confiscated estates. The bulk of their fortune has been entrusted to his keeping, and this he has buried at various points in the forest. When spies are upon their track it is he who conceals his young masters, for months at a time, in a hiding-place known only to himself. The young men are eventually pardoned, but a mysterious abduction—the "dark business" which gives a name to the story—is laid at their door, and although after their conviction the intercession of powerful friends restores them to freedom, the innocent Michu is executed as their accomplice. Thus justice is satisfied, and the Emperor obtains four fine recruits for his army, that being the condition upon which the pardon is granted.

The story is somewhat wordy and the descriptive and explanatory passages are not always well timed. There are certain coincidences, too, in relation to the "dark business" which strike the reader as curiously opportune—too much so, in fact, for probability. But there are many strong scenes; that of the trial, for example, is highly dramatic. The feelings and prejudices of the old nobility are admirably indicated; one sees how utterly impossible the ancient régime had become, when pride had rendered odious the very virtues of the ruling caste. In telling contrast to these unreasonable beings Balzac has placed the figure of Napoleon, clear-sighted, strong, a calculator of forces, a judge of men; and although no moral is drawn, no philosophical survey is attempted, the effect intended by the author is fully attained.

Note, moreover, that the effect is attained without the aid of exaggeration or depreciation. Even Dickens would have made at least one of the nobles a tyrant, a Sybarite, or a libertine. Not so Balzac. The four young victims, their lovely cousin, old M. and Mme. d'Hauteserre, M. de Chargebœuf—all, whatever their peculiarities, are upright, loyal, and sincere, brave as the bravest and true as the steel. They get fair play from the author, and yet one sees that their day is past; the ideals to which they cling are medieval, impotent, false; and in a clash of ideals the earthen vessel, though made of the finest clay, is inevitably shattered by the vessel of bronze. But the point we wanted to make was this: the real artist is revealed as much by what he slights or omits as by what he emphasizes; and the greatest author is also the most magnanimous. (Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.50.)

Children's Books.

"A Lost Jewel," by Harriet Prescott Spofford, is a thoroughly charming story. A little Italian girl who has been kidnaped and brought to America is rescued from beggary by Mr. and Mrs. Maurice, who adopt her as one of the family. And a delightful family it is: there is clever Larry, and sweet Marnie, and Rose, and Jo, the incorrigible truant, and little Kate, and the precious baby—not to mention the ravens and peafowls and Grandmother Maurice. With these friends dear Lucia, who cannot remember her parents, lives happy and contented, in spite of Grandmother Maurice's hints and suspicions, until at last she is traced by her father and mother, who prove to be owners of a real palace on the slopes of Mount Etna. And at the very same time the lost jewel from Mamma's ring is found in Grandmother's pocket, where the Witch of Endor's Mate—that's one of the ravens—had hidden it the day before. Without a trace of the "preachiness" that children hate—and small blame to them—the sweet and sunny little story will be welcome everywhere. (Boston: Lee & Shepard; $1.)

The latest volume in Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "Ten Times One Is Ten" series is "Four and Five, a Story of a Lend-a-Hand Club." The objects of this club are sufficiently defined by its motto, viz: "Look up and not down; look forward and not backward; look out and not in, and lend a hand." The club consisted at first of only four members, young lads who were accustomed to spend their summers in camp, but in a few years the membership reaches a total of forty, including a Mexican prospector and "Mah-mah," an old colored woman. The Lend-a-hands rebuild a ruined bridge, dig an irrigating trench, found a free reading-room, discover a pouch of gold, and otherwise prove themselves useful members of society. Dr. Hale sticks a little too closely to his text, perhaps, but then the text is a good one. (Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.)

"The Boy Settlers," by Noah Brooks, which originally appeared in *St. Nicholas*, relates the adventures of a party of settlers, two men and three boys, who make their home in Kansas at the time of the border-ruffian troubles. "Adventures" is, perhaps, too strong a word for the flash-in-the-pan sort of crises they encounter. The fight with the pro-slavery men doesn't come off; the Indians take a back track, and the hunters only kill a single buffalo. But after all the hunting trip had one important result, for the buffaloes trample over the pioneers' crops in their flight, making such utter havoc that the young settlers are sent home to Illinois to await better times. In our own boyhood we shouldn't have relished this book—it is too disenchanting. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.)

Brief Mention.

The second edition of Dr. Van Dyke's excellent work, "The Poetry of Tennyson," has been enlarged by the addition of two chapters, of which the one entitled "Fruit from an Old Tree" deals with Tennyson's latest poems, while that "On the Study of Tennyson" gives a general survey and review of his writings. Dr. Van Dyke is satisfied to look at poetry as poetry, not as philosophy, religion, or science, rightly perceiving that an organic whole is something more and something other than a mere union of its constituent parts. A true lover of Tennyson, he admits, while gratifying his impulse to add a leaf to the laureate's wreath, that the poet is after all his own best interpreter. "You remember," says he to an imaginary auditor, "you remember those profound lectures which Prof. Boreham gave last Lent on 'The Pessimism of Petrarch'; and how many young women were stimulated by them to wear the Laura hat and enter a higher life. You know, also, the charming Mrs. Lucy Liebig, in whose 'Class for General Information' it is possible to get the extractum carnis of several modern poets in an hour, so that one can thereafter speak of all their principal characters with familiarity and even with accuracy. You have been a member of the 'Society for the Elucidation of the Minor Moral Problems in *Sordello*' and a subscriber to *The Literary Peptone*, whose accomplished reviewers have made the task of digesting a book for oneself seem like an obsolete superfluity. With all of these devices for poetical study, so entertaining and in their way so useful, you are familiar. But after all if you really care to know and love a poet I must commend you to the simple and old-fashioned plan of reading him. Nothing can take the place of that." True enough, but Dr. Van Dyke often supplies the uncritical Tennyson-lover with a reason for the faith that is in him. The dedication "To a young woman of an old fashion, who loves art not for its own sake but because it ennobles life, who reads poetry not to kill time but to fill it with beautiful thoughts, and who still believes in God and duty and immortal love," strikes the key note of the work. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.)

One almost wishes that the old monks had never invented rhyme when one opens a volume like Nora Perry's "Lyrics and Legends." This writer has very little to say, and what she has is so diluted for the sake of the rhyme, after the fashion satirized in "Hudibras," as to resemble in "richness" the innutritious beverage provided for his pupils by Mr. Squeers. Such a stanza as this, for example:

Comrades who have starved together
Through a twelvemonth's varied weather;
Shall a Frenchman stoop so low?
Yield like this unto a foe
Faithless, heartless? No—ah, no!

reminds one immediately of Mr. Calverley's parody on Jean Ingelow; and when one meets with a "daffydowndilly" in two successive poems the resemblance is complete. The subjects of these loosely-knit verses, too—"Maiden May," "The Coming of the Spring," and similar stale personifications of the months and seasons—do not appeal to our preoccupied minds, and Miss Perry is not the singer to make us listen in spite of ourselves. The pieces entitled "A Conqueror" and "Take Heart of Grace," which breathe a spirit of hope and courage that suggests Robert Browning, are perhaps the best things in the collection. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.)

"Essays Scientific, Political, and Speculative." Three volumes. By Herbert Spencer. These volumes were first published in London at different times, the first in 1857, the second in 1863, the third in 1874. They are now republished in this country with the addition of several articles which have appeared in various reviews within the last eight or nine years. The present is a handsome library edition. The first volume contains twelve essays on the following subjects: "The Development Hypothesis," "Progress: Its Law and Cause," "Transcendental Physiology," "The Nebular Hypothesis," "Illogical Geology," "Bain on the Emotions and the Will," "The Social Organism," "The Origin of Animal Worship," "Morals and Moral Sentiments," "The Comparative Psychology of Man," "Dr. Martineau on Evolution," "The Factors of Organic Evolution." The second volume has greater variety. Its subjects comprise manners and fashions, railway policy, prison ethics, political ethics, legislation, etc., in fifteen chapters. The third volume treats of science, laws, philosophy of style, gracefulness, beauty, origin and function of music, physiology of laughter, etc., in fifteen essays.

All that Mr. Spencer writes is philosophical and instructive, although a thoughtful reader may often find occasion to dissent from his conclusions. His reputation as a thinker was long since established. These volumes will supply food for thought to every reflective mind. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

"Chapters from the Religious History of Spain Connected with the Inquisition," is by Henry Charles Lea, LL.D., author of "Studies in Church History." The author is a careful and scholarly writer on ecclesiastical history. The present work is valuable not only as presenting facts in the religious history of Spain heretofore published in different volumes, but for new material obtained from unpublished manuscripts to which the author has had access in England, Germany, Spain, and Mexico. It will be read, especially by Protestants, with great interest. It is a semi-octavo of 522 pages, is clearly printed, and well bound. (Philadelphia: Lea Bros. & Co.)

"The Natural History of Man." This is a series of lectures delivered in Cincinnati in 1837 and 1838 by Alexander Kinmont, who died in the fall of 1838. The lectures were then published by subscription, and were thus partly overlooked until now, the author having died so soon after the first publication. The writer of this notice knew Mr. Kinmont in 1838. He was a Scotchman by birth and education, and was an enthusiastic educator. In the spring of 1838 at a "May-day" party on Walnut Hills, now a part of Cincinnati, he made a thrilling speech, in which he contended that "the teachers were the nobility of this country." The principal of a private academy in Cincinnati, he was a man of genius, and a liberal New Churchman. His lectures on the "Natural History of Man" excited great interest at the time of their delivery, and are still worthy of careful attention. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.)

"A Study of Greek Philosophy," by Ellen M. Mitchell; with an introduction by William Rounseville Alger, author of an elaborate "History of the Doctrine of a Future Life," and many other works. This is a condensed history of the Greek philosophy. It begins with a chapter on philosophy and history, followed by a second chapter on the character of Greek philosophy. The author in the remaining thirty-four chapters gives a fairly good outline of Greek philosophy from its rise in the presophistic philosophy through the Ionic philosophies and the sophists to Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, and thence through the stoics, epicureans, and eclectics to Neo-Platonism and the close. The work shows enthusiasm, careful study, and critical skill. It is worthy of a place among the philosophical classics published by S. C. Griggs & Co. of Chicago, who are greatly helping the cause of philosophy as well as that of literature by the issue of carefully selected and edited publications in those departments. (S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. $1.25.)

Literary Notes.

Harper's Magazine will publish "A World of Chance," by W. D. Howells, and Mrs. Chanler's play of "Athelwold," the latter to be handsomely illustrated.

The "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troy," the first English book printed in England, is to be brought out by William Morris, who has designed a new black-letter type for his forthcoming edition of Chaucer.

Dr. J. H. Robinson of the University of Pennsylvania has been added to the editorial force of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, in place of Prof. J. H. Giddings, who has resigned.

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish "Preludes and Studies; Musical Themes of the Day," by W. J. Henderson, a series of essays of which that on the "Evolution of Piano Music" is perhaps the most important.

"The History of David Grieve," by the author of "Robert Elsmere," will shortly be published by Macmillan & Co. The story is said to relate the career of a disciple of the Elsmerian doctrines in his work among the poor of London.

Books Received.

Ailes d'Alouette. By F. W. Bourdillon. Boston: Roberts Bros.

The Shield of Love. By B. L. Fargeon. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Crisis in Morals. By James Thompson Bixby. Boston: Roberts Bros.

The Condition of Labor. By Henry George. New York: U. S. Book company.

Stories for Boys. By Richard Harding Davis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Three Tales. By William Douglas O'Connor. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Hidden City. By Walter H. McDougall. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

Exegesis. An address by Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Land of the Lingering Snow. By Frank Bolles. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon. By J. A. Froude. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Atlantis Arisen. By Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

What Woman Wouldn't? By Isabel Pallen Smith. Chicago: Donohue, Henneberry & Co.

A Mortal Antipathy. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Hermetic Philosophy. By Styx, of the "H. B. of L." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

Divine Life and Healing. By Eugene Hatch. Chicago: Christian Science Publishing company.

Two Worlds, and Other Poems. By Richard Watson Gilder. New York: The *Century* company.

The Evolution of Life. By Hubbard Winslow Mitchell, M. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Cecilia De Noël. By Lanoe Falconer, author of "Mademoiselle Ixe." New York: Macmillan & Co.

The Happy Isles, and Other Poems. By S. H. M. Byers. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co.

Reminiscences and Recollections of Capt. Gronow. Two Vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Headlong Hall. By T. Love Peacock. Edited by Richard Garnett, L.L. D. London: J. M. Dent & Co.

Father Stafford. By Anthony Hope, author of "A Man of Mark." New York: Cassell Publishing company.

Pages from an Old Volume of Life. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Thrown on Her Own Resources. By Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June). New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

A Master Mariner. Being the Life and Adventures of Captain Robert William Eastwick. Edited by Herbert Compton. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The Story of the Glittering Plain. By William Morris. Reprinted in Facsimile. Boston: Roberts Bros.

The Abbess of Port Royal and Other French Stories. By Maria Ellery Mackaye. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Saints and Sinners. By Henry Arthur Jones, author of "The Dancing Girl," etc. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Out of Eden. By Dora Russell, author of "A Bitter Birthright," etc. New York: John W. Lovell company.

Blanche, Lady Falaise. By J. H. Shorthouse, author of "John Inglesant," etc. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Snow-Bound. By John Greenleaf Whittier, with designs by E. H. Garrett. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Economic and Industrial Delusions. By Arthur B. and Henry Farquhar. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In the High Valley. By Susan Coolidge, author of "The New Year's Bargain," etc. Boston: Roberts Bros.

The Swiss Republic. By Boyd Winchester, late U. S. Minister at Berne. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

The Knights of the Green Cloth. From the Italian of Antonio Scalvini. St. Paul: The Price-McGill company.

Dante and His Ideal. By Herbert Baynes, M. R. A. S., author of "Word Pictures," etc. New York: Macmillan & Co.

White Slaves. By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D., author of "The People's Christ," etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Betty Alden. By Jane G. Austen, author of "Standish of Standish," etc. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Puck's Painting Book for Children. Pictures and Verses by Frederick B. Opper. New York: Keppler & Schwarzmann.

The Little Minister. By J. M. Barrie, author of "A Window in Thrums," etc. New York: John W. Lovell company.

The Anarchists. By John Henry Mackay. Translated from the German by George Schumm. Boston: Benj. R. Tucker.

How to Keep a Dog in the City. By Wesley Mills, M. D., D. V. S. ("Mount Royal.") New York: William R. Jenkins.

Studies, Literary and Social. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. First Series. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill company.

On the Border with Crook. By John J. Bourke, Captain Third Cavalry, U. S. A. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Constable's Tower. By Charlotte M. Yonge, author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," etc. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

A Fashionable Marriage. By Mrs. Alex. Fraser, author of "She Came Between," etc. New York: John W. Lovell company.

The Year of Miracle. By Fergus Hume, author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," etc. New York: John W. Lovell company.

Truman Marcellus Post, D. D. A Biography. By T. A. Post. Chicago: Congregational Sunday-school and Publishing Society.

Patrick Henry. Life, Correspondence, and Speeches. By William Wirt Henry. Vol. I. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Story of Francis Cludde. By Stanley J. Weyman, author of "The House of the Wolf." New York: Cassell Publishing company.

The Tests of the Various Kinds of Truth. A treatise of applied logic. By James McCosh, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Beatrice and Benedick. A Romance of the Crimea. By Hawley Smart, author of "Breezie Langton," etc. New York: John A. Taylor & Co.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Edited by James H. Murray. Part vi. Clo.—Consigner. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The Discourses of Epictetus, with the Enchiridion and Fragments. Reprinted from the translation of George Long. 2 vols. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Darkness and Dawn. An Historic Tale. By Frederick W. Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., Archdeacon and Canon of Westminster. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. With an introduction by William Elliott Griffis, author of "Japanese Fairy World," etc. Boston: D. Lothrop company.

Electricity and Magnetism. Translated from the French of Amédée Guillemin. Revised and Edited by Silvanus P. Thompson, D. Sc., F. R. S. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The History, Principles, and Practice of Symbolism in Christian Art. By F. Edward Hulme, F. L. S., F. S. A., author of "Familiar Wild Flowers," etc. New York: Macmillan & Co.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

C. R., Chicago: Homer's Iliad was originally written in Greek.

A Subscriber, Evanston: The Leland Stanford University is located at Palo Alto, Cal.

George M. Bennie, Chicago: "I ran quite rapidly" and "You eat slowly" are correct expressions.

J. Severy, Chicago: There are several mechanical devices for performing the simpler arithmetical problems.

C. H. Foyle, Chicago: There is no such society as the "Sons of Pennsylvania" now in existence in Chicago.

W. B. E., Chicago: The year 1892 is not a leap year because the people who made the calendar adopted another system.

D. B. V., Chicago: Any male citizen born in the United States may become President, whether his parents were naturalized citizens or not.

A Regular Subscriber, Helena, Mont.: Any standard work on astronomy will give you the desired information about the movements of the planets.

P. Be, Chicago: The popular vote in the Presidential election of 1888 was as follows: Harrison, 5,441,902; Cleveland, 5,538,560; Fisk, 249,937; Streeter, 147,521.

A Reader of The Tribune, Joliet, Ill.: Halloween is the name popularly given to the eve or vigil of All Saints' Day, a festival in the Roman and Anglican churches.

L. W., Chicago: An excellent book upon the political, religious, and social evolution of Mormonism is the "History of Utah" in Bancroft's "History of the Pacific States" series.

Charles J. Warner, Chicago: The women were denied the right to vote by a unanimous decision of the Illinois Supreme Court upon purely constitutional questions, politics not entering into the case at all.

Everyday Reader, Chicago: (1) Pennsylvania was Benjamin Franklin's adopted State. He was born in Boston, Mass. (2) The Camaroon Mountains are the only elevations of importance on the west coast of Africa.

William R. Wallace, Grand Rapids, Mich.: In most cases the degrees of LL.D. and D. D. are honorary, and are conferred on the basis of the actual public work of the candidate. Examinations are not customary for these degrees.

Agnes G. Hill, Champaign, Ill.: You will probably find the oration delivered in Boston by Henry W. Grady in December, 1889, fully reported in the Boston papers under that date. Address either the Boston *Journal* or *Herald*.

Fred H. Smith, Monmouth, Ill.: The interlocking switch system is in use on a number of railroads in Chicago, including the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. It is generally applied to large yards. It is a device whereby the switches are manipulated from a central station, the machinery being so arranged that locking one switch opens another, and so on. It is exceedingly complicated and could not be described in detail in this column. It has been written up by The Tribune frequently.

James Magner and Others: In Illinois a person to be a voter and a citizen of the State must be a male citizen of the United States. In several other States persons become citizens of the State on declaring an intention to become citizens of the United States. Each State has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its citizens. Any person in any State who is eligible to vote under the State law is eligible to vote for officers of the United States. Thus it happens that in some States a person who is not a citizen of the United States and has only declared an intention to become such is a citizen of the State and can vote for officers of the United States. The same person on removing to a State whose laws are similar to those of Illinois would not be a citizen of either the State or of the United States, and could not vote at all.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[Note—The Tribune will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Sprinkling the Streets.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In hurrying about the center of the city today a citizen could not avoid asking himself the question, Why the difference between the manner of sprinkling Clark, Dearborn, Madison, and Washington streets on the one hand, and Randolph, Lake, and State streets and Wabash avenue on the other? The former are wet down so as to make them muddy all day, and especially so at the crossings, a disagreeable state of affairs for the public. This is absolutely unnecessary at this time of the year. The latter streets are sprinkled with more care. Is it not the duty of the Street Department to look into this matter and see that the sprinkling is done with more care?

A Taxpayer.

Counterfeit Money Will Pass if Thought to Be Genuine.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The farmers understand the nature of money well enough. If a dollar were made entirely out of the alloy it would pay debts just as well as if it were all gold or silver; and it would have the same purchasing power if people only thought so. A counterfeit dollar passes just as well as a genuine one until somebody objects to it. Therefore, in order to please such people the dollar might be gilt or plated, so that they could not discover the difference. Hence, it is clear, even to a farmer, that it is entirely unnecessary to put any more gold or silver into a dollar than enough to make it look all right.

A Farmer.

[Exactly. All that is needed is *confidence*, but when the people who hold the alleged money find their confidence has been misplaced or betrayed there is sure to be a reaction. In olden times more than one government undertook to cheat the people who were their subjects by making "money" which was pretended to contain more of the pure gold or silver metal than it actually did hold. But just as soon as the people discovered it was adulterated, or of light weight, that moment the purchasing power of the money began to rapidly decline, and it kept on dropping till it had reached a nominal value closely approaching its real value. It is the same with fiat "money." It has been issued time and again by different governments, and always with the same result. When the people found it had not the genuine hard stuff under or at the back of it they soon branded it as worthless, and refused to accept it in payment for goods sold or services rendered. They have done this no matter how imposing the superscription on the paper nor how severe the penalty provided by the government for any refusal to accept the notes at a named value. The English Government once declared it a felony to discount the notes of the Bank of England, yet they sold at 27 shillings in paper for 21 in gold (the guinea), and the fiat money issued by the French Government about a century ago dropped out as utterly worthless, though the penalty of death was decreed against any one who refused to take it at par in payment for the necessaries of life. The mischief in all such cases is that not only somebody but everybody is apt to object to what is called "money" when it is discovered to be worth less than it purports to be worth. And the voice of the people prevails.]

An Alliance Waterloo.

Topeka *Capital*: The returns from the *Capital's* special correspondents throughout the State indicate that the People's party has gone to pieces. The defeat is overwhelming, their strongest counties in 1890 going Republican within one short year.

The backbone of calamity is broken. Such a complete disaster to a new party is irretrievable. Anarchy, communism, calamity, and pessimism will never ride the waves again in Kansas as a reproach and humiliation to her people. The dunderheads elected to represent the State at Washington will blunder through the Fifty-second Congress, rattling round in the shoes of their brilliant predecessors, and then be retired to utter oblivion.

The defeat of this party of demagogism and treason is the salvation of Kansas. It shows that our farmers are to be trusted to think for themselves, that they are convinced of the errors of these pyrotechnics of finance which have been shot off every time a People's party statesman opened his mouth, and that they are satisfied with the glorious history of the Republican party in control of the government.

The State is to be felicitated on this complete and final triumph of reason over humbug.

A. C. McClurg & Co.'s New Books.

The Pentateuch of Printing.

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William Blades, the great London authority on all matters pertaining to early printing, has given in this admirable work, which was left at his death ready for the press, a popular account of the history of the rise and development of printing, tracing it from its origin to its present state after the manner in which the origin and wanderings of the people of Israel are traced in the Pentateuch. Mr. Blades enjoyed the distinction of being the first to apply scientific methods of research to the early history of printing, with the result of clearing away much of the uncertainty and doubt with which it was surrounded. He is probably best known in this country as the author of "The Life and Typography of William Caxton" and of "The Enemies of Books."

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THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

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It is almost unnecessary to say that these Special Features do not in any way result in the curtailment of the space given to the news of the world, editorial comment and interesting notes and gossip always found in The Sunday Tribune whether

MARK TWAIN

Writes for it or not.

MINISTERS TO GO TO LAW.

RIVAL PASTORS OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH AIR THEIR TROUBLES.

An Injunction Granted, Then Dissolved, and a Compromise Effected — Judge Hawes Outlines the Right of a Member of a Beneficiary Organization—Formal Complaint Against an Assignee — An Application for Attachment That Came Too Late—Other Proceedings.

William Schweiker and George Husser, rival pastors of St. John's Church of the Evangelical Association at Noble and Huron streets, took their claims into court. Yesterday Mr. Husser filed a bill representing that he was the legal appointee of the Illinois conference, but declaring that in spite of this backing William Schweiker was acting as pastor and accepting the salary that should accrue to him.

The present fight grows out of the old quarrel between the Escher and Dubs factions that have been contending for several years. Mr. Husser represents the Escher element. He asks that Mr. Schweiker and his followers be restrained from interfering with his pastoral duties, such as Sunday preaching and occupancy of the parsonage. A temporary restraining order was issued.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Hawes heard arguments on a motion to dissolve the injunction. It appeared that the complainants were in the minority, and the court sanctioned a compromise. Schweiker's adherents gave the Husser following free use of the church Sunday afternoons, every other Sunday night, and Tuesday nights. On this stipulation the injunction was dissolved.

The Affianced Wife Wins.

In March, 1890, the Golden Branch Lodge, No. 1489, of the Supreme Lodge of Knights and Ladies of Honor, issued a certificate of membership for $1,000 to George Bachmann, payable at his death to his daughter, Elizabeth Bachmann. In January, 1891, Bachmann surrendered the certificate for cancellation, and a new one was issued for the same amount, payable "to wife, Cecilia Bachmann," who was, in fact, never married to Bachmann, but was his affianced wife. Bachmann died Feb. 27, 1891, and both his daughter and the affianced wife made demand for the $1,000. The matter was taken into court and in rendering his opinion yesterday Judge Hawes said: "A careful reading of the charter under which the Supreme Lodge of Knights and Ladies of Honor was incorporated fails to disclose any restrictions as to the payment of the benefit fund. The member may designate whomsoever he pleases and the corporation has the power to issue certificates payable to such person or persons as the assured may direct without regard to the question of their relation to a dependency on him. The beneficiary may be a member of his family or a total stranger, as the assured shall direct." According to the finding a decree will be entered in favor of the affianced wife.

Wants Assignee Heile Removed.

Bradner Smith & Co. filed a petition in the County Court yesterday for the removal of Adolph Heile as assignee of the Hemlandet Publishing company and for a citation against J. A. Enander and Gustaf Bohman. Petitioner is a creditor for $6,000. It is said that the company is largely owned by Enander and Bohman and that they published the *Hemlandet*, a Swedish paper. They sold the publication to the company, it is said, at the estimate value of $75,000. Bohman was Treasurer and General Manager when the company assigned Sept. 16. Assignee Heile is said to be a friend of Bohman, and the former is accused of knowing little about the business, as he is not a Swede. A charge is made that the property was sold at an inadequate price and the court is asked to set aside the sale. Bohman is charged with transferring property just before the assignment and with buying paper from petitioner for the company after it was sold to other parties. An examination on the subject is demanded.

The Motion Came Too Late.

Judge Shepard was yesterday asked to attach William H. Watson and Amos H. Perkins, guilty of contempt for bringing suit against the Le Grand Roller Skating Rink company to hold the stockholders liable and for a receiver. Complainants represent that they are the only stockholders who have paid their subscription, and that they are also creditors. Some time ago the case was referred to a Master and all the evidence has been taken. The court was informed that the Attorney-General had filed a bill to wind up the company in which a receiver had been appointed. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and is now pending. It was alleged that in the face of the pending suit in the higher court the present suit was brought for the same purpose, and the parties were therefore in contempt. Judge Shepard thought the motion for contempt proceedings came too late. An answer and other proceedings had been filed and he would allow the case to go to a final hearing. A decision is expected in ten days in the first case.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

136,172—Bill. Withheld for service.
136,173—Same.
136,174—Duke Walsh, by next friend, vs. Crerar, Adams & Co. Case, $10,000. Case, Hogan & Case, attys.
136,175—Wm. J. Moore vs. Bertha Beilfeldt et al. Bill to foreclose. C. B. Moore, solr.
136,176—James W. Turner vs. George W. Cole. Case, $1,500. Hand, Milchrist & Smith, attys.
136,177—Wm. J. Moore vs. Bridget Laughlin et al. Bill to foreclose. C. B. Moore, solr.
136,178—Theodore Miller vs. Paul Schulte. Asst., $1,000. Shepard & Shepard, attys.
136,179—Ernest Saunders vs. Antoine Ehrman, Bernard Floto, and Oscar Meyer. Creds.' bill on judgt. vs. 1st deft for $272.46.
136,180—Josephine Smith vs. Iver Anderson et al. Bill to foreclose. F. E. Page solr.
136,181—L. H. Craig et al. vs. John Beach. Appeal.
136,182—Cornelius H. Gallagher vs. Frank G. Kammerer. Case, $5,000. Munroe & McShane, attys.
136,183—John Iiken vs. Marie L. Barre et al. Petn. to establish title. Lackner & Butz, solrs.
136,184—Stanwix Nat. Bk. of Rome, N.Y., vs. Charles H. Rahanan and Harry F. Williams. Asst., $600. Campbell & Custar, attys.
136,185—Asst. Withheld for service.
136,186—James P. Ketcham et al. vs. Joseph Rinner et al. Asst., $500. B. F. Pease, atty.
136,187—Thomas Andres vs. H. H. Zemson and Fritz Zemson. Case, $1,000. King & Gross, attys.
Withheld cases—136,137—George Husser et al. vs. William Schmeicker et al. Bill. Judd, Ritchie & Escher, solrs. (Nov. 4.)
136,168—Rosa A. Higgins vs. Robert J. Guillan. Bill. Aldrich, Payne & Washburn, solrs. (Nov. 5.)
136,169—First Nat. Bank of Ellsworth vs. Abner Taylor. Asst., $7,000. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys. (Nov. 5.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

97,019—Leverett J. Garsin vs. Annie Garsin. Bill for divorce. G. Pflueger, solr.
97,020—Floyd W. Horton et al vs. E. G. Weightman. Asst., $500. E. H. Cunningham, atty.
97,021—Wm. J. McAssey vs. Keith Bros. & Co. Appl.
97,022—Charles Zeitmann vs. John Kroft. Conf. judgt., $75.50. Comstock & Hess, attys.
97,023—Same vs. Same. Attch., $616. Same attys.
97,024—Hiram Keller vs. Axtel E. Schweiding. Conf. judgt., $655. L. Danziger, atty.
97,025—Charles T. Byrne et al. vs. Charles F. Rausch Appl.
97,026—Otto Schangenbeck vs. James Arnold et al. Mech's. lien. C. A. Fitch, solr.
97,027—Samuel J. Henderson vs. Henri R. Henderson and Ralph G. Bodant. Conf. judgt., $382.41. B. W. Anderson, atty.
97,028—Ashland-av. B. and L. Assn. vs. Nicholas J. and Emma A. Sennott. Bill to foreclose. F. E. Halligan, solr.
97,029—Enos Richardson vs. Flora L. Richards and Susie De F. Rose. Attch., $197.11. P. O'N. Byrne and P. A. Hurd, attys.
97,030—Wm. Picor vs. I. C. R. R. Co. Case, $30,000. E. H. Cunningham, atty.
97,031—In re est. of James M. Gamble. Appl. from Probate Court.
97,032—Petn. of John A. O'Connor, guard., to sell land. M. J. Reese, solr.
97,033—Charles W. Page vs. Martha Page. Bill for divorce. J. A. Fullenweider, solr.
97,034—Milton B. Prettyman vs. Frederick Peterson. Appl.
97,035—E. Wendell et al. vs. Sarah Hyman. Appl.
97,036—Raymond G. Hopper vs. Alfred K. Rainey, Edward C. Clay, Samuel S. Sencenberg, and Frank D. Rawlins. Asst., $10,000. G. M. Eckles, atty.
97,037—Goodspeed Pub. Co. vs. Dennis Hayes. Appl.
97,038—Bill. Withheld for service.
97,039—Charles W. Graham et al. use of J. Bernretter, vs. James Stewart, assignee. Garn. F. B. Dyche, atty.
97,040—Alexander C. Bradley et al. vs. John N. Key. Conf. judgt., $75.59. H. W. Wolsley, atty.
97,041—Henry Welpot et al. vs. Johanna and James Maroney. Bill for inj. Mason, Ennis & Bates, solrs.
97,042—Carrie E. Mead vs. Charles W. Mead. Bill for div. M. R. Freshwaters, solr.
97,043—Clara A. Sullivan vs. Robert Curran. Case, $1,000. W. S. Hefferon, atty.
97,044—Catherine Feinen vs. John Feinen. Bill for separate maintenance. J. J. Christiansen, solr.
97,045—George B. Riddle vs. Frank H. Collier, Ill. Trust and Sav. Bk. conservator. John Barton Payne conservator. — Turney and John Jasper. Eject $10,000. Jesse Cox, atty.
97,046—J. T. Heile vs. Baillargeon Interior Bldg. Co. Appl.
97,047—Spooner R. Howell, use of 1st Nat. Bk. vs. Alfred K. Ryland and Wm. J. Scown. Asst., $5,000. O. Peckham, atty.
97,048—First Nat. Bk. vs. Same. Asst., $2,000. Same atty.
97,049—William Lengacher et al. vs. Anna M. and B. T. Lundgren. Asst., $400. A. R. Wolff and C. F. Vogel, attys.
97,050—Exchange Bldg. Co. vs. Montgomery Palace Stock Car Co. Appl.
97,051—James H. Humphrey vs. Frederick H. Thomas. Appl.
97,052—George S. Harding vs. Edward A. Trask. Dist. for rent, $1,48 63. W. J. Ammen, atty.
97,053—Francis Kozwisky vs. Constanten Czolkowski. Appl.
97,054—Capitol Mfg. Co. vs. Fred W. Wolf Co. Asst., $5,000. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.
97,055—Arthur O. Slaughter et al. vs. Mark Swartz. Case, $1,000. Same attys.
97,056—Asst. Withheld for service.
97,057—Leonard Bratton, by next friend, vs. M. C. R. R. Co. Case, $20,000. C. E. Reeve, atty.
97,058—John Kent vs. Wis. Cent. Co. Case, $25,000. Same atty.
97,059—Pearson Lumber Co. vs. James L. Swan et al. Bill to foreclose. I. Cowen, solr.
97,060—Same vs. Alfred G. Swan et al. Same. Same solr.
97,061—Mary Breckenridge vs. Charles Breckenridge. Bill for divorce. Mason, Ennis & Bates, solrs.
97,062—Charles C. Helson vs. S. B. Fleming. Conf. judgt., $190. C. A. Brown, atty.
97,063—Mary McGrath vs. N. C. & S. R. R. Co. Case, $25,000. Stirlen & King, attys.
97,064—Carrie Gibson vs. Charles Gibson. Bill for div. J. J. Knickerbocker, solr.
97,065—David Secor et al. vs. Alexander A. and Alexander D. Kennard. Asst., $1,000. Monroe & McShane, attys.
97,066—C. F. Adams vs. Michael Cunningham. Appl.
97,067—Joseph T. Torrence, tr., vs. Jessie O. Barker et al. Bill to construe will. Willits, Robbins & Case, solrs.
97,068—Petn. of Henry G. Struckmann to perpetuate test. S. A. Walther, solr.
97,069—Chajian Aronoinetz vs. Benjamin Lane et al. Tres., $5,000. M. D. Brown, atty.
97,070—William Felljeon vs. John Fernaciare. Appl.
97,071—Robert McCannon vs. Same. Appl.
97,072—C. F. Schroth vs. John and Andrew Wartman. Conf. judgt., $234. F. B. Pease, atty.
97,073—John L. White vs. James M. Hutchinson et al. Cred's bill. W. C. Hughes, solr.
97,074—C. J. Kirby vs. J. Rubling & Co. Appl.
97,075—W. H. Horne Cedar and Lumber Co. vs. C. and N. W. Ry. Co. Case, $3,000. F. W. Bennett, atty.
Withheld cases—96,961—Thomas J. Ryan vs. E. S. Grant and J. H. Pratt. Attch., $8,138.28. Gibbons & Kavanagh, attys. (Nov. 5.)
96,964—John W. Oliver vs. Henrietta H. Loveland. Asst., $2,000. F. C. Caldwell, atty. (Nov. 5.)
96,969—Peter Cassel vs. Abraham Harris. Asst., $2,000. Moses & Pam, attys. (Nov. 5.)
96,973—McNeale & Urban Safe & Lock Co. vs. August Wies. Asst., $2,500. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys. (Nov. 5.)
96,976—Wm. Halley et al. vs. Lena C. Herzberg. Asst., $1,000. Pedrick & Dawson, attys. (Nov. 5.)
96,978—James H. Templeman vs. Otis W. Hinckley. Asst., $1,082.29. E. E. Pritchard, atty. (Nov. 5.)
96,988—William St. Claire vs. Frank W. Brown and Frederick Lundquist. Asst. $500. W. W. Rathbone, atty. (Nov. 5.)
96,996—McMason & Montgomery Co. vs. Artesian Sand & Gravel Co. Asst. $1,000. A. B. Jenks, Atty. (Nov. 5.)
96,998—Diamond Knitting mills vs. Abraham Kaplan et al. Bill. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, solrs. (Nov. 5.)
97,009—Bird H. Terrell vs. Dora Terrell. Bill. J. H. Thomas, solr. (Nov. 5.)

County Court—New Suits.

9,605—Petn. of F. H. Mitchell and wife to adopt child. Pearson & Stookey, attys.
9,606—People vs. Charles Holla. Proceed for support. C. A. Williams, atty.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—135,647—Wm. Hett vs. Arthur Thompson. By deflt., $1,000; debt., $450; das. debt to be dischgd., etc., and sci. fa.—135,687—George F. Kimball vs. Perley Hale. Same, $351.20.

JUDGE BRENTANO—135,774—Nat. Brewing Co. vs. A. Kerdrowski. By deflt., $405.36.—135,913—Citizen's Nat. Bk. vs. National Forge & Iron Co. Same, $3,564.80.—135,621—Nat. Printing & Eng. Co. vs. I. C. Duff. Same, $585.67.—136,152—Theodore Myers vs. C. C. Ry. Co. On findg., $20. Satisfied.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—92,357—Silver Creek Morris Coal Co. vs. George W. Raithel. By deflt., $3,535.09.—77,944—Rosa Forrest vs. Millard B. Powers. On ver., $476.66.—78,660—La Crosse Knitting Works vs. Minnie Wertheimer. By deflt., $2,600.

JUDGE BAKER—79,6,5—Dixon Bean et al. vs. Rudolph, Joseph, and Simon Deimel, John Gerson, Ignatz and Rosa Deimel. Death of W. Hughes sug. and cause to proceed in name of surviving plffs. Pl. stricken from files want afft. and judgt., $1,000 debt. $589.09 das., debt to be discharged, etc.—79,624—Albert Hummaker vs. Same. Pl. stricken out want afft. and judgt., $2,000 debt, $1,779.45 das., debt to be discharged, etc.—79,631—Wallace S. Brown vs. Same. Pl. stricken from files want afft. and judgt., $12,000 debt, $10,187.64 das., debt to be discharged, etc.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—92,455—Silver Creek and Morris Coal Co. vs. Frederick B. Heimberg; by deflt., $3,044.42—84,330—F. Pulaski et al. vs. Charles Kinsman; same, $89.25.—79,621—Wm. A. Comstock, use, etc., vs. Rudolph, Joseph, Simon, Ignatz, and Rosa Deimel and John Gerson; pls. stricken out and judgt. $707.57.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—1,404, O'Connor vs. Colman; amended dec.—1,293, Keith vs. Hoyt; dec.—1,256, Same vs. Same; dec.

JUDGE TULEY—Divorce—4,379, Alice C. Webster from William A. Webster.

JUDGE HORTON—Divorces—5,051, Mary Brown from William J. Brown.—5,069, John Rogers from Isabella Rogers.

JUDGE COLLINS—5,830, Nichol vs. Nichol; dec. apptg. comrs.—5,978, re petn. Steketel; dec. sale.—Divorce—82,174, Annette Hodgeson from Robert Hodgeson.

Today's Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No court. Cases under advisement.
JUDGE HAWES—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions for new trial. No. 4,708, 13,746, 677, 358, 92,567, and 68,874. Contested motions in 2,652½, 11,969, 8,108, and 68,695.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trial: Nos. 6,483, 3,219, 2,815, 9,051, and 11,297. Contested motions in Nos. 4,013, 3,346, and 4,581.
JUDGE BAKER—Motions for new trial: Nos. 12,413, 10,876, 12,572, 2,843, 75,210, 79,905, 80,134, 82,953, and 77,338. Contested motions in Nos. 90,108 and 528.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Set case: No. 96,476. Motions for new trial: Nos. 1,053, 2,752, 2,719, 14,124, 11,966, 3,038, and 1,634.
JUDGE DRIGGS—Contested motions in Nos. 13,722, 95,224, 91,468, 91,469, 91,470, 1,905, and 3,396. Motions for new trial: Nos. 71,168, 453, and 8,178.
JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE SCALES—No court.

The Call for Monday.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.
JUDGE HAWES—Contested motions.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Short cause calendar, Nos. 3,787, 2,123, 124,460, 4,548. Trial call, term Nos. 1,998, 2,100, 2,102, 2,104, 2,109, 2,146, 1,106, 2,062. No. 1,997 on trial.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar, Nos. 4,513, 4,469, 3,4 0, 4,5 9, 4,899, 3,815, 4,720, 2,816, 4,042, 3,560, 4,018, 1,544, 2,862, 1,709, 1,710. No case on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Short cause calendar: Nos. 10,225, 14,550, 88,714, 11,481, 14,170, 12,651, 14,865, 13,037, 2,561, 12,531, 14,611, 14,603, 14,506, 13,881.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short clause calendar: Nos. 9,334, 8,210, 84,729, 12,059, 9,454, 13,301, 13,022, 11,866, 13,171, 14 642, 13,165, 12,401, 13 361. No case on trial.
JUDGE BAKER—Short cause calendar: Nos. 93,958, 92,808, 11,940, 95,753, 91,576, 91,369, 94,829, 73,547, 95,059, 80,598, 91,096, 91,626, 94,551, 96,168, 94,709, 94,871, 95,649, 94,216, 93,2 9, 6,742, 91,600, 8,455, 94,766, 12,576. No case on trial. A jury will be called at 10 a. m. in No. 88,848 City cond.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause calendar: Nos. 13,191, 14,291, 11,737, 10,168, 10,169, 11,168, 15,093, 14,672, 6,841, 12,821, 14,612, 14,932, 14,645, 15,035. No case on trial.
JUDGE DRIGGS—Short cause calendar: Nos. 13,899, 13,704, 8,402, 13,136, 11,312, 12,013, 14,238, 14,771, 11,735, 11,894, 14,042, 13,830, 7,559, 14,685. No case on trial.
JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE SHERWOOD—9,357. — City specl. 11,433.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Claims docket.
JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 42, 43, 170, 394, 461, 571, 650, 651, 712.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States today were as follows:

113—James H. Fisk, plaintiff in error, vs. D. V. Henarie et al. Motion to vacate order granting leave to plaintiff in error to file assignment of errors submitted by Mr. J. H. Dolph in support of motion.

91—Schuyler's Steam Tow Boat Line, plaintiff in error, vs. John Salisbury. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Dismissed with costs for failure to comply with the order of this court of Oct. 19 last requiring new writ of error bond.

94—John Torrent, appellant, vs. The Duluth Lumber Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

97—Charles B. Ficklen et al., plff. in error, vs. The Tax District of Shelby County, Tennessee et al.; assigned for argument on the 9th day of November next after cases already assigned for that day.

84—Simms Creek Coal Co. et al., appts., vs. Joseph F. Doran; argument continued by Mr. A. W. Reynolds for the appts., by Mr. J. H. Ferguson for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. A. W. Reynolds for the appts.

88—Thomas Craig, admr., etc., plff. in error, vs. The Continental Insurance Co. of New York; argument commenced by Mr. Don M. Dickinson for plff. in error and continued by Mr. F. H. Canfield for the defendant in error.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The following cases were submitted in the Supreme Court today:

Cornellison vs. Driscoll; Shaw vs. Armstrong; Humbling vs. The City of Big Rapids; Warner vs. Littlefield; Talbot et al. vs. Kuhn; Caldwell, Treas., vs. Ward et al.; Solomon vs. Penoyer et al.; Muskegon Booming Co. vs. Hendricks; McKinney vs. McKinney, et al.

Call for Tuesday—104, 105, 33, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Meda Kedy et al. vs. W. B. Kramer et al. Clinton C. C. Affirmed.

Charles Lamb et al. vs. Milton Cain et al. Wayne C. C. Affirmed.

The Iowa Election and Its Lesson.

Council Bluffs *Nonpareil:* While the result of the election is uncertain it nevertheless has some encouraging features. Among these will be the lesson it will bring to the Republicans regarding the bearing of special burdens [prohibition] which no party should be called upon to bear, no matter how excellent or meritorious they may be, unless the people are willing to share the same in more than a mere partisan sense. Such a policy as the Republican party has upheld in this State for many years past is responsible for the uncertainty of the political situation today. There is no escape from this fact, as much as many people may deplore it. Even if it should appear that the Republicans have been victorious the small margin they would have makes it apparent that there is widespread dissatisfaction that sooner or later will be overwhelming. This is not because there is any weakening of the hold Republican principles have upon a majority of the people, but because they are called upon and forced to support ["dry"] questions that no party strong enough to be national can successfully uphold. No one will dispute that Iowa is inherently Republican, and on all occasions when left free to express itself will speak with no uncertain voice. Her traditions and later experiences prove this. But her citizenship will not be forced into enthusiasm and masterly activity by that which belongs to the whole people to determine and not a faction. This is what this election has taught us, and if the party profits by it the loss, whatever it may be, will prove a blessing. The Republicans of Iowa have been burning their fingers long enough to have them smart, and the *Nonpareil* believes they know it.

No "Contest" About It—Foraker vs. Sherman.

Toledo *Blade:* Speaking of what it is pleased to headline the "Senatorial Contest" the *Ohio State Journal* of yesterday says:

"The contest this time will be different from any of the memorable Senatorial contests in the State. It has been in progress for a long time and will now be more open than heretofore and enter into all the preliminaries of the organizations of the Legislature and everything else."

The *State Journal*, to put it mildly, doesn't seem to know what it is talking about. First and foremost, there is not going to be any "contest" in the sense it means for this very good reason:

Ex-Gov. Foraker has a solid majority of the just elected Republican members of the General Assembly in his favor.

They are going to vote for him for United States Senator because they prefer him to any one else.

There are enough of them to elect him without any "contest."

We beg that the *State Journal* will be consoled and calm its hysterical apprehensions. Under the circumstances above enumerated there cannot possibly be any fighting. And we earnestly assure the *Journal* in conclusion that the above condition of things as to the Legislature will do to bet on if it can find any takers.

CONVICTS MOVING NORTH.

KENTUCKY NOW ALARMED OVER THE SCURRYING PRISONERS.

They Are Traveling in Small Companies and It Is Feared They Will Commit Violence in Their Endeavors to Secure Food—Efforts to Recapture the Convicts—The Matter of Rewards.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4.—From reports received at Knoxville today it is known that many of the convicts released by the miners on Friday and Sunday nights are already across the Kentucky line and are exciting much fear in the minds of the villagers and farmers of far Southern Kentucky. This shows that the convicts are traveling rapidly. So far the attempts to recapture them or to arrest their flight have been so slight that it may be said that they have been unmolested. These 450 half-clad, moneyless convicts are now well clear of Anderson County, where the mines are situated, and are scattered through Claiborne, Campbell, and Scott Counties, which lie against the north line of the State. Conductors of south bound trains running here say that there have been several groups of convicts, or half-naked men who look like convicts, trudging along the line of railroads in a northerly direction.

Several persons have also come into Knoxville from towns forty and fifty miles to the north. They have seen a few convicts, but only a few. From this it would appear at first that the 450 are traveling in small groups. The largest number reported seen together was fifteen. Yet there is good reason to believe that at least one body numbering fifty men is camping in the mountains not far from the county seat of Warren County, and it is said that these men are making no attempt to get further on. Several of them are armed. The people up that way are in a state of great alarm. One mountaineer who lives in the wilderness fifteen miles from Coal Creek, and far from the line of the railroad, told the *Sun* correspondent this morning that eighteen convicts from Briceville stopped at his house last night and demanded food. He said that they acted in a very ugly way. This made him only the more desirous to please them. When his wife finally got together food enough they fell upon it and devoured it as though they had not eaten for a long time. They ate up all that was in his house and then went away. He said they made no concealment of where they had come from and that the leader of them told him that they would stay with him longer if they were not afraid of pursuit.

The country through which most of these convicts are traveling is wild and rugged, with only occasional houses and a small food supply. Most of the convicts are keeping away from the main roads and from the lines of the railroads. They are received by the mountaineers in a friendly way, and are allowed to go as soon as they get ready.

No mountaineer ever thinks of arresting them, partly through sympathy for the cause of the miners of Walden's Ridge, but more through fear of what ten or fifteen desperate men might do. It is certain that 450 persons cannot long depend upon charity for their support. Knoxville people feel sure that in a few days stories of crimes from mere theft to arson and violence will begin to come in. Arson and certain forms of violence are the commonest crimes among these convicts. Their natural disposition—a combination of ignorance of law or decency and the most brutal passions—will soon assert itself. Indeed, news travels so slowly through this section that many crimes may have already been committed.

While the fear of the East Tennesseeans is tempered by sympathy the fear of the Kentuckians, upon whom this foul stream of criminal humanity will soon be discharged, is not in any way mitigated. They know that by the time the convicts strike Kentucky food will be wanted, and the sense of freedom will be strong in the minds of the convicts. The authorities of the Kentucky towns from Middlesboro to 100 miles west are preparing for their unwelcome visitors, and propose to make it exceedingly warm for them. This is proper enough and necessary, but will cause crimes of retaliation. The convicts safely guarded were a grave enough problem, but the convicts at large are still more serious.

Today the Tennessee officials made their first attempt toward the recapture of the escaped convicts. A considerable force of guards under the direction of the Wardens of the three stockades started for Warren County to get at that body of fifty convicts camped in the mountains. There were about twenty men in the expedition, and it is expected that the Wardens will get ten or fifteen recruits at Wartburg, the county seat of Morgan county. A few convicts have been brought in here and a few are reported arrested in several villages to the north. But all told there are not more than twenty or thirty.

One man who brought in two whom he found in the woods near Oliver Springs, willing to come, demanded his reward. Straightway there was a controversy. Gov. Buchanan in his proclamation said by authority of law he offered $25 for each convict, the reward to be paid by the lessee. Now the lessees say that this reward should be paid by the State, because the convicts did not escape but were released through no fault of the lessees. They therefore refuse to pay. Thus the matter stands, and it is doubtful if the Governor will pay anything for recaptured convicts. The impression is abroad that his offer is void, so no one will be stimulated to risk his life in chasing convicts, and the proclamation might just as well have never been written.

The lessees of the convicts are very bitter against Gov. Buchanan. Their superintendent, Mr. Wade, says that he warned the Governor, as soon as the miners lost their case in court, that there would be trouble, and asked him to authorize the strengthening of the guard at each stockade. He says the Governor paid no attention to him. One of the agents of the lessees said this morning that nothing could be more ridiculous than the Governor's offer of a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the leader of the mountaineers. He said that the Governor and Attorney-General Pickle had shown themselves to be against the lessees and willing to wink at violations of the law so long as those violations were popular in East Tennessee.

PILING UP A FORTUNE IN AFRICA.

A Missionary of Eight Years Ago Who Now Employs 3,000 Men.

About eight years ago a young man named Stokes went to the Victoria Nyanza as a missionary in the service of the Church Missionary Society. He liked the beautiful country of Uganda, took naturally to pioneer ways, had tact enough to make himself popular with the King and head men, and became a person of considerable influence on the north shores of Victoria Nyanza. He helped build the mission houses, studied the language, superintended the digging of wells, and kept his eye open for the main chance.

It occurred to him, after he had lived a year or two in Uganda, that a bright young man with a little capital could make a fortune in trade between Victoria Nyanza and the coast. No such thing as a white trader had ever been heard of in that region. The people were all crazy to get guns and ammunition, white cloth, beads, and trinkets of many sorts. There was a great deal of ivory in the country, and plenty of men could be got to take it to the coast. It could be sold for a large sum and purchased for comparatively little money. Stokes decided to leave missionary work to those who lacked business instinct and money-making talent. He sent his resignation to the society and embarked upon the career of a trader.

He was able to interest a few of his friends in England, and invested several thousand dollars in the goods. A small caravan took his little stock in trade to the great lake, where Stokes sold it out in a hurry, taking ivory in exchange. The fruits of his first commercial adventure were gratifying, and he invested his larger capital in a bigger stock of supplies and tried it again. Then came the rebellion in Uganda by which King Mwanga was driven from the throne and took refuge among the Catholic missionaries south of the lake, where he remained for over a year. When a favorable opportunity occurred for him to return to his kingdom. Stokes did another good piece of business. The King needed guns and ammunition. Stokes had these supplies in abundance and he armed a considerable part of the King's forces. This settled the fate of the brother who had usurped Mwanga's throne. His forces were not so well armed as those of Mwanga. Stokes therefore contributed in a most important way to the success of Mwanga's attack upon his brother in Uganda, and he got a big price for the valuable assistance he had given. In fact, he secured the practical monopoly of the ivory trade of Uganda.

It is not known how much Stokes is worth today, but he is a rich man. Eight years ago he was a humble missionary, but there is not a particle of doubt that now he could live in luxury on the interest of his money. Very large caravans have come from the interior to Zanzibar and returned to inner Africa, but not even the big caravans of Tippu Tib are so large as those now employed by Stokes. Two or three months ago Stokes was reported to be on the coast at Saadani with a force of 3,000 big, strapping fellows from Unyamwesi. He needed every one of them to carry the goods he was about to dispatch to Victoria Nyanza. Visitors to his camp say that it presented a stirring spectacle and that it was a very picturesque sight at night when the camp fires illumined the groups of huts in which his 3,000 porters were lodging. Stokes himself occupied a large native house about half a mile from his camp.

His conspicuous success shows what it is possible to achieve in a land from which many people have affirmed no commercial good could come. Stokes has become a power in Central African affairs, and the present prospects are that he will greatly increase his fortune.

November.

Like some fair woman who hath lost youth's charm,
Yet holds within her heart all goodly gifts,
November comes—worn pale by storm's alarm,
Borne down by clouds, yet showing thro' their rifts

Some hint of heaven's blue and sunshine's glow.
Ere falls to earth her mantle soft of snow.

What matters then tho' hill and vale are bare?
She clothes them in dainty garb of white;
Hangs every shrub with icy jewels rare,
And fills the land with echoes of delight
From merry sleigh-bells, and the rhythmic beat,
Upon the frozen road, of flying feet.

So come Thanksgiving day—as it should come—
With cheerfulness and joy and ringing bells;
With dear ones gathered round the hearth of home.
While thro' the land a happy chorus swells
Which speaks a Nation's praise to God above,
In thankfulness for his protecting love!
—*Lee C. Harby in The Ladies' Home Journal.*

A Holy Stone.

The most holy object to millions of men, drawing hundreds of thousands of pilgrims from Asia and Africa to the Kaaba at Mecca, is nothing but a meteoric stone.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED WITH LUMBER—PROPS. MARTIN. Marinette; Susie Chipman, Butters, Ludington; Reitz, Joys, M. Marshall, Manistee; Westover, Boyce, Reid, Muskegon; Duncan, Ontonagon; Roanoke, Manistee; Pewaukee, Menominee; Worthington, Cedar River; schrs. Cuyahoga, Snow Island; Barbarian, Manistique; Rouse Simmons, Muskegon; Guido, Pierport; Noquebay, Active, Peshtigo; B. Barnes, Escanaba; Martin, Cedar River. With sundries—Props City of Racine, Muskegon; Atlanta, Manitowoc; Langdon, Ogdensburg. With coal—Props Tom Adams, Majestic, Buffalo; K. M. Forbes, Erie; schrs J. J. Barium, Erie; J. Shaw, Buffalo. Light—Props Caledonia, S. Marshall, South Chicago; schrs Northwest, Surprise, South Chicago. Towing—Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo.

Cleared light—Props Burnham, Boyce, Butters, S. Chipman, Ludington; Reid, Martin, City of New York, Muskegon; Wente, Markham, Manistee; Worthington, Cedar River; Westover, Manistique, Pewaukee, Menominee. Schrs E. B. Maxwell, York State, Manistique; Martin, Bronson, Cedar River; J. Lawson, Frankfort; Ford River, Cora A., Rosa Belle, Ford River; Taylor, Manistee; Ada Medora, Elk Rapids; Rouse Simmons, Muskegon; A. Dall, Ludington. With sundries—Props. Peerless, Duluth; Bradshaw, St. Joe. With grain—Props. Tuscarora, Albany, Harlem, Seneca, City of Rome, Iona, Barnum, Rugee, Buffalo; Alaska, Fairport; S. Marshall, Oswego; Quito, Erie; schrs. Northwest, Erie; Olive Jeanette, Buffalo.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—Arrived: Schooners L. Miller, A. T. Morse; steamer J. Eddy. Sailed: Schooners J. Marsh, Narragansett, Perry; steamers Merrimac, Veronica, Wolf.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NOV. 6.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued incorporation licenses as follows:

Madison Coal company, at Glen Carbon, Madison County; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, G. O. Carpenter Jr., J. L. Blair, and W. E. Guy.

The Merchants' Co-operative Inn company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, J. A. Shepard, A. J. Burton, and Mary A. Shepard.

The Tom Turner Mining company, at Chicago; to do a mining business in Colorado; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, John H. Crowell, G. I. Hodges, and H. W. Lunn.

The Western Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Machinery and Supply company, at Chicago; to manufacture boot and shoe machinery; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, W. H. Turner, F. A. Ray, and Eli Washburn.

The Grand Army Hotel company, at Chicago; to operate a hotel; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, A. J. Burbank, J. W. Carr, and W. C. Minard.

The Lawyers' Printing and Stationery company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Louis Danziger, E. J. Hanley, and L. C. Buford.

Hoisting Engineers' Association, at Chicago; to advance the interests of hoisting engineers; incorporators, W. W. Brook, Z. A. Davis, and others.

The Shniedewend & Lee company, at Chicago, filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $50,000 to $75,000.

The Western Tap and Die company, at Chicago, to manufacture taps, dies, machines, specialties, etc.; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, F. B. Furniss, L. Furniss, and G. F. Worth.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Friday, Nov. 6, 1891:

N. Ashland-av., 175 ft n of Wellington, w f, 25x125 ft, April 13 (F. W. Sundmacher to G. Krauter)	$1,000
Park-av., s w cor Park-av., e f, 150x144¾ ft, with 200x151½ ft opposite, April 13 (A. W. Gray to F. J. Cushing)	4,000
W. Jackson-st., bet Homan and St. Louis-avs., s f, 40x142 ft, Nov. 4 (C. S. Wheeler to H. J. Jackson)	5,000
Lexington-st., 475 ft e of W. 40th-st., n f, 25x124¾ ft, Oct. 3 (J. S. Manson to H. Buzer)	3,000
66th-st., 98 ft e of Honore, n f, 27x150 ft, Oct. 3 (same to same)	4,000
Oakenwald-av., 123½ ft n of Orchard-st., e f, 16½x140 ft, imp., Oct. 3 (same to same)	9,600
Diversey-st., bet Hammond and Kedzie-avs, s f, 217x125 ft, Oct. 22 (C. G. M. Meyer to E. Reimann)	5,000
May-st., 120 ft n of Polk, e f, 20x75 ft, Sept. 22 (J. Burns to F. L. Huck)	2,000
Davis-st., 346 ft n of W. North-av., e f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 22 (A. Marx to A. J. C. Marx)	2,300
75th-st., 125½ ft w of Mathison-av., s f, 62x97 ft, Oct. 31 (B. Hailey et al. to J. H. Ludden)	4,340
Western-av. blvd., s w cor 45th-st., e f, 132 7-10x139 ft, Sept. 22 (W. M. Ryan et al. to A. Guinan et al.)	4,300
Wharton-av., 441 ft s of 63d-st., w f, 50x124¾ ft, Dec. 20, 1890 (G. Dorn to J. B. Lee)	3,750
Austin-av., 132 ft e of Oakley, s f, 24x100 ft, Nov. 2 (L. R. Travis to C. M. Reeves)	2,750
Ada-st., 175 ft s of 70th, e f, 25x124½ ft, Oct. 24 (M. J. Brake to P. J. Cunneen)	1,650
Ogden-av., n e cor Bonney, s f, 27 3-10x125 ft, April 30 (S. S. Whiting to J. F. Lyon)	2,000
Commercial-st., 42¾ ft s of Sulzer, w f, 50x165 ft, Oct. 26 (G. A. Dupuy to D. J. Murphy)	2,100
18th-pl., 190 ft e of Brown-st., s f, 25x81½ ft, Oct. 22 (S. Schwall to J. Condon)	2,300
The premises 163 Cass-st., 22¾x140 ft, 142 ft n of Superior-st., Oct. 27 (M. A. Rumsey to M. Sullivan)	9,000
Walnut-st., s w cor Sacramento-av., n f, 44x150 ft, imp, Nov. 4 (R. Austin to T. P. Hicks)	4,500
Dickson-st., 443 ft n of W. Division, e f, 24x138¾ ft, Oct. 26 (M. Kolassa to A. Zukowski)	4,100
Saratoga-st., bet 33d and 34th-sts., e f, 25x124 9-10 ft, Oct. 31 (M. E. Dalton to W. H. Bowman)	1,200
75th-st., e of Eldred-av., s f, 40x118 ft, Aug. 7 (G. S. Siddons to P. J. McDonagh)	1,400
W. 41st-st., n e cor 28th, w f, und ½ of 32.2x124½ ft; also W. 41st-place, n e cor 28th-st., w f, und ½ 31.9x124½ ft, Oct. 27 (J. Beaumont to J. M. Zindt)	1,300
W. 42d-st., n e cor 28th, w f, und ½ 56½x124½ ft, Oct. 27 (J. M. Zindt to J. Beaumont)	1,225
W. North-av., 96 ft w of Hamlin, n f, 24x125 ft, imp, Oct. 31 (E. Tillotson to H. W. Maxwell)	3,000
Langley-av., bet 71st and 72d-sts., w f, 30 ft to alley, Aug. 19 (P. F. Leach to L. G. Sheldon et al.)	1,260
72d-st., 134.6 ft e of Perry-av., s f, 100x130 ft, Oct. 1 (C. B. Eggleston to E. L. Yarlott)	6,000
Evanston-av., 153 ft s of Devon, e f, 50x125 ft, with 150x124 ft in same sub, Oct. 27 (W. D. Fischer to R. P. Braun)	6,500
Woodside-av., 187 ft s of Byron-st., w f, 25x122 ft, Oct. 15 (Ole Olson to C. J. Ford)	2,500
Ashland-av., 132 ft n of Van Buren-st., e f, 32x180 ft, Oct. 20 (Mary L. Grier to Christian C. Kohlsaat)	22,000
Peoria-st., s of 58th, w f, und ½ of 31x124 ft, Nov. 31 (Laura Miller to J. H. Miller)	3,700
Evans-av., 161 ft n of 72d-st., w f, 40x123 ft, Oct. 28 (S. & M. C. Acres to William V. Jacobs)	3,000
Oakenwald-av., near 44th-st., e f, 20x140 ft, Oct. 2 (A. J. and G. F. Wessels to George D. Milligan)	10,000
87th-st., 125 ft e of Center-av., s f, 25x125 ft, April 8, 1889 (F. J. Mackey to J. S. Madden)	1,000
47th-st., 326 ft w of Maclay-av., n f, 676½x1064½ ft, Nov. 2 (William C. Stevens to Johanna Fleming)	22,500
Ashland-av., 78 ft s of 56th-st., w f, 25x124 ft, imp., Oct. 31 (A. Werner to F. C. Peterson)	6,175
W. Washington-st., 176½ ft w of W. 43d, s f, 25x180 ft, Oct. 14 (F. F. Stanton to R. C. Anthony)	6,000
W. Erie-st., 238 ft w of Lincoln, n f, 24x121½ ft, Nov. 3 (H. H. Gage to W. Frink)	3,000
Drexel-blvd., n of 43d-st., w f, 22 ft to alley, Oct. 6 (William H. Barry to Helen F. Hunt)	21,000
Monroe-st., 150 ft w of W. 42d, n f, 25x121 ft, Aug. 19 (D. S. Place to A. Scott)	1,300
L 2, b 4 of Mismer's lot 4 of e ½ n e ¼ of Sec 36, 40, 13, Nov. 5 (E. S. Grant to William H. Powell)	1,700
Garfield-blvd., 125 ft e of Wallace-st., n f, 30x140¾ ft, Sept. 24 (F. Buenger to J. Jordan)	2,100
W. North-av., s w cor Central Park-av., 5 acres, Nov. 5 (Maria Clydesdale to Saloma Mayer et al.)	23,200
The premises 153 Lubeck-st., June 27 (F. A. Schultz to W. Korff)	1,700
66th-st., 43½ ft e of Winter, n f, 43½x120 ft, Oct. 10 (Charles F. Davies to Patrick Sullivan)	14,600
Calumet-av., 141 ft s of 29th-st., e f, 70 7-10x50 ft, imp, Nov. 2 (A. M. Clarke to B. & P. Sullivan)	10,000
Bissell-st., 198 ft n w of Dayton, n e f, 25x100 ft, Nov. 5 (C. Koch to R. and A. Scholz)	2,600
Sawyer-av., 225 ft n of 13th-st., n f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 5 (M. Callahan to M. Kane)	1,000
Prairie-av., s e cor 67th-st., w f, 97¼x135 ft, Nov. 5 (J. I. Pearce Jr. to H. A. Blair)	4,865
Wabash-av., 64 ft n of 23d-st., w f, 29x118 ft, with building, No. 2,247, Oct. 31 (L. E. Knill to C. G. Singer)	12,000
Moore-st., 241 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24x124¾ ft, Nov. 5 (M. Cartin to M. Bond)	1,600
Ashland-av., 48 ft n e cor Polk-st., e f, 41 3-10x150 ft, Oct. 27 (estate of M. Morris to J. Goldschmidt)	12,000
Harvard-st., 175 ft e of Albany-av., s f, 25x125 ft, Oct. 29 (H. Otto to T. Kretzschmar)	2,000
Lots 12 to 15, Blk 42, Montrose, Oct. 3 (M. A. Putney to G. C. Thomas)	1,40
Harding-av., n w cor Huron-st., e f, 288x125 ft, Nov. 2 (S. W. Roth to L. Nirison)	5,40
100th-st., n e cor Muskegon-av., running n and n e to 100th-st. to Calumet River, s to 106th-st. and w to Muskegon-av., with all warehouses and elevators and other property, March 11 (South Chicago Dock Co. to Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia)	477,000
W. Van Buren-st., n e cor Jefferson, s f, 50x100 ft, with 23 8-10x150 ft adj above on Jefferson, April 16, 1891 (Charles B. Moore to West Chicago Street Ry. Co.)	100,000
83d-st., 175 ft e of Pittsfield-av., s f, 50x125 ft, Oct. 24 (E. B. Crawford to M. McGuire)	1,300
Dearborn-st., 222 ft n of 66th, w f, 33x184 ft, May 11 (I. J. Marshall to A. M. Healey)	3,300
44th-st., near William, n f, 25x125 ft, Oct. 1 (J. P. Bowers to M. D. and B. Brown)	1,500
Right of way 50 ft w of Leavitt-st. and bet 51st and 53d, s f, 49x60 ft, Nov. 4 (C. F. Claussen to Chicago and Northern Pacific R. R. Co.)	1,500
Right of way in the s e ¼ of Sec. 30, T. 38, R. 14, Oct. 2 (C. F. Dewey to F. H. Wickert)	6,250
60 ft right of way through Blocks 14 and 15, s e ¼ of Sec. 36, T. 38, R. 14, Oct. 3 (Dewey & Vance to same)	6,250
63d-st., s w cor Leavitt, n f, 50x125 ft, Oct. 22 (H. C. Richardson to K. K. Knapp)	4,000
33 ft right of way in S W ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 6, T. 38, R 14, July 19 (G. F. Harding to F. H. Wickert)	5,000
10 4-100 acres in blk 39, Wabash Add, for right of way, Sec 25, T 38, R 13, Oct. 1 (estate of C. J. Williams to same)	25,100
Fulton-st., 264 ft w of Hoyne-av., n f, 24 98-100x124¼ ft, Oct. 5 (L. A. Robinson to E. W. Burke)	2,310
Wisconsin-st., s e cor of Lexington, w f, 145x121 ft, Nov. 6 (B. Bannatine to G. E. Spry)	1,500
Wisconsin-st., n w cor of Princeton, 347x125 ft, and lot 30 same blk, Nov. 6 (same to same)	6,000
20th-st., 197 ft w of Prairie-av., n f, 22x90 ft, with bldg to 53, Oct. 15 (M. E. Adams to M. E. Clark)	10,750
W. 18th-st., 164 ft w of Throop, s f, 24x120 ft, imp, Oct. 28 (F. Maskek to M. Wesetsky)	11,000
Cleveland-st., 100 ft e of Winter, n f, 25x133 ft, April 25 (C. F. Taylor to H. R. B. Deyo)	3,000
88th-st., 97 ft w of Langley-av., n f, 50x125 ft, June 10 (M. S. Billings to T. A. Quinlan)	1,000
Wolfram-st., bet Herndon and Southport-av., n f, 96x124½ ft, Oct. 2 (S. McClelland to G. R. Allen)	3,300
Maplewood-av., 275 ft n of Wabansia, e f, 25x125¼ ft, Nov. 5 (W. T. Ball to A. Sorenson)	1,000
Sullivan-st., 175 ft w of Sedgwick, n f, 37½x50 ft, Nov. 2 (F. Rheinhardt to F. Klinkert)	2,700
Grand-blvd., 288 ft n of 41st-st., e f, 37½x150 ft, imp, Oct. 19 (Lyman D. Hammond to Benj. M. Davies)	24,000
Vincennes-av., 70 ft s of Bould-pl., w f, 75x118 ft, Nov. 4 (Johanna Fleming to William C. Stevens)	22,500
W. 19th-st., s w of and near Leavitt, n f, 25x125 ft, Oct. 12 (E. Diedrich to F. A. Peter Mueller)	2,750
Peoria-st., 80 ft n of 64th, e f, 25x124½ ft, Aug. 26 (O. B. Green to S. Zeitler)	1,080
45th-st., 101 ft n of Langley-av., s f, 21¼x78 ft, Jan. 1, 1890 (J. Buckingham to A. S. Devore)	5,700
Perry-st., 242 ft s of Sunnyside-av., n f, 50x160 ft, Nov. 5 (C. C. Chamberlain to D. J. Murphy)	1,600
South Park-av., 200 ft n of 32d-st., n f, 80x164½ ft, imp, Oct. 24 (M. C. and J. C. Garrigus to William Mavor)	15,000
Same property, Oct. 24 (M. L. and Joseph Connelly to William Mavor)	15,000

OUTSIDE SALES.

S ½ s e ¼ Sec 32 and s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 33, 35, 14, Ex R R, Nov. 5 (Fred Heiricke to Jas. F. Keeney)	24,000
N e ¼ Sec 32, 37, 12, Nov. 5 (Margaret E. Kane to Nellie F. Kane)	15,000
55 lots in 1st Add to Franklin Park, Nov. 4 (L. Franklin to W. H. Ruby)	15,000
Lots 22 to 26, Blk 7, Franklin Park, Oct. 28 (Lesser Franklin to Wm. Harold Ruby)	10,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Belmont-av., n e cor Elston, 2 blocks, 9 acres, by F. Goetz et al.
Hamilton-st., s e cor Floral-av., 8 blocks, by W. H. Tuttle.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

William Flinter, 2-story flats, at 955 N. Kedzie-av.	$1,600
Max Kohn, 3-story flats, at 149 35th-st.	6,500
John L. Nandermark, eight 3-story flats, at 6557 and 6559 Lexington-av. and 517 and 521 66th-st.	50,000
Alfred Mather, 2-story flats, at Vincennes-av. and 71st-st.	1,900
W. Embenberg, two 1-story cottages, at 108th-st. and Wentworth-av.	2,000
E. C. Cooke, 2-story flats, at 740 54th-st.	2,300
A. G. Bronbrook, three 3-story flats, at 7313 to 7319 Vincennes-av.	24,000
C. Klein, 2-story flats, at 1131 Nelson-st.	1,200
N. H. Abbott, 2-story dwelling, at 2666 Commercial-av.	5,000

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—GOLD BREAST-PIN, SET WITH OPALS, near 47th-st. depot. Owner can have same by calling at 47th-st. station and paying for ad.

LOST—BLACK FEATHER BOA ON ILLINOIS Central 5 o'clock train Wednesday last. Please return to C. A. WEAVER & CO., 85 Washington-st. Liberal reward.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING IN CENTRAL Music-hall, two season tickets parquet circle. D 33 and 34. Stoddard Thursday evening lecture course. Parties are cautioned against buying or using these tickets.

LOST—SUNDAY, OCT. 31, PLAIN GOLD RING, marked with lady's given name. A very liberal reward will be given for return of same. Address A 122, Tribune office.

LOST—POCKETBOOK—WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR State, Mandel's or Field's store. Reward. 3523 Stanton-av.

LOST—SMALL EXPENSE BOOK, BLACK COVER. Reward. JACKSON, R. 2, 415 Dearborn-st.

LOST—COR. MADISON AND ROCKWELL-STS., Thursday afternoon, two gold rings, one with stone and other marked "C. H. Neiadander"; reward. 1019 West Madison-st.

LOST—ON ADAMS-ST.—A POCKETBOOK WITH some money and two notes. Keep the money and return the notes. MRS. A. M. TISCHEVHU. 3506 Lake-av. Will give reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—I CAN GO TO KANSAS CITY ANY time this month; can you be there? Want to explain about the 12th. Answer to 477, as before. L. M.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS, LOOSE AND IN EVERY variety of mounting.
$5 to $5,000.
A complete new stock. Easy terms to responsible parties. Actual value guaranteed to the cash buyer. Glad to show you these goods. Catalogue free.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer of diamonds,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—THE BRAZOS RIVER CHANNEL AND DOCK COMPANY.
HON. C. B. FARWELL and HON. ABNER TAYLOR, Directors.
For all information about the new City of Velasco, the only deep water port on the Texas coast, address
ENOCH HOWARD,
316 Inter-Ocean Building, Chicago.

PERSONAL—R. R. TICKETS—OUR SPECIAL rates for this week, including Sunday, 8th, apply to Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake, Ogden, Butte, Seattle, Tacoma. We discount the regular rate to all competitive points. McKENZIE & FREY, Ticket Brokers, 79 Clark-st. Branches at Indianapolis, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Minneapolis.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles, pimples, warts, red nose, and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Institute, 103 State-st., Suite 11.

PERSONAL—"MISS BEACH'S CURLING Fluid" will keep your hair in curl. Used and sold at BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

PERSONAL—TYPE, PLAIN AND FANCY—BEST in the world. THE MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN CO., 328 and 330 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO BEcome as beautiful as Dresden china free of charge call or send address for sealed circulars to MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS cashier or clerk in office; good references and can give security. Address A 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG man 19 years old, clerkship or office; experienced in real estate. References. Address A 23, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD OFFICE MAN OF 35 wants position as bookkeeper or general office work; trustworthy and well recommended. Address T 148, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A THOROUGHLY competent stenographer; ref. A 44, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY STENOGRAPHER and Remington typewriter; good office man; city references. Address T 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 21 as corresponding clerk and general office work; 4 years' experience. Address T 173, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO has traveled in New York and Pennsylvania; with a Chicago notion house or any other line. Address A 9, Tribune office.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MECHANICAL draughtsman; city references. T 116, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman (married). Four years in present place. Address A 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, LATter to do cooking, first-class French or Viennese cuisine, and light housework, neat person; man good coachman, does gardening, care of all live stock, makes himself useful; will also go out of city. Address particulars A 2, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN where ability and hustling is required; is thoroughly experienced in representing large firms and corporations; is a good manager, correspondent, and solicitor, and has large acquaintances in Chicago and Northwest. Address T 104, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LIVE MAN GOING TO Portland, Oregon, would like a lucrative agency for that section. Address T 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXtensive experience in traveling wishes to take charge of a person or party going to Europe; thoroughly capable; speaking several languages; no remuneration but expenses. Address A 29, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BICYCLES—A FORMER technical manager of large European cycle works, American, practical, energetic man, is ready for an engagement with cycle works or similar branch. Address A 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXtensive experience in traveling wishes to take charge of a person or party going to Europe; thoroughly capable; speaking several languages; remuneration and expenses. Address T 114, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN EMPLOYED AFTernoon and evening would like letters to address or copying to do during morning hours; good penman. Address T 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ATTENDing school mornings would like something to do afternoons. Address T 175, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously and promptly supplied with very expert or inexpert yet accurate, stenographers from our advanced dictation class, which is in session every morning; some possessing machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER TO work by day in families. Address A 42, Tribune.

Cooks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK without washing or ironing; private family preferred. Also by a second girl in the same house; best of references if desired. Address 4067 Atlantic-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED WOMAN as cook in private family. 3142 Fifth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Laundresses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; PLAIN ironing and washing. 2839 5th-av.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN GIRL for second work or general housework without washing. Call Saturday at 2233 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL 20 YEARS OLD; general housework. 1207 W. 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework in small family. Address 140 Townsend-st., up-stairs.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES PLEASE CALL at 179 Elm-st., cor. Sedgwick; girls waiting.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, WRITing to do at home evenings. Address 442 Campbell-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—SALESMEN AND THOSE COMPEtent to fill clerical positions, please call and investigate your chances. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Clerical Exchange, 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—CASHIER; $300 TO $500 REQUIRED; secured; $100 expenses. R. 416, Chamber of Com.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS OR OFFICE MEN really wanting situations send name and address to A 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD OFfice experience sufficient to make him a capable assistant bookkeeper; must not be afraid of work. Address with experience and reference, F G 57, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 OR 17 WHO is able to write shorthand and operate Caligraph; a splendid opportunity. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, etc., A 135, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO LADS WHO ARE STENOgraphers, Remington operators, ordinary speed; $8 and $10. 412 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO TRAVEL IN THE South and Southwest to represent a jobbing house in an established trade, handling a general line of supplies for engine builders, boiler makers, steam and gas fitters, contractors, mills, factories, mines, etc.; must furnish best of references; to the right man a good position and salary. Address G., care Carrier 21, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO sell in connection with other business our line of jeans, cottonades, cassimeres, dress goods, ginghams, direct from Philadelphia looms to the retail trade on commission. Address
MANUFACTURER,
Box 131, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

WANTED—GROCERY SALESMEN TO SELL the improved B. & G. cheese safe on commission. WILL DERNELL, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED — LIVE TRAVELING SALESMAN, with full confidence in his ability as salesman, by manufacturing establishment; one with some knowledge of marble or stone business preferred. Address T 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR SIDE LINE; $150 per month; 6 ounce samples; inclose stamp. International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—SALESMAN—TRAVELING—IN FURniture, dry goods, department stores, or any line in which they have some leisure time, to handle good selling specialties on liberal commission. Address P.-O. Box 110, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN well acquainted with Chicago engineers. Room 103, 12 Pacific-av.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN as Chicago city salesman for a New York tailors' trimming house; advancement sure if successful; salary and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving city references, S 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 GOOD LIVE MEN TO SELL SAFES on commission. 51 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR O'NEIL'S DANDY horse weight. J. S. JACKSON, manager, 457 W. Lake-st.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—CANVASSERS MAKE BIG MONEY selling our goods. A genuine harvest for agents. $3 to $10 per day easily made; goods sell themselves; county rights given; one outfit free. Inclose stamp for full particulars. The Semple Co., Mt. Vernon, O.

WANTED—GOOD FIRE-INSURANCE SOLICitors to represent good line companies on all sides of city and suburbs to work on commission. Address D B 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CITY DRUG SOLICITOR FOR the South Side; a young man who has had experience and is acquainted with the South Side drug trade. Address, giving experience, reference, and salary expected, A 18, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 20 YEARS OLD FOR second man in private barn, must be neat and good appearance, and be able to milk. Apply NELSON MORRIS & CO.'S market, cor. Root and Halsted-sts., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD CARVERS.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,
22d and Fisk-sts.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED freight-car builders. Apply to Manager Pullman Car-Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH WATCHmaker. STRELITZ, 98 Madison-st.

WANTED—COOK, YOUNG MAN, IN OYSTER window. 411 West Madison-st.

WANTED—WOOD CARVERS TO GO TO KANKAkee; only first-class men needed. Apply Monday morning, 267 Wabash-av.

WANTED—HARNESS HAND WHO CAN DO most any kind of work and is willing to do repairing; must thoroughly understand the operation of a Pearson's No. 3 machine; steady work to a good man. Address D B 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BUTCHER TO OPEN new shop; must have a little money to guarantee good faith. Address A 119, Tribune.

WANTED—TWENTY CIGARMAKERS AT ONCE at the Solis Cigar Co., Denver, Colo.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS MECHANICS ON light work. Address A 116, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CARVER WHO CAN DESIGN PARlor frames and also take charge of the carving department. Address, stating experience and salary expected, HENRY RUETER & SONS, Allentown, Pa.

WANTED — PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER AT Brand's studios; must be sober, reliable and quick; steady work to a good man.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD ADdress and extensive business acquaintance to represent an oil mfg. co.; must be of temperate hab. its and furnish satisfactory references. Address stating salary expected and previous employment. D B 160, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN NOT OVER 30 years of age to take charge of Southern branch of a Chicago house; salary, $150 and expenses; some money required. Address H 140, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN—GOOD PAYING EMployment can be secured after taking a course in business training at the CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE, 45 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHly understands the stationery and printing business to manage retail business; give references and salary expected. Address A 117, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS, GROCERY AND dry goods clerks, also a few good office vacancies. Call today. 65, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN OR BOY TO TEND horse and cow mornings and evenings. Call 28 35th-st., between 6 and 7 p. m.

WANTED—CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO. SECURE positions for competent men. Room 11, 107 Clark.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED D.-E. BOOKKEEPER only; salary $10. Address A 26, Tribune office.

General Housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; a good home for the right person. Please bring references. 353 43d-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family. 4552 Champlain-av.

WANTED—307 PARK-AV.—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, also second girl; small family.

WANTED — NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small American family; references. 451 Bowen-av., 3d flat.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK for family of two; wages $3 per week. 3144 Groveland-av., 3d flat.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES WHO HAVE GOOD HOMES we guarantee constant home employment, interesting and profitable. We honestly inform those in indigent circumstances that they cannot earn an independent livelihood, only good pin money. Work can be done at home. Every lady meaning business, address, with stamp, for particulars, Etruscan Art Co., 28 Temple-place, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN—GOOD PAYING employment can be secured after taking a course in business training at the CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE, 45 Randolph-st.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED LADY TO GO TO Wyoming as governess; must be able to assist in housekeeping duties; call Saturday morning. 28 MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 112 Michigan-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

ANY ONE LOOKING FOR A SMALL ARTICLE to sell may find something suitable for office or traveling by calling at once on R. A. ALLEN, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 63. Hours, 9 to 12.

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN TO HANDLE A fine line of specialties. Good money to live agents. Address Michigan Door Bell and Plate Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED FOR BEN BUTLER'S BOOK, written by himself; terms and circulars free. DIBBLE PUBLISHING CO., 280 Clark-st.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—$4,000 TO $6,000 A year assured to general agents, $4 to $6 per day to canvassers; a permanent and convenient business; no competition; every lady a possible customer. Address, with 2c stamp.
CONSOLIDATED ADJUSTABLE SHOE CO.,
Lynn, Mass.

NOW READY — WONDERFUL ADVERTISING machine; sells to every merchant and manufacturer; steady work. Arc T. Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMEN AGENTS in every town and city to sell Chicago real estate; permanent position with good salary to "workers." GEO. M. FADNER & CO., 159 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO SELL HOUSEhold articles; can clear $10 per day. Call at room 718, 167 Dearborn-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 3124 Dearborn-st., Chicago—Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—Confidential cases a specialty; advice free.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY,
On easy terms of payment.
262 N. CLARK-ST.,
25x150.
1033 MILWAUKEE-AV.,
24x100.
OHIO-ST., S. W. COR. ROBEY,
48x92.
312 OGDEN-AV.,
25x114.
701 VAN BUREN-ST.,
22x121.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
A BATCH OF BARGAINS.
NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR GARFIELD-AV., stone front house, $8,500; must be sold; make us an offer.
5 LOTS AT AVONDALE, $100 each, below the market; can be had for a small cash payment down.
29TH-ST., near Hanover, 25x125, assessments paid, $1,500.
LAKE-AV., near 41st-st., modern brick house, $5,000.
OAKENWALD-AV., near 45th-st., 8-room brick, price $8,500.
Terms, $500 cash; $25 month and interest.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds, docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING CITY property on Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, close to depot; from 50 to 2,000 feet frontage. Apply to CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn, cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 192 FEET, EAST FRONT, between 55th and 56th-sts.; price $58,000; will sell without any money down to party improving it; a good chance for a builder. Inquire of J. HENRY WEIL, owner, 166 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
GRAND-BOULEVARD RESIDENCES,
NOS. 4350 AND 4351.
New 3-story and subcellar Bedford stone front houses, with massive stone bays, porches, and steps, heavy French plate glass, both beveled and bent, beveled plate glass storm doors, 10 rooms besides laundry, pantries, bath-rooms, store-rooms with cedar drawers, fruit-room, and closets, electric gas lighting and bells, specially designed consoles, hall-trees, sideboards, wardrobes, and mantels with fuel gas in each, various hardwoods throughout with cabinet finish and polish, walls tinted and hand decorated, entire main floor laid in oak for rugs, tiled floors in vestibule, tiled floor and sides in bath-room, porcelain tub, exposed nickel plumbing, houses heated with the best system of low-pressure steam heat, from gratings to all basement windows. We invite the closest inspection by those desiring a strictly FIRST-CLASS home.
Houses open during the day and Sunday. Price, $18,000 to $20,000. Terms, $5,000 cash, balance monthly.
BARRY BROS., owners,
130 Dearborn-st.
Houses warm and comfortable. Call in when driving on the boulevard.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—BARGAIN TO CLOSE A DEAL—NEW, MODERN, 10 ROOMS, BEST SOUTH SIDE LOCATION; NEAR CABLE CARS AND DREXEL-BOULEVARD; TO A PARTY HAVING $2,000 TO $3,000 CASH WE WILL GIVE A BARGAIN THAT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED IN GOOD PROPERTY IN CHICAGO. IF YOU WANT A GOOD HOME OR A WELL-PAYING INVESTMENT TRY US. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., ROOMS 301 TO 304 INTER-OCEAN BLDG., N. W. COR. DEARBORN AND MADISON-STS.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NO. 4417—NEW 3-STORY and sub-cellar rock faced stone front house, with massive stone bays, porches, and steps, heavy beveled plate glass storm door, mosaic vestibule, elegant grills, console, and sideboard, specially designed and built in; also halltree and wardrobes, fuel gas in grates, main floor in hardwood highly polished for rugs; servant's bed and bathroom in basement, also fruit room and laundry; large store room with cedar drawers in 3d story; incandescent electric light and gas; walls hand decorated; butler's pantry, tiled bathroom, porcelain tub, decorated closet, exposed nickel plumbing. For sale by
C. E. FOLLANSBEE, Owner.
Open for inspection.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV.—South of 14th-st., east front, 50x170 feet.
CHEAPEST PIECE ON THE AVENUE.
WABASH-AV.—Near 20th-st., east front, 25x170 feet.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD HOMES—
4530, 4532, 4534, 4536 WOODLAWN-AV.
Four elegant residences just being completed. Don't purchase before seeing them. Open for inspection. CLANCY & CLANCY, Owners.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD.—25X157, E. F., NEAR 37th-st. Price, $300 per ft.
Grand-blvd., 50x150, e. f., near 42d-st. Price, $250 per ft.
REA, MENDEL & CO.,
42 Rookery.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.—2 nice houses on Michigan-av., south of 35th-st., $16,600 and $18,000.
Also one at $25,000 and one for $30,000.
Above are all Special Bargains.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, NEW MODERN 13-room brick house; every convenience; best neighborhood on South Side; convenient to cable cars and Illinois Central; house has never been occupied; moderate cash payment, balance in monthly payments equal to rental of house; as long time given as desired. Address S 149, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN FEE AND BUILDING, $225,000; income $17,000 yearly.
B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BEDFORD STONE FLAT NEAR 43d; pays 12 per cent; new; the best bargain in the city. 806 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN RESIDENCE; DEtached; west of State, near 55th-st.; worth $7,500; want offer at once; easy terms. OWNER, T 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COMFORTABLE STONE FRONT residence, 2950 Prairie-av.; by the owner; price, $12,000; very easy terms. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS IN HOUSES.
GRAND-BLVD., near 36th, modern stone front, $13,500
LANGLEY-AV., nr. 18th-st., 9-room stone front, 8,000
LAKE-AV., near 42d, 8-room stone front, 8,500
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—5TH-AV., north of Harrison-st., 25 or 50 ft. with 40 ft. court and alley in rear. This is the cheapest and decidedly most promising central business property in the market; investors can secure particulars; please call. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., E 6.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
PARK-AV., near the park, 50 feet at a bargain.
FULTON-ST., near Sacramento-av., 2 lots cheap.
CARROLL-AV., near Sacramento-av., several lots, only $800.
MADISON-ST., east of the Belt line; south front, $1,700.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS!
805 Warren-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, modern, hardwood finish; fine location; mortgaged for $4,800; must sell; what will you give for equity or what have you to trade for same?
W. R. TRASHER, Owner, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL PAY ($25) TWENTY-FIVE dollars reward for information that will lead to the arrest and prosecution of the party or parties that removed or destroyed our signs on Washington-blvd. between Fall and Homan-av. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, PRICE $4,150, ELEGANT new 2-story flat, 181 Humboldt-blvd.; am offered $34 per month rent; 3 blocks from Maplewood depot; am compelled to sell immediately; owner at flat.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., NEAR CENTER-AV., 25x200 ft.; south front; frame improvements; want offer. DOTY BROS. & CO.,
Madison-st. and Ogden-av.,
Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—633 AND 634 W. ERIE—2 NEW 8-ROOM bricks for 2 families each; can be bought for the low price of $3,500; buildings are worth it; easy payments. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—ON CHICAGO-AV., EAST OF 40TH-st.—50-foot corner; only $30; worth $40. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A RELIABLE PERSON WITH A few hundred dollars can buy the best brick and stone cottage in Chicago, near Park-blvd.; cable and steam cars. Address A 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
THE CHEAPEST NORTH SHORE LOT OFFERED FOR SALE.
NORTH SHORE-AV., E. OF SHERIDAN-DRIVE.
50X150 FT. PRICE $2,250. EASY TERMS.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS ON WELLington and Oakdale-avs., just west of Clark, very cheap; good 2 and 3 story flats built here will rent quickly and well. Call on us for particulars. HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — WALTON-PLACE, NEAR LAKE-Shore-drive, new stone-front apartment building; contains 4 apartments; steam heat, hardwood finish; rents well; price $26,000. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR STONE front brick houses, 9 rooms, bath, laundry, storerooms, 14 closets, furnace, oak finish, cement walks; each house separate, on 25x125 feet. We offer a bargain in each house; $8,500. On Oakdale and Wellington-avs., just west of Clark.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — BARGAIN — 537 N. HALSTED-ST., near Division, 2-story building, lot 25x100; price $2,800. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WALTON-PLACE, NEAR LAKE Shore-drive, 25x103; $225 per foot.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE NORTH OF DIvision-st. and near Lake Shore drive; 10 rooms; handsome stone front; price $17,500; owner anxious to sell; will take as low a cash payment as $4,000.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—50 FT., WOODLAWN-av., near 53d. If taken at once, $125. A 139, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., BET. 60TH AND 61ST-sts., 50x170 ft., at $80.
Yale-st., cor. 73d, 50x174 ft., at $20.
E. N. WEART & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4221 EVANS-AV.: NEW 3-STORY FLAT building; rents $960 year; price $8,000. OWNER.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— BARGAINS.
5110, 5112, and 5114 JEFFERSON-AV.

New modern residences, nearly completed, 3-story and cellar, rock-faced stone-fronts; stone porches, garbage cremators, fireproof safes for ladies' jewelry, Yale & Towne hardware, plate and art glass, polished hardwoods with cabinet finish, sideboards, elegant mantels, tiled bath-rooms with nickel pipes, porcelain bath, laundry tubs and sinks, the most approved sewerage, open plumbing, electric bells, electric gaslighting, fuel gas and incandescent electric lights, artistically decorated, carefully and substantially built, deep lot, trees front and rear. Open today.
C. A. KNAPP, Owner,
175 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—FOUR HANDSOME HOUSES, BRICK and stone fronts, lots 18.2x129; 8 rooms; oak finish, open plumbing, electric lights, and all modern improvements; 47th-place, just east of Cottage Grove-av.; price $6,350; liberal terms. Open all day. W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD HOUSES—Several new modern houses; $9,000 and upwards. Call and see what I have before buying. W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av. City Office, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. CORNER 73D AND WABASH-av., cheap at $45 per foot. HOLTON, MAGILL & CO., 201 to 203, No. 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OUR NEW HYDE PARK STONE fronts, 12 rooms; hardwoods; elegant, modern, and complete in every detail; three stories; attractive fronts, no two alike; semi-detached; two brownstone and two graystone; exposed plumbing; porcelain lined bathtubs; sideboards; artistic mantels, fine finish; plate glass; parlor pier-glass and console; concrete basement; billiard-room, laundry, etc., etc. Worth seeing. Only $12,500; easy terms. Open today and every day. First buyer has first choice. Kimbark-av., near 52d-st.; fine locality. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—
ELLIS-AV., BET. 44TH AND 45TH-STS.
East Front, 25x140 feet.
Here is a choice lot.
And will be sold considerably below the market.
MEAD & COE, Exclusive Agents, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ONLY.
WABASH-AV., corner 42d-st., 100x161 feet.
WABASH-AV., near 45th-st., 25x161 feet.
INDIANA-AV., near 52d-st., 50x161 feet.
INDIANA-AV., near 59th-st., 25x161 feet.
PRAIRIE-AV., near 45th-st., 25x161 feet.
Any of the above pieces at $15 per foot below the market this week.
REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st., R. 20.
Tel. 1,178. Corner Adams.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS—$550 TO $625, and will pay now in rentals 20 per cent; tenants waiting; South Chicago has about 65,000 people and growing fast. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EVANS-AV., NEAR 66TH-ST.; 48X122 feet; bargain. JAMES R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS. Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH RIDGELAND LOTS,
$425 UPWARDS ON PAYMENTS OF
$8.50 DOWN AND $8.50 PER MONTH.
YOU CANNOT BUY PROPERTY MUCH LONGER IN THIS VICINITY ON THESE TERMS.
THE GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS are nearly completed and you should purchase before they commence operations if you expect to purchase at present prices.
This is the most desirable property in the vicinity of this mammoth manufacturing plant, lying midway between it and Oak Park.
Call at our office for plats and we will show you views of Grant Locomotive Works, and take you out and show you our property free of charge.
BUTLER LOWRY,
145 Washington-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—A choice corner; at a bargain if taken at once. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 Rookery Bldg.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODern handsome houses, with every convenience, on paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards; very easy monthly or yearly payments. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14 American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, F. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st.; J. M. YOUNG, 6643 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON monthly payments of $10; send for our illustrated hand book with pictures of South Englewood and Beverly Hills. ROY & NOURSE, Owners, 215 and 216, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DICKEY-ST., BETWEEN 76TH AND 77th-sts., 50x133 feet, $54 per foot, one-third cash. WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM FRAME HOUSE, NEARLY new, and 50 foot lot at Chicago Lawn at sacrifice; location and neighborhood desirable; also 7-room house for rent. Address T 119, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$800 DOWN BUYS THE HANDSOMEST, cheapest brick house in Englewood. 741 59th-st. Call quick. E. S. PIERCE, 84 Washington-st., Room 50.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY FORD & SPENCER, 94 LA SALLE. A snap shot at Edgewater, 125 feet on Charleston-st. for only $1,100; terms to suit; water, sewer, gas in, street macadamized, stone curbing, boulevard lamps, and all paid for; first street west of Evanston-av.; an easy pick up for $1,100. FORD & SPENCER, 94 La Salle-st., 55 and 56.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.
122 acres, joins Grossdale and near Riverside, on C., B. & Q. Ry.; superb suburban service, beautiful tract. Don't fail to investigate it; only $600 per acre.
30 acres within city limits, joins new subdivision, fine tract, 60 feet above the lake, on line of proposed electric railway; $800 per acre.
29¼ acres, joins Edison Park, on C. & N. W. Ry.; $325 per acre.
15 acres at Forest Glen; price for all $11,000.
The above are bargains offered for quick sale and should be investigated.
Send for list of acres.
ANDREW DUNNING, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE TRACT JUST SOUTH of Blue Island; only ¼ mile from Calumet Terminal R. R.; at a bargain. Address T 177, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Fine stone dwelling in the suburbs; has nearly five acres of land; house is finished in hardwood; all modern conveniences; price $40,000, $10,000 cash, balance in 10 years, interest 5 per cent; no incumbrances; land is selling for $50 per foot in this vicinity; this is the most picturesque place in the county. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. e. cor. Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM NEW MODERN BRICK house, lot 25x125 ft., near electric and Wisconsin Central cars; terms one-tenth down, cash balance $32 per month; price $3,200. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—HARVEY! HARVEY!! HARVEY!!! Snaps. Call at main office, R. 713 Tacoma Building, or opposite depot, Harvey.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE LOTS—1,050 FEET FOR only $12 per foot; bargain. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, Room 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRES ABOUT 50 MILES FROM Chicago Court House; good for gardening or farming; 20, 40, 60, 80, 120, or 160 acre tracts; price $30 per acre. Address D B 161, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—The Dow place, on Button's Bay, an ideal summer home; fine house and barn, with all the modern improvements; furnished; one and a half miles from the City of Lake Geneva; eight acres; nine hundred and twenty-eight front feet on lake; only thirty-two and one-third dollars front foot; price $30,000; cheapest place on Lake Geneva. Inquire of ARTHUR KAYE, Kaye's Park, Lake Geneva, Wis.

FOR SALE—$2,000 BUYS 160 ACRES RICH LAND 18 miles from Bismarck, N. D.; partly cultivated; small house, well, and barn; land underlaid with coal. Address W. O. HUNTER, Ely, Minn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WISH TO BUY UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE and lease same for improvement for 99 years at 6 per cent on $80,000, or will purchase fee now under lease on above terms. Address A 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—
REAL ESTATE
Between Chicago-av. and 22d-st. and Lake Michigan and Halsted-st., ranging in price from $1,000 to $1,500 per foot. We have customers for this class of property.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A MODERN HOUSE BETWEEN HARrison, W. 12th, Center-av., and Loomis-st., not to cost over $8,000. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE INQUIRIES FOR INVESTment property on W. Madison-st. ranging in price from $8,000 to $25,000. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

WANTED—THE BEST HOUSE THAT $5,000 to $6,000 will buy for cash; South Side. Address J. H. CLOUGH, 2635 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD FARM WITHIN 70 MILES; with medium improvements; not to exceed $38 per acre; full particulars to claim attention. Address A 114, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE, NORTH SIDE, EAST OF Halsted-st., south of Fullerton-av., best home we can buy for $2,500 to $5,000; owners desiring quick sale call at once. RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Insurance Building.

WANTED—25-FOOT CORNERS IN BUSINESS and factory locations; $3,000 to $10,000; nothing but corners. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED — CAPITALIST TO PURCHASE ground and erect warehouse for responsible tenant, clear 8 per cent investment; act promptly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—SEVERAL TRACTS OF LANDS IN Northern Texas for money and stocks of merchandise. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

EXCHANGE—TWO GOOD LOTS FOR STOCK OF groceries, about $2,500; bargain if a good location. Address A 41, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOTS, NORTHWEST SIDE for good business. LOW, 524, 112 Clark-st.

EXCHANGE—RAIL COAL YARD ON SOUTH Side for clear Chicago real estate; $3,000. Address A 128, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD NEBRASKA LANDS and cash for merchandise. SPARGUR & FISHER, Lincoln, Nebraska.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—
100 feet on Ogden-av., a corner, vacant, $12,600; equity, $10,000.
100 feet on Michigan-av., corner, vacant, $8,000; equity, $6,200.
Will take business property or flat buildings of about the same value.
15-room brick house and lot, with frame barn, e. f., alley on side, clear; price $9,500; will exchange for business property, Ogden-av. or Madison-st.
An elegant large house on North La Salle, now rented for $1,200 per year; price $12,000; clear; will exchange for business property worth $25,000 to $40,000.
112-acre farm in Cook Co., about 25 miles from Chicago; price $80 per acre; will exchange for dwelling or business property about same value.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted. 155 La Salle.

TO EXCHANGE—3-STORY STONE FRONT BUSIness-block store, with flats over; West Side; valued $10,000; clear; want 50 to 100 acres well located; in Cook County; for a home. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO EXCHANGE—ALL OR PART OF 400,000 CIgars with small bondage on; make offer. Address B. BRAKE, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE CORNER NORTH worth $20,000, clear, for ½ cash, balance cheaper unincumbered vacant; North Side preferred. GODFREY SCHMID, Room 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOTEL, LOCATED 100 MILES west, good town, 3 R. Rs., hotel doing good business, for residence or income property, value $8,000. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 Rookery Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR EAST CHICAGO LOTS for clear Dakota farm. Address A 115, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA FARM, 80 ACRES, CLEAR $3,000, two lots, Chicago, value $1,200, and $1,000 in cash for Chicago flat building. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 Rookery Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE for horses and carriages. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—ACRE TRACT—$15,000 TO $25,000 IN exchange for North Side flats with handsome rental. Room 39, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—WELL IMPROVED FARM LOCATED near Chicago in exchange for well located city property; clear cash valuation $13,000; will stand investigation. W. G. PHYALL, Room 97, 187 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

ABEL & CO., 1209 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—Money loaned on real estate promptly at the lowest interest rates.

FOR SALE—$1,500—SUPERIOR GRADE, BALance purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail. B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
115 and 117 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS—ONE YEAR ON LIFE POLICIES, ENdowments or Tontines; same bought; legal rate of interest. Room 12, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURity at lowest rates of interest. Loans closed promptly; money ready. REXFORD & BELLAMY. Tel. 1178. 206 La Salle-st., Room 20, cor. Adams-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 136 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand. "VAN VLISSINGEN," 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE CITY REAL ESTATE at current rates. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums of $500 and upwards. Apply at the Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—LOAN OF $3,500 ON FIRST-CLASS business lot, South Side, worth over 3 times, at 7 per cent interest; 2½ commission; title perfect. Address A 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 ON IMPROVED CICERO PROPerty. Room 706, 59 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—25 OR 50 FT., EAST OF STATE-ST. west of Washington Park, bet. 51st and 60th-st.; must be cheap; owners only. Address A 125, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALL 2D MORTGAGE LOAN ON fine business lot, South Side; good interest. Address A 134, Tribune office.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

$1,000 TO $10,000 PURCHASE MONEY FIRST lien 7 per cent mortgages; interest collected and remitted. Address A 8, Tribune office.

$2,000—LOANS ON COOK COUNTY IMproved real estate, sums of $2,000 and over, at low rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Mang'r. Loan Dept., Madison and La Salle-sts.

$2,500 TO LOAN BY PRIVATE PARTY ON real estate. Address A 136, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT INTEREST on inside improved property. Inquire Room 46 Portland Block.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT. MONEY TO loan upon second mortgages, and any other good collaterals at market rates. W. R. TRASHER, 108 Washington-st., Main floor.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED Chicago property netting investor 7 per cent. L. R. GIDDINGS, 220 Chamber of Commerce.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 146 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON FURniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 29.

$2,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. JAS. S. JACKSON, 457 W. Lake-st.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOT WITH 3,000 SQUARE FEET; suitable for factory, storage, or good barn. Rear 117 and 119 W. Washington, on Waldo-pl.; has now a good-size barn on it; will lease for short or long term. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

INSTRUCTION.

A PARISIAN SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
24 and 26 Adams-st., near Pullman Bldg.
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Lectures and comedies every Saturday morning.
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AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants. Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

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ELOCUTION, DELSARTE DRAMATIC ART, AND Parliamentary Practice; school day and evening; graduating class, adult classes, children's class; begin now; send for new catalogue. H. M. SOPER, Principal, Suite 53, Athenæum, 26 Van Buren-st.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION, DAY OR EVENING, in architecture, engineering, draughting, electricity, mathematics, telegraphy, bookkeeping, shorthand daily (dictation evenings $1 weekly), retouching, crayoning, air-brush, millinery, dressmaking, bricklaying, plumbing. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, 147 Throop.

LADY TEACHER WISHES PRIVATE PUPILS; college or high school branches. A 34, Tribune.

PIANO, FRENCH, AND GERMAN LESSONS FOR ladies and children. 5974 Wright-st., Englewood.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278 AND 280 W. Madison-st.—Day and evening; 20th year.

MUSICAL.

A CHORUS CHOIR IS BEING ORGANIZED FOR Immanuel Baptist Church to sing in connection with the quartet choir; all singers wishing to join the chorus are invited to be present at the first meeting for organization, which will be held at Christ Church Saturday evening, Nov. 7.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, 159 35th-st., fronting Vernon-av., 3-story brick, 10 rooms, with brick barn; all conveniences; only $75 per month. A bargain. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR RENT—$60—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, South Side, convenient to cable and Illinois Central trains; lease can be had until after World's Fair by responsible tenant. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 801 to 804 Inter-Ocean Building.

FOR RENT—OAKLAND CRESCENT (ELLIS-AV. and 41st-st.), 3 elegant new houses, 12 and 13 rooms, all light and bright; the most cheerful, pleasant and homelike in Chicago; steam heat and all modern conveniences. Circular and terms at houses or of DR. C. S. SMITH, 103 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—LOVELY PRIVATE home, elegantly and completely furnished, piano, etc.; No. 151 29th-st., bet. Prairie and Calumet-avs. Inquire on premises or T. F. O'NEILL, Gore's Hotel.

North Side.

FOR RENT—
372 E. Ohio-st., corner St. Clair, large 15-room residence.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR RENT—THE HOUSE 71 PINE-ST. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—IN NICE PART OF NORTH SIDE, new 2-story and cellar 9-room brick, stone-front houses, very complete, on Wellington and Oakdale-avs., just west of Clark; $75. HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—271 BELDEN-AV., CORNER BISsell-st., modern 10-room house. D. A. SAXE, 70 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—147 PINE-ST., 10 ROOMS, PERFECT order; immediate possession; rent $70. WM. J. BRYSON, Room N, 204 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—
445 Washington-blvd., large 14-room stone-front residence; in good repair; brick barn.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR RENT—136 NORTH KEDZIE-AV.—EIGHT-room brick house with all modern improvements; near cable and steam cars; good neighborhood and long lease at $30 per month. BYRON A. BALDWIN & CO., Borden Block, Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS, all parts of the city, all sizes and prices. Main floor. W. G. GARVEY & CO., The Rookery.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—4208 OAKENWALD-AV., 3-STORY and cellar 8-room modern house, completely furnished; can be had for the winter at a low rental by the right party. Full particulars at the house or by calling on or telephoning to TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN KENWOOD—A few new modern houses, 10 rooms, $60 per month. Call and get list. W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av. City Office, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OAKENWALD-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST., 3-story and cellar 12-room modern detached house, elegantly and completely furnished and A1 in every respect. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

Cicero.

TO RENT—A LOVELY AUSTIN HOUSE, NO. 5417 Elm-st.; nine rooms, 6 closets, front and back stairs, dry basement, furnace; electric and steam cars, 19 minutes' ride, fare 8 cents; $27 per month till May to first-class tenant. THOS. WILSON, 141 Monroe-st.

Lake.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 9-ROOM HOUSES, Wright and 57th-sts.; 8-room house, Winter-st. DOC BALLENGEE, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

Suburban.

TO RENT—SUBURBAN HOME; MODERN 8-room house; furnace, grates, bath-room, etc. $30. Address A 129, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS—$40 flat—Bargain—6 large rooms and bath; splendid light; has steam heat, janitor service, gas range and log, gas and electric fixtures, hardwood trim, newly decorated; new building; marble entrance; best location South Side; near boulevards and Illinois Central; to investigate will satisfy you. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 43-st.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT NEW SHOREham, 4458 and 4460 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; sideboards, refrigerators, shades, hot water by building, steam heat, gas ranges, gas logs, and electric lights; near Ill. Central depot; see janitor.

TO RENT—1734 WABASH-AV.—2D FLOOR FLAT; 6 rooms, bath, janitor service, etc.; $30. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—$50 FLAT—THE KNICKERBOCKER, 42d-st. and Ellis-av.; steam heat, hot water, refrigerators, gas ranges, and grates; 7 rooms; see janitor.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN the "Essex Building," northwest corner Wabash-av. and 25th-st.; steam heat, janitor service; ready for occupancy. J. H. CLOUGH, 2635 State-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, S. AND E. FRONT; furnace, etc., $35. W. D. BISHOPP, 284 37th-st.

TO RENT—3154 FOREST-AV., VERY DESIRABLE 1st floor 7-room apartment; new building; good order; separate furnace and all the latest improvements; rent, $30. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
No. 8 South Morgan-st., 5-room flat, $15.
276 W. Randolph-st., 6-room flat, $22.50.
Halls lighted and cleaned; freight elevator and everything first-class. Janitor will show flats any time.
V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—NICE 7-ROOM FLAT; $37; CHOICE order. COOK, 628 Madison.

North Side.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; HEAT, ELEvator, janitor service, etc. Call at The Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—THE FLAT, 275 ERIE-ST. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—LOWER FLAT, 160 WEBSTER-AV., containing 7 rooms, with modern improvements; liberal rent to a good party.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4, 5, AND 6 ROOM STEAM-heated apartments in "The Cobden," "The Turner," and other new buildings, N. Clark, cor. Belden-av., and cor. Wrightwood-av. Also South and West Side flats. HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—87 RUSH-ST., "THE CHARLEVOIX," 7-room flat; hardwood floors, steam heat, hot water, janitor service; everything first-class. Inquire at Room 610, 85 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—AT 5540 CORNELL-AV., A FLAT WITH all modern improvements, overlooking the lake and Jackson Park. Rent $75 per month. Will make reduction until May, 1892. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—428 FORTY-FIFTH-ST., TWO NEW, oil-finished 5-room apartments, with furnace and all modern improvements; open for inspection today; price $30. F. D. PATTERSON & CO., 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, 4515 LAKE-AV., FIRST-class location; good order; low rent. LUTHER WILLIAMS, 194 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SIX-ROOM HOMELIKE flats, new building, 4731 Evans-av.; cheap; gas, bath, janitor, separate entrance; rents $22.50 to $25.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARLORS, WITH OR without board. At the Albany, 2404 Wabash.

TO RENT — 1248 MICHIGAN-AV. — HANDSOME warm furnished rooms for 2 to 4; investigate.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED, $9, and large room suitable for two gentlemen, $12 a month; also a fine alcove; gas, heat, use of bath, etc. Call at 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE room for lady or gentleman or 2 gentlemen, with or without board. 3111 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR; GAS AND BATH; 52 16th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED, STEAM HEATed front rooms, with bath, hot and cold water, $3 weekly and upwards; public baths on each floor. Grand Palace Hotel, Clark and Indiana-sts.

TO RENT—LARGE SOUTH FRONT ROOM ON second floor, folding-bed. 486 Webster-av.

TO RENT—264 EAST OHIO-ST., FLAT F—SINGLE and double front rooms; gents; conveniences.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, PARLOR FLOOR, gent only. 327 Mohawk.

TO RENT—425 EAST SUPERIOR-ST.—A LARGE front room; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

West Side.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT PARLOR SUITE OF 4 rooms, all connecting; well furnished; new house. 1301 West Madison-st., top flat; private.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—NICE SINGLE ROOM IN PRIVATE family to a German gentleman; references. Address T 77, Tribune office.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, TWO blocks from Kenwood Station, to gentlemen only. Address T 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR ADAMS-ST., entire building, 25x155, 4 stores and basement. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT — BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING and warehouse property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

FOR RENT—STORE, 118 QUINCY-ST.; 15X50. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—268 WABASH-AV., STORE AND basement; liberal terms. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SMALL STORE ON CLARK-ST.; first-class location for cigars. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—THE TWO STORES 734 AND 738 S. Halsted-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, MADISON AND Hoyne; a splendid opportunity for boots and shoes; $50 per month. Apply on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORES, NEW BUILDING, WEBster and Racine-avs.; liberal rent; good location. HENRY DIRKS, 128 Diversey-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE AT 134 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE on premises, Room 5. J. B. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Cor. of Clark and Monroe-sts., large light offices, and hall suitable for club-room, or otherwise; will rent very cheap. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND LIGHT MANUFACTuring rooms; second floor; all conveniences; manufacturing and wholesale district; $3.50, $5, $7, and $10 per month. Address A 47, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 25 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor 60x100, 1 do. 50x135, 2 do. 40x50, 1 do. 50x80; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PREMISES 173 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 214x136, with 1-story brick and frame building 100x120; steam power and heat will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4,166.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSE, and business property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS AND FLOORS for light manufacturing in the acknowledged best manufacturing building in the West; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; water closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; from $12 month upward; catalogue on application. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—BUILDING, 394 AND 396 WABASH-AV., 40x60, 3-stories and basement. Lease given to May 1, 1894. WM. SEYMOUR, 363 and 365 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SMALL HOTEL, 192 W. MADISON-ST., four upper floors, 27 rooms; all well lighted; long lease to good tenant. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU HAVE A SUITE of rooms for light housekeeping you want to rent list with us today. We advertise them free. No charge till rented. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 640 Rookery.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE SUITABLE FOR general stenographer; conveniently near Court House; mention rates. Address T 110, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL NICELY FURnished flat until April 1, on the South or North Side; only the best need reply; references exchanged. Address T 159, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED room, with alcove or bedroom, on North Side. Address A 33, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — FURNISHED STUDIO half day for vocal culture. T 122, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1424 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURnished parlor or suite, suitable for physician; also single room; all improvements.

1626 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, with board. References required.

2226 PRAIRIE-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND single room with board. Mrs. Goodrich.

2227 WABASH-AV.—2 NICELY FURNISHED front rooms with first-class board.

2503 MICHIGAN-AV. — SOME DESIRABLE rooms, single or en suite, with good board; home comforts; use of parlors and piano; private family; references required.

2932 PRAIRIE-AV. — NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, single and en suite; steam heat; first-class board; terms reasonable.

3020 MICHIGAN-AV.—SPLENDID ROOM WITH choice board for two only $12.

3024 LAKE PARK-AV.—OVERLOOKING LAKE, suit of elegant rooms, with board.

3035 MICHIGAN-AV.—"THE GLADSTONE"—rooms, with choice board; newly furnished.

3971 DREXEL-BLVD.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board; near cable and depots.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—SOME pleasant front rooms; hot and cold water; also other suites, with private bath, four or five rooms each; also single rooms, with board; everything first-class; references.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—ONE DOUBLE AND SINGLE room, with day board.

240 LA SALLE-AV. — HANDSOME ALCOVE large room and a cozy single room, with board.

264 ONTARIO-ST.—ONE SINGLE AND ONE double room; first-class table.

310-312 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE, double and single rooms; nicely furnished; first-class board; references.

406 LA SALLE-AV. — LARGE PLEASANT rooms, with board; day boarding.

Hotels.

CLARENDON HOTEL, C. T. HOTCHKISS, PROprietor, cor. N. Clark and Ontario-sts., invites investigation from parties, especially families, who wish desirable hotel accommodation for the winter; convenient to business at reasonable rates.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, 101 N. CLARK—ROOMS, hot and cold water, steam heated, $3 weekly, 50c daily, and upwards; Turkish baths, 50c; public baths on each floor; restaurant connected; popular prices.

THE SOUTH PARK HOTEL, NEAR WORLD'S Fair grounds, 5530 Lake-av.—Newly furnished rooms; first-class board, [illegible] to $7 per week.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, [illegible] DEARBORN-ST.—PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

CALL TODAY AND GET LIST OF ROOMS IN private families or board to look at tomorrow. No charge. Large list in all parts of the city. Choice places. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 640 Rookery.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOMS—BY AN AMERICAN couple, with some nice private family on the South Side; they want the comforts of a home and are willing to pay a reasonable price. Address T 167, Tribune office.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—PROPOSALS FOR THE PURchase of a stock of goods consisting of wallpaper, paints, brushes, varnishes, tools, fixtures, etc., situated at 2827 State-st., will be received by the undersigned assignee until Nov. 19, 1891. Parties wishing to inspect said stock of goods can do so by applying to A. D. HYDE, Assignee, R. 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between Molesworth King and Louis E. Laflin, under the firm name of King & Laflin, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Louis E. Laflin will collect the accounts due the firm and sign in liquidation.
(Signed) MOLESWORTH KING.
(Signed) LOUIS E. LAFLIN.
Chicago, Oct. 31, 1891.

EXECUTORS' SALE AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE PROBATE COURT. Household effects, carpets, furniture, china, etc., 5 horses, 1 brougham, 1 spider phaeton, 1 Stanhope cart, 1 Victoria, harness and stable outfit complete, belonging to estate of Herman Pollitz, deceased. Sale Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at late residence, 357 Ashland-blvd.; horses and carriages will be sold at 1 o'clock p. m.
Joseph Beifeld and Leon Klein, Executors.
Felsenthal & D'Ancona, Attorneys.
Elison, Flersheim & Co., Auctioneers.

NOTICE—ON AND AFTER DATE I WILL NOT BE responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written order and signature. MADISON MAGINN.

PROPOSALS—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners, Room 18, Montauk Building, in Chicago, until 12 o'clock m. on the 18th day of November, 1891, for all the labor and material required for the erection and completion of the Illinois Building for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in accordance with the drawings, general instructions, conditions, and specifications (copies of which may be seen at the office of the Commissioners in Chicago and on application to the architects, W. W. Boyington & Co., 157 La Salle-st., Room 107, on and after Oct. 26, 1891.)

Each proposal, whether for a part or the whole of the work, must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent of the amount of the proposal, drawn in favor of the Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same, also bids which do not strictly comply with all the requirements of this invitation. The Commissioners also reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, including schedule of work and material and check, and marked "Proposal for the Illinois State Building for the World's Columbian Exposition," addressed to John P. Reynolds, Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

This 15th day of October, 1891.
W. C. GARRARD,
Secretary Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

G. SCHWARTZ PAYS BEST PRICES FOR GENTS second-hand clothing; if you have any send postal card; I will call. 368 State-st.

LADIES' TAILOR—WE INVITE THE ATTENTION of the ladies to our new department. Our specialty is our new cloaks, made to order; nicest in the market. 170 State-st., Room 1. Elevator entrance on Monroe-st. Also sealskin and plush cloaks steamed and remodeled.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $100 at once; legitimate; 300 per cent. Address A 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF about $5,000, to join in the manufacture of new patent imitation mosaic tiling, absolutely waterproof; also fireproofing material of all kinds. For further particulars apply to THOS. POLIVKA, 14 Seward-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 16X42 105 H. P. HARRIS CORLISS engine in use three years. Apply at Heywood & Morrill Rattan Co., Taylor and Twelfth-sts., or M. C. Bullock Mfg. Co.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

ROOFING.

HAVE YOUR TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFS REpaired before the fall rains by the Ford Roofing Co., 153 Washington-st.; estimates free.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S CLEARING SALE OF USED AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

A rare opportunity to obtain a serviceable upright, square, or grand piano at a clearing sale price.

Choice of these uprights: 3 Steinways, two medium and one full sized seven octaves, mahogany; 2 Emersons, 7 and 7⅓ octaves, rosewood finish; 2 Kimballs, 7 and 7⅓ octaves; 3 Fischers, one rosewood, one ebonized, one burled walnut; 1 McEwen, 7⅓ octaves, rosewood; 3 Lyon & Healy's, 6⅔, 7, and 7⅓ octaves, rosewood; 1 N. Y. Piano Co., 7⅓ octaves; 1 Pease, 7⅓ octaves, burled walnut; and many others.

In square and grand pianos we have a large accumulation, embracing these makes: Knabe, Chickering, Steinway, H. F. Miller, Linderman, Bauer, Kimball, Chambers & Gabler, Garland, Hallet & Davis (concert grand), and many others.

An early inspection will repay you. Each instrument has been placed in good condition. Prices from $50 upward. Out of town buyers may safely leave selection to us.

OUR UNEQUALED NEW STOCK.

Several hundred magnificent instruments: The peerless Knabe, the popular Fischer, the reliable New England, and the favorable Pease sold only by us.

Every variety of style. Matchless values in each grade. Tuning and moving. Pianos to rent.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

STEINWAY, STEINWAY, STEINWAY,
"THE IDEAL PIANO,"
the standard of perfection, and the model from which the civilized world copies.
A. B. CHASE—A. B. CHASE—A. B. CHASE,
a piano that has stood the most thorough test, and is regarded by the musical public as possessing the highest grade of perfection.
KURTZMAN—KURTZMAN—KURTZMAN,
a piano that has been before the public nearly forty years, and is giving thorough satisfaction in thousands of American homes.
VOCALION—VOCALION—VOCALION,
the only successful substitute for the pipe organ.
WILCOX & WHITE—WILCOX & WHITE SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.
No matter how difficult the music it may be played without even touching the keys, and yet it can be used as a regular organ by use of the key-board.
In addition to the above well-known pianos and organs we also carry a full line of cheaper grades, thus enabling us to make prices and terms to meet every demand.
Parties living at a distance can order of us with perfect assurance of every instrument being exactly as represented, or it may be returned at our expense.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF,
Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.
In addition to our large assortment of new pianos we offer the following bargains:

2 New England uprights, each $135 and	$165
1 Gabler	125
1 Fischer piano	125
3 Vose & Sons' pianos, each $165, $180	200
2 Kroeger & Sons' pianos, each $250	225
3 Decker pianos, each $175, $190	200
1 Haines Bros.' piano	100
2 Weser Bros.' pianos $100	125
3 Schaaf pianos, $150, $165	175
1 A. B. Chase piano	225
2 upright pianos, your choice each	100
1 Chickering piano	175
20 square pianos, each $40	125

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.
Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.
Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS.
The superiority of these instruments is universally acknowledged, and they contain every quality essential to a perfect piano.
FAULTLESS TONE. ELASTIC ACTION.
EXTREME DURABILITY.
PERFECTION IN DESIGN AND FINISH.
Since these pianos have been before the public they have attained on their merits a PRE-EMINENCE establishing them as unequaled. Endorsed by many of the LEADING ARTISTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.
Sole agents for the well-known pianos of HALLET & DAVIS—EMERSON CO.
Sold for cash or time payments.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.
All new pianos fully warranted.
We sell strictly on the ONE-PRICE SYSTEM.
LOWEST PRICES—EASY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL COMPANY,
243-253 Wabash-av.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO BUY A GOOD PIANO AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Cash clearing sale of desirable upright pianos slightly used, in good order, medium size, rosewood finish, full octaves, and reliable makes, some of the best trades ever offered for $100, $125, $150, $160, $170, $180, and $190.
Immense bargains in good second-hand square pianos for $25, $50, $75, and $100. Terms $5 down and $5 per month.
Piano tuning a specialty. Reduction to regular customers by the year. Only first-class tuners employed. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Great variety of splendid pianos to rent at $3, $4, and $5 per month.
If you are looking for a genuine bargain call on us before going elsewhere.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

PIANOS.
Prices: Terms:
$75 $8
to to
$500. $25
per month.
Call and learn further particulars
at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 STATE-ST. 49, 51, AND 53 JACKSON-ST.
A large October business satisfies us that the musical public appreciate what we are offering in PIANOS and ORGANS.
NEW SCALES. NEW DESIGNS.
In WONDERFUL VARIETY of wood, Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, Ash, Butternut, and Satinwood. Pianos from CELEBRATED MAKERS, including the HOUSEHOLD NAMES of
Decker Bros., Decker Bros., Decker Bros.,
Estey, Estey, Estey,
Camp & Co., Camp & Co., Camp & Co.,
Arion. Arion, Arion,
Lowest prices! Easiest terms!
To rent—All grades of PIANOS and ORGANS. Rent Allowed when instrument is purchased. Tuning and repairing done to order. The best skill and facilities employed.
233 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP. 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS.
Indorsed by highest authorities everywhere and fast becoming as famous as the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
The acknowledged standard of excellence.
For cash, easy payments, and rented.
Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos and organs.
Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
149 Wabash-av.

TO ABOLISH A MODERN EVIL! The number of inferior (almost new) pianos that we are taking in exchange daily from people that were wrongfully treated by unscrupulous dealers induces us to open an INFORMATION BUREAU. Purchasers seeking information about a piano of any denomination will receive full particulars on sending us two cents postage.
A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 STATE-ST.
General representatives of the
HARDMAN, SHAW, MALCOLM LOVE
And other leading pianos.

LEFT MY BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT piano on sale at 146 State-st., second floor; $190, spot cash, will take it; need money.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS.
145-147 Wabash-av.
Cash or time payments. New pianos to rent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots, as to the value and title of which I invite the closest investigation; I have a market for this class of property and you can in this way get a good full price for it, instead of sacrificing it, as must be done for cash at this season of the year. O. J. BARRETT, 94 Washington-st., Room 8.

ITASCA FARM WILL WINTER HORSES AS usual this year; best accommodations; rates reasonable. Refer to old customers. FRANK A. SMITH, R. 21, 55 Dearborn-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT GROVE FARM. Horses taken and returned without charge. Prices reasonable. T. PADGHAM, Winfield, Du Page Co., Ill.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM IN first-class manner. C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW EXTENSION brougham; cost, $1,200; will sell for $650; this is a bargain. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., Basement.

WANTED—A NICE SINGLE CUTTER. MORRIS H. PAIGE, 27 South Water-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF SEVeral flats at ½ cost and some rooming and boarding houses, full, at less than ½ value. W. G. GARVEY & CO., The Rookery.

PICTURES, STAMPS, AND COINS.

FOR SALE—COINS, STAMPS, AND NUMISMAtic books. STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

STAMPS—WE PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR collections or lots of stamps; write us before selling elsewhere. W. F. BISHOP, La Grange, Ill.

WE BUY STAMPS—COLLECTIONS OR LOTS of new or used postage stamps wanted for cash. The S. B. BRADT CO., 91 and 93 Wabash-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS—BARGAINS—IN OFfice desks, chairs, and showcases. R. X. McARTHUR & CO., 36 Lake-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 111 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CURE FOR PARALYSIS AND WRITERS' CRAMP. Room 48 Central Music-Hall.

POSITIVELY THE BEST HOME FOR LADIES before and during confinement. 667 West Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ELEGANT MICHIGAN-AV. ROOMING house for sale; furniture all new; Wilton and Brussels carpets throughout; three years' lease of house; the best location on the South Side; part cash, balance easy payments. The Wheeler Investment Co., 167 Dearborn-st., Suite 314.

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS-MAN WILL INvest some capital and services in a paying business. Address A 126, Tribune office.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $10,000 WISHES to engage in business; wholesale or manufacturing. Address A 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY AND meat market on the South Side; established in 1878; doing a business of $5,000 a month; stock on hand from $5,000 to $6,000; reason for selling wanting to go in the wholesale business; will sell for cash only; no attention paid to agents. Address A 122, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN ENTIRELY new and very valuable patent medicine to enable owner to put it on market. Address, for particulars, D B 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THREE-FIFTHS or controlling interest in well-established, high toned weekly trade paper, published at Chicago; please answer by letter. ADAMS & HAMILTON, 310 Home Ins. Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PLANT, INcluding land, buildings, engine, boiler, shafting, steam heating and water pipes complete, all ready to start up at once, at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Chicago Tack Co., Grand Crossing, Ill.

FOR SALE—A REAL-ESTATE BUSINESS; 2 SUBdivisions, well located, 7 miles from Court-House; one office down-town and two branch offices, well furnished; good agents on hand who have contracts for sale of property; been in business five years; must leave city; no agents need answer. Address A 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICELY EQUIPPED REAL-ESTATE office, just what the furniture is worth; business cleared $3,000 last year. Address T 103, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CANDY FACTORY WITH RETAIL store well stocked and doing good trade; location first-class; $1,800. Address T 4, Tribune office.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTY WHO WISHES to invest $2,000 with services, and handle own funds. Address A 28, Tribune office.

MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS—CORRESpondence solicited with parties seeking locations for new manufacturing enterprises, or established concerns wishing to enlarge their plants in a new field.
The best facilities and surroundings for successful manufacturing in the Northwest. Address Moline Water Power Co., Moline, Ill.

PARTY LOCATING HERE WILL INVEST $40,000 in real estate; must be bargains. Address A 25, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—DOING GOOD BUSIness; $50 takes it. 338 State-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT, RELIABLE, ACTIVE business man with $6,000 cash to take stock and the position of Secretary or Treasurer at living salary in a corporation now being organized to develop one of the most valuable irrigation enterprises in the citrus fruit region of the Southwestern Pacific slope. Address, with references, P. O. Box 10, Minneapolis, Minn.

WHOLESALE GRAIN AND HAY BUSINESS ON the South Side; private side-track and warehouses; capital required, $8,000 to $10,000. Address A 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN. CAN give good board. Address A 118, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—FIRST-CLASS PAYING saloon or hotel; answer quick; full particulars. Address A 36, Tribune office.

$300 BUYS MY PAYING NOTION STORE; show-cases, 100 feet of shelving, etc.; must be sold before the 10th. Address A 120, Tribune office.

$600 BUYS MY STOCK OF BOOKS AND GOODS of all kinds; must be sold by the 15th; stock worth $1,500. Address A 121, Tribune office.

$1,000 FOR HALF INTEREST IN GROCERY, hardware, and meat business; I pay rent of stores, give him house rent free, and divide profits; he must take full charge; the best business opening in the city; don't miss it. R. DAKIN, with A. Gray, 77 S. Clark-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse, storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1213.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3724 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9627.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE — LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4,379. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543. GEORGE PARRY.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SOLID-TIRED BICYCLES AT COST; LAdies', gentlemen's, or combination wheels; also a few gents' pneumatics. THOS. KANE & CO., 137 Wabash-av.

BICYCLES SLAUGHTERED—NEW AND SECond hand—We can give better value for your money than any. CHAS. F. STOKES MFG. CO., 293 and 295 Wabash-av.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

J. B. WILSON'S PHOTO STUDIO, 389 STATE; your choice of 12 best finished cabinets and one perfect ¼ life-size portrait $2, or 18 cabinets; 12 cabinets and one finely-worked crayon portrait, $5; also an elegant line of portrait frames; open Sundays; cloudy days as good as sunshine.

EDUCATIONAL.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK—FOR PARticulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL. MANLIUS, N. Y. Civil engineering, classics, business. Under the visitation of the War Department. Military under U. S. Army officer. Address Wm. VERBECK, Supt.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC
TO DERRY AND LIVERPOOL.
CABIN, $50 to $80. According to Steamer and location of stateroom.
Intermediate and Steerage at low rates.
NO CATTLE CARRIED.
STATE LINE SERVICE
OF ALLAN LINE STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
via Londonderry, every fortnight.
Nov. 12...STATE OF NEBRASKA...Noon
Nov. 26...STATE OF CALIFORNIA...Noon
Dec. 10...STATE OF NEVADA...11:00 a. m.
CABIN $35 and upwards. Return, $65 and upwards.
Steerage $19.
Address ALLAN & CO., 112 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE—EXPRESS PASSENger Steamer service. New York to Genoa in eleven days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Direct route to South of France, Riviera, and Italy. Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain. Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides.
DEPARTURES:
Fulda, Sat., Nov. 28, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Dec. 12, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Jan. 2, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Jan. 16, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Feb. 6, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Feb. 20, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Mar. 12, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Mar. 26, 2 p. m.
And every five weeks thereafter.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, First Cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at ... *7 p. m.
For Gd. Haven, Muskegon, Gd. Rapids Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at ... 7:30 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and way ports, Wed. and Saturday ... 7 p. m.
*Sun excepted. Office and dock, foot Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:20 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:20 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:20 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, lve a 8:20 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, b 5:15 pm, a 6:20 pm, b 8:00 pm, a 11:20 pm; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:20 am, b 11:30 am, b 1:00 pm, b 3:00 pm, a 6:20 pm, b 10:00 pm, s 1:15 pm. aDaily. bExcept Sunday. sSunday only.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:45 pm	† 1:20 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11:20 pm	* 3:20 pm
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	† 9:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	* 11:20 pm	* 7:20 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 9:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:20 p m	‡ 7:20 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 6:00 p m	‡11:00 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:20 p m	* 10:00 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 p. m. daily; 3:10 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:00 a. m. and 10:20 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 23 and 208 Clark street, Ogden Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm 10:15 pm	* 3:15 pm § 8:00 am § 7:00 am § 7:00 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	§ 6:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am § 9:35 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	§ 6:00 pm	§ 9:35 pm
LaCrosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 9:00 pm §11:15 pm X 8:15 am	* 2:25 pm § 7:00 am X 7:00 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	*11:30 am § 3:30 pm * 7:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm * 4:00 pm § 6:25 am § 9:45 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 7:00 am * 8:20 am * 3:00 pm	* 1:15 pm *10:30 am [illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	§ 5:00 pm *11:30 am	§ 6:45 pm * 1:35 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§10:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 3:00 pm §10:00 pm	§ 9:00 am § 6:25 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 9:00 am	* 6:00 pm
Forrest & Peoria Accom.	† 2:20 pm	†10:15 am
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 8:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Peoria, Springfield & Bluffs Ex.	†11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Oak Lawn Accommodation	† 3:25 pm	* 6:15 am
Orland Accommodation	† 5:15 pm	† 8:00 am
Orland Accommodation	* 2:45 pm	†12:15 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:01 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 12D, and 20th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	§ 6:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	§ 6:45 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:45 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 8:15 am	§ 12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	§ 8:15 am	§ 7:00 am
New Orleans and Memphis Ex.	§ 7:25 pm	§ 7:20 am
Riverview Ex., Kankakee	† 4:30 pm	† 9:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	† 4:05 pm	† 9:45 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	† 5:20 pm	† 9:55 am
Springfield Express	§ 9:20 pm	§ 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:20 pm	§ 1:00 pm
cRockford, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	§11:20 pm	c 6:50 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	† 4:00 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:00 am	† 6:00 pm
Dubuque & Rockford Express	§ 8:00 am	[illegible]

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 1:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Express	* 1:20 pm	* 7:45 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:30 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Leavenworth Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:30 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex., via Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	† 9:55 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:20 am
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	‡10:30 pm	* 6:20 am
Denver, via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Jos, Atch. & Leavenworth Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:20 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:35 am	† 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	† 2:20 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:05 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 8:15 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:20 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	‡10:30 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-st. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:35 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:07 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:00 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:20 am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.:

	Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phila'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 8:50 am
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 8:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:10 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:20 a m	6:10 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:50 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:25 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 7:45 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 9:40 a m	* 1:20 p m
Limited Express	* 3:20 p m	* 9:20 p m
Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 8:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	† 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Funeral train	†12:00 m	[illegible]

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22nd-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:15 am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:05 am	‡ 9:20 am
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 9:20 am
New York Fast Ex.	‡ 1:30 pm	‡ 9:40 pm
Vestibule Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‡ 9:20 pm	‡ 7:05 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	‡11:20 pm	‡ 6:50 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom.	* 4:55 pm	*11:10 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

June 21, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:00 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 p m	* 7:15 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 a m	* 5:20 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 p m	* 7:15 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:10 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 a m	5:20 p m
Do Night Express	8:15 p m	7:15 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., ‡3:10 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:25 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., ‡4:15 p. m. *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †9 a. m., ‡4:15 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, †6:50 p. m., *10:30 p. m., *11:30 p. m. Trains arrive *6:30, *7:05, *8:05, *11:15 a. m., †12:35, *4:30, †7:30, *9 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND CANAL-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 248 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F *7:15 a. m., F *3:00 p. m., F *5:15 p. m., P *5:30 p. m., P *8:00 p. m., F *10:40 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *8:00 p. m. Express trains arrive in Chicago P *6:50 a. m., F *7:35 a. m., F *8:00 a. m., F *4:15 p. m., P *4:25 p. m., F *7:15 p. m.
F via Fort Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific Express	* 5:00 p. m. *10:45 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m. * 4:00 p. m.
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:00 p. m. *10:45 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m. * 4:00 p. m.
Ch. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	*10:45 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

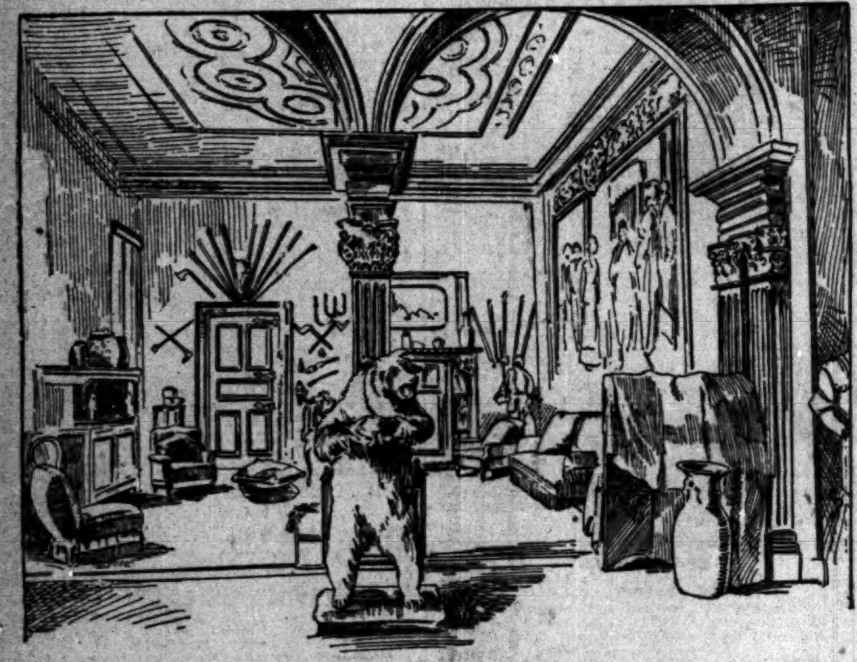
RICHES, TITLES, BEAUTY.

COMBINED TO MAKE HAPPY AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN ENGLAND.

Lady Hesketh, the Daughter of Senator Sharon of California, at Her Home in Easton Neston—A Charming Old House, Furnished According to the Dictates of Good Taste and Wealth—Views of the Entrance and Bedroom—A Charming Woman.

One of "the stately homes of England," over which an American woman presides, is Easton Neston. The present mansion, says a writer in the *Lady's Pictorial*, was built some two centuries ago by the Fermor of that day, who pulled down the older house and erected this beautiful imposing pile in its stead. It is purely Italian in architecture, with a wide façade, a flight of semi-circular steps sweeping up on either side to the entrance doors, a balustrade embattlement, and open stone loggias, guarded by colossal classic statues cast in lead. From these loggias you descend to the charming Italian garden with its pretty lake, its smooth turfed terraces and long trim walks, leading still further away to the distant lawns and pleasaunces. One wing of the old house is still standing, its low casements and creeper-draped walls looking strangely incongruous against the palatial proportions and dignified grandeur of the newer mansion.

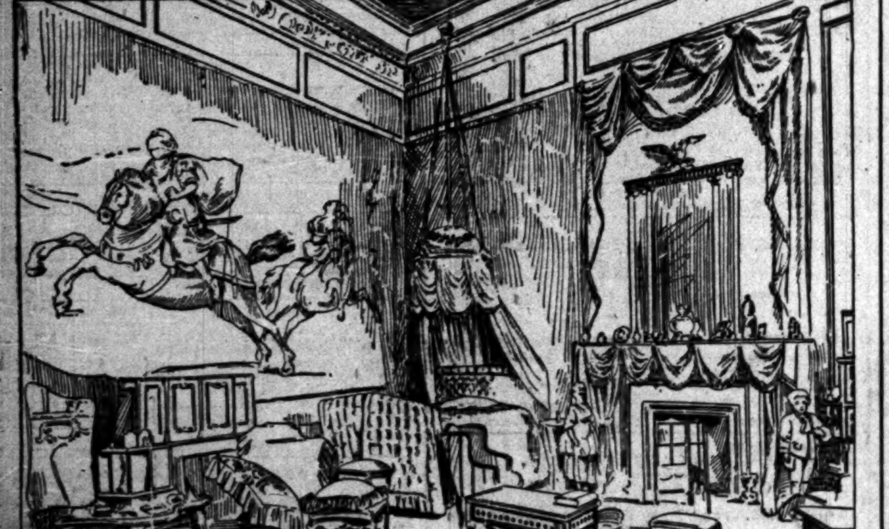
Close at hand stands one magnificent cedar of Lebanon, its warm bronze foliage glowing mellow-tinted as the sunlight strikes athwart it; and in the distance two small, gray figures mounted on spirited little ponies career joyously across the short turf. They are Thomas, the young son and heir, and Frederick, his brother, aged respectively 10 and 8, the only children of Sir Thomas and Lady Hesketh.



INNER HALL, EASTON NESTON.

The entrance is a long, wide corridor running the entire length of the house and opening onto one of the stone loggias at the far end. It is carpeted in a soft vivid crimson, the effect of which, in contrast with the cool tinted walls, is wonderfully pleasing. To the left two arches of old carved oak form a double entrance into the square part of the hall, which is as large as an ordinary drawing-room. The walls, of a pale Gobelin blue, are hung with exquisite old tapestries—so old indeed that their origin has proved a fruitful source of controversy to connoisseurs for years. They came originally from that treasure-trove of artistic relics, old Buckingham House, built by the princely nobleman of that name in 1703 as a town residence for his "dearly beloved third wife," Catherine Sedley, the natural daughter of James II.

On one side is a wide open chimney, the mantelshelf and carved woodwork reaching to the ceiling, and framing an oval of ancient landscape tapestry. The ceiling is in itself a study. It is very old and of charming design, divided into square panels, each panel ornamented in relief by wreaths of leaves and flowers, tinted in blue, pink, red, and green. At intervals along the walls, between the tapestries, collections of antique armor are arranged, and in one corner the figure of a Knight fully accoutered keeps guard. The long windows are draped with velvet curtains in dull harmonies of red and blue, and fitted with low cushioned seats. Sheraton tables and Chippendale consoles hold an endless variety of curios, and a draped easel supports a rare example of beautiful old Japanese lacquer and inlaid work. Between the arches stands a large white bear, fearsomely lifelike, a trophy of Sir Thomas' skill as sportsman, while all about are hung the heads of bison and buffalo, the tusks of walrus, and the ivories of elephants—souvenirs of his voyage round the world in his famed yacht, the Lancashire Witch.



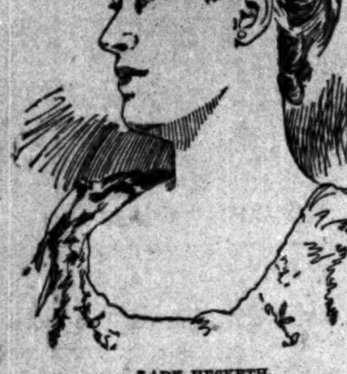
IN THE BED-ROOM.

The outer corridor is divided from the other two by another arch, curtained in deep blue velvet, and within this third antechamber begins the exquisite collection of paintings for which Easton Neston is celebrated.

The dining-room at Easton is large and finely proportioned. It was originally the old banqueting hall, and its ceiling was carried up level with the main roof. Sir Thomas has altered this somewhat awkward arrangement, and by lowering the pitch has obtained additional apartments above. The three long windows, curtained in dull red plush, look out upon the home park; a carved oak dado runs around the room, the design continued in the door and architraves. Above this the walls are tinted in pale gray, and a wide-open fireplace, two centuries old, in gray marble fills a large space. The ceiling is of the flat "wagon-roof" order, with oak cornice and crossbeams, and a massive oak screen, copied from the celebrated antique model at Rufford House, Sir Thomas' Lancashire home, shuts out all possible draughts. Upon the walls hang interesting family portraits, Fermor and Pomfret ancestors, who through many generations intermarried with the Hesketns.

The walls of Lady Hesketh's bedroom are covered with replicas of Raphael's cartoons, the story of fair Helen of Troy. The bed is a dream of repose, made after a Watteau model and draped in pale-blue brocade. The carpet is strewn with roses. Above the chimney-shelf hangs a Venetian mirror surrounded by draperies of pale blue. The ceiling is frescoed, depicting Jupiter, Venus, and Mercury. In one window stands the most luxurious of dressing-tables, made from Lady Hesketh's own design, being double-sided, with everything upon it in silver, also duplicated, so either side can be used at pleasure. A Sedan-shaped couch in vieux rose velvet, cunningly contrived, acts as a screen as well, and two old-fashioned fire screens, in the form of a quaint little man and maid, painted to the life, particularly pleased me. Books, flowers, an ormolu secritoire, fitted with every conceivable luxury, tables holding photographs, bonbonnières, and a hundred pretty trifles were everywhere.

The tennis court is situated in the old wing, and is contemporary with that at Hampton Court; it is surrounded on three sides by a corridor looking on to the court. Here are kept innumerable balls, racquets, and shoes, and here, too, are rows of bookshelves, couches, lounges, everything, in fact, to make non-players contented and happy.



LADY HESKETH.

In personal appearance Lady Hesketh is slight and petite, but with plenty of nerve beneath her almost fragile build. Her face is a very speaking one, full of expression and of that nameless fascination which some women possess to an extraordinary degree. Her forehead is low and broad, with dark, delicately drawn brows, beneath which a pair of lovely eyes, grey shading to violet, look out earnestly. The nose and mouth are finely modeled and indicative of decided character; the head is small and stag-like, the dark hair dressed closely to it accentuating the purity of outline.

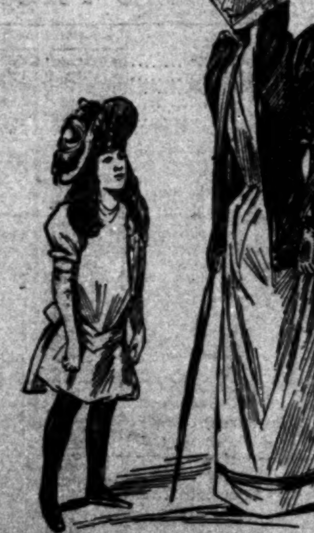
In her manner she repeats the fascination of her personnel. She is simple and unaffected and possesses that happy faculty of putting one at ease in a moment. She talks well and vivaciously, with a vein of quiet humor, inherited, doubtless, from her Quaker ancestors. Lady Hesketh was Miss Florence Sharon, the daughter of the millionaire United States Senator of Nevada. On her father's side she comes of good old Quaker stock, one of her ancestors going to America at the time of the great Penn immigration and settling permanently among the "Friends" in Pennsylvania.

Her grandfather never relinquished his connection with them, and his descendants own to this day certain "birthrights" in the society. Her mother was a native of Quebec; a young and beautiful girl when she married, she died when her little girl was barely 8 years old, and Mr. Sharon then sent his daughter abroad to be educated, where she divided her time between the convent of the Sacré Cœur in Paris and one of the same order at Roehampton, completing her scholastic studies at the religious house of Notre Dame, San Francisco.

It was in 1880 that Sir Thomas Hesketh, making a tour in the Lancashire Witch, put in at the Golden Gates, met Miss Sharon, and fell a victim to her personal charms; their marriage soon followed, the celebration of which was carried out with great magnificence. From her first introduction to English society Lady Hesketh took rank as special favorite; she is a frequent visitor at Marlborough House, and has also had the honor of receiving the Prince of Wales as a guest at Easton Neston.

Sir Thomas Fermor Hesketh, best known to his many friends by the familiar sobriquet of "the Commodore," is the seventh baronet in lineal descent. The family is an ancient one; there have been Hesketns at beautiful old Rufford Hall, Sir Thomas' Lancashire estate, for the last seven hundred years. Sir Thomas Hesketh has been a great traveler, and he is also an enthusiastic collector of art treasures, for which he possesses a refined and cultivated taste. He is a most generous friend and a delightful host.

Observing Young America.



Mamma—"When you address a French lady, Edith, you should not say mistress, but madame."

Edith—"What, mamma? Are they *all* dressmakers and cosmetic-sellers?"—*Judge.*

MOLTKE'S LOVE-LETTERS.

WHAT A GREAT GENERAL WROTE TO HIS ABSENT SWEETHEART.

The Early Days of a Love That Knew No End Described by the Great Strategist—He Wanted His Wife to Enjoy the Pleasures the World Offers to a Young and Handsome Woman—Interested in the Trivial Things of Her Life.

Few great men have mourned for women as Moltke mourned for his dead wife. Her memory was a pervading element of his taciturnity for many years of his life, and in the days when his fame was universal and his duties were overwhelming he never forgot in his short intervals of leisure to visit her tomb at Creisan to pray and weep under the outstretched arms of the marble Christ above her.

This love of the old man silent has been proverbial in Germany for almost half a century, and will probably live long in a paragraph of nineteenth century history, side by side with a sunny page concerning Bismarck's happy home. The materials for such a paragraph are now being given to the world by the publication of Moltke's love-letters to his wife before and after their marriage. In the introductory installment of these letters, now first opened to all eyes, Moltke is shown writing from Berlin in 1840-'45, when he was an officer of the general staff. Shortly before his marriage he wrote:

My Dear Darling Marie: Here I have been in Berlin two days without you. My daily work has pushed your beloved picture into the background of my soul; still

"Wenn in unserer engen Zelle,
 Das Lampchen wieder freudlich brennt,
Dann wird's im eigenen innern helle,
 Im Herzen, das sich selber kennt."

Then you live in my thoughts. I see your welcome form and believe that your spirit is with me.

During my journey hither I followed in my mind your every step. I followed you on board the steamer as the express whirled me over the Prussian border; and as the sun set I saw the pillar of smoke rise from the green meadows of Itzehoe and float away. Mamma met you at the station; at home the tea simmered; but my seat was empty. You were thinking of me—talking of me—and you related to mamma what you saw and heard with me in Hamburg. You slept, and my carriage rattled along under the lindens to my city lodgings . . .

If I were certain that papa would come to Berlin this fall or earlier I would take new quarters in a big, handsome house next door. The flat is on the third floor, but is $150 cheaper than one just like it on the first floor. This third-floor flat, without stabling, costs only $225 a year, and I doubt much that I can find another as good for that amount of money. The front rooms are large, though not high, and the laundry, coal room, etc., are in the cellar. This flat would have sufficient space, so long as I retained my present lodgings, for papa, mamma, Jeannette, the little children, and the servants. I would furnish it at once, and my expenses here would then be a little more than at Itzehoe.

I found a letter here from my father, who wished me to write him at Geneva, which I of course did, so as to give him the glad news of our engagement. . . . A thousand hearty greetings to papa, mamma, and Jeannette. I hope Jeannette will often visit us, as you could hardly do without her. I fear that you will feel homesick at first after being removed entirely from the loving circle in which you have grown up and so beloved by all. May I have the ability to recompense you for all you are about to give up for me! Yes, darling Marie, I pray to God that if I be unable to make you happy he will call me home. Let us both join our lives with the best purposes and mutual trust and leave the rest to him.

Sweet Marie, when at 9 o'clock in the evening you look to the south you see a wonderful star rise on the horizon. It is the star that my blessed mother loved. I never see it without thinking of her, and I have faith that it is my good star. When you see this star think of me.

You poor girl! You must now, with mamma, make all the calls that I neglected. It will often be your duty to thus conciliate where I, with my reticent and repellent nature, have caused ill-feeling. You must be my good angel forever, and I will try to better myself that I may be worthier of you.

Now good night, dear Marie. Sleep sweetly and softly, and when you awake think kindly of your HELMUTH.

BERLIN, May 27, 1841.

Two days later Moltke writes:

Darling Marie: My letter of the 27th was hardly gone before the postman made me happy with your loving letter of the 26th. This I read at least a couple of times daily. Heartfelt thanks for your minute description of your daily life. Now I can follow you every hour and know whether to find you in boudoir or kitchen, reading to papa and mamma, or on the promenade. Perhaps you sit at this moment at the trysting-place in the arbor, where the moon glances through the jasmine branches. Perhaps you look in the moon's pale face, which shines now on me so kindly, as if bringing a greeting from you.

As you are reading my Turkish letters I send you a few chapters, with illustrations, which are so true that I sometimes feel that I stand again in the midst of these landscapes. But what does papa do while you are reading the letters aloud? They cannot interest him much? Is he not cross? By the same messenger you will get a little memento of Naples. You darling little soul! So you keep the old, shabby hat because it reminds you of my old shabby face. That really touched me. . . .

Darling Marie, write me everything about yourself; even the smallest details interest me. I am in a worse position than you for writing, because you do not know my world. When you have once been here more of my surroundings will be interesting to you. But Itzehoe is so vivid before my eyes that I see you in all surroundings. Have you received other letters than mine? Do you go often to Eichthal and Klosterholz? Have you called on the Princess recently? Have you got letters from grandma? Is the lawn green yet? Does Ewald let you alone, now? Do you see Cai Brockdorff? Do you wear your hair high or low, now? Is your blue muslin made up? . . . Now be good to me; you see how much I wish to know.

Good night, my dear, darling, beloved Marie. Sleep sweetly and dream softly. God bless and sustain you! I will write soon again; the Postmaster will get rich from us if you answer promptly. Good night, and if God wills, may we meet again soon. Your HELMUTH.

June 4, 1841, Moltke wrote from Berlin:

How I long, beloved Marie, to hear again from you. Perhaps a letter from you is already on the way, but I cannot wait for it, but will talk a little with you now. The full moon is opposite my window, and of course you see her, too. Were it only a window through which I could look into your sweet face, your nut-brown eyes, and laughing dimples! Near the moon beams the star, the great one of which I have written you. Often when I had ridden all the hot day on the far-distant Asiatic steppes, and night had come on before the weary horse had brought me to my night quarters, or when I lay on the broad roof of my house, this star rose with tropical distinctness from the red of evening and shone so mildly and benignantly, as if it would say: "Ride on and forget all care; you will some time find a heart to love you." And so I have found you, dear Marie; but the stars of fate shine in the hearts of men, and each is as happy as he deserves to be. Were I not to become happy with you, it would be merely because I am not and can not be so good and pure as you. The longer I live the more clearly I see that the retribution for good and evil comes mostly in this life. Therefore, however your lot may be drawn, you will never be deprived of inner peace, for you are like a flower, and I pray God that he will keep you thus lovely and spotless. . . .

I would like to write you of all my daily life, but you do not know the persons and things that are tumbled around me, and just on this account my life seems to me to be so empty and insignificant that I have absolutely nothing to tell you. At 6 a. m. I rise and and bathe; then I go in the park with my bottle of springwater and drink as I walk. At 8 I return, smoke my Turkish pipe, and take breakfast. Then I wind up my writing and go to lecture. After that I do the necessary running about on business in the city and go to my restaurant for dinner. At home again I find the newspapers awaiting me. As soon as the cool of the evening begins I mount my horse and go out for a ride. I go, perhaps, to the theater in the evening or to call on friends, and at 10 return to my pleasant but lonely lodgings, sit in an easy-chair at the window, and think of you. O, darling Marie, were you only here! Good-night—June 4, late at night—(then in English) Dear little Mary, God bless you! I kiss your hand and eyes.

June 5—You ask "if it be quite the same to me if you dance?" That is not quite the same to me. I wish rather that you dance (only not with persons in tight boots) and amuse yourself as much as possible. Lene [Moltke's sister] writes me that it always causes her pain when she sees a bit of real life stricken from any person's existence in this world. God forbid that I strike out from yours one bit of its youth. You will long be, I hope, a young and handsome woman, and enjoy all the pleasures that the world offers to such. This world, beloved Marie, has its joys and its seductions, as well as bitter disappointments and sufferings. May you ever return gladly from the shimmer of the gilded salon to your modest little home! May you ever in the pomp of society feel that no one has so fully your welfare at heart as the old bear at your own fireside! Then all is accomplished that I desire, and you may visit all the balls, and soirées, and theaters that you get pleasure from. It is also necessary that a woman coming out here dance well, and that you cannot learn from Herr Rosenheim, but at balls. Regard these as preparatory lessons, and allow me occasionally an "extra." . . .

At this moment you are probably sitting at the tea table, or perhaps mamma is playing the piano, papa is smoking his cigar, and you, little Marie, think now and then of me in my still loneliness. Write to me industriously, good soul; your letters bring me such joy, and the most trivial detail of your life interests me so much more than all the politics of the world. I will not detain this letter longer; tomorrow it must go. Adieu, darling, good, beloved Marie. Yours, truly (in English), HELMUTH.

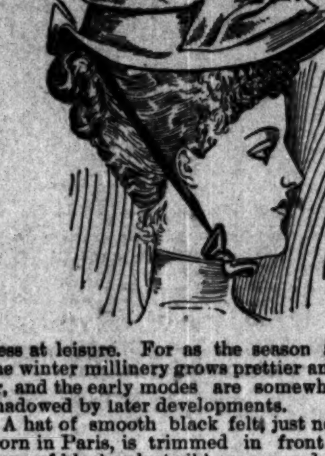
After reading these letters it is almost superfluous to quote the words of Moltke's mother-in-law, Mrs. John Burt. Of the mourning of this big, simple German heart for the dead Marie she wrote:

"So deeply, so utterly disconsolately, as Helmuth mourned for Marie, perhaps man never mourned for wife."

WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING IN PARIS.

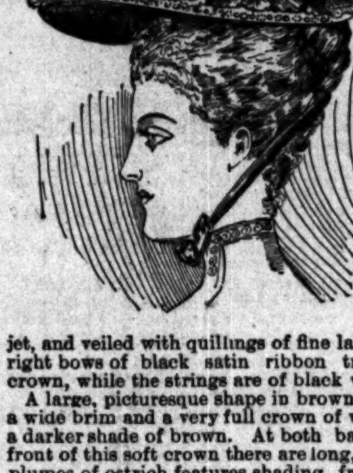
Prettiest of the Fall Millinery Reserved for the End of the Season.

They who bought winter hats in hot haste early in the fall are now repenting their rashness at leisure. For as the season advances the winter millinery grows prettier and smarter, and the early modes are somewhat overshadowed by later developments.



A hat of smooth black felt, just now much worn in Paris, is trimmed in front with flat bows of black velvet ribbon, secured by a gilt buckle, and has a cluster of upright black ostrich tips on one side. The brim is closely covered with cream lace.

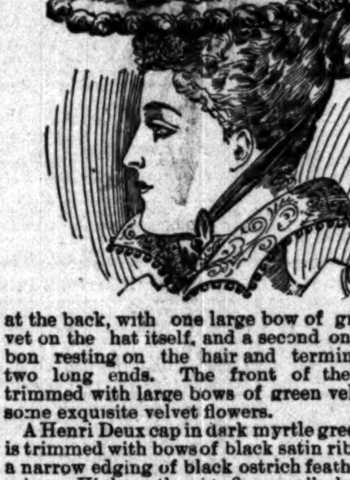
A universally becoming hat has a small, low crown and a wide flat brim of fawn-colored velvet, edged with a pretty design in jet, and veiled with quillings of fine lace. Upright bows of black satin ribbon trim the crown, while the strings are of black velvet.



A large, picturesque shape in brown felt has a wide brim and a very full crown of velvet in a darker shade of brown. At both back and front of this soft crown there are long, curling plumes of ostrich features shading from emerald green to cream color and harmonizing perfectly with the rich golden-brown of the velvet. This hat has brown satin strings to be tied or not as the wearer desires.

An original and at the same time a becoming shape comes in long-haired white beaver, lined underneath with black. The strings are of black velvet, while the trimming consists simply of bows of white satin ribbon in front, and clusters of small black ostrich-tips at the back.

A large beaver-colored felt turns up sharply at the back, with one large bow of green velvet on the hat itself, and a second one in ribbon resting on the hair and terminating in two long ends. The front of the hat is trimmed with large bows of green velvet and some exquisite velvet flowers.



A Henri Deux cap in dark myrtle green velvet is trimmed with bows of black satin ribbon and a narrow edging of black ostrich feather trimming. High on the side five small plumes are held in place by a buckle and a very pretty muff of green velvet trimmed with black bows and a buckle to correspond is sold to wear with this toque. This kind of hat is equally pretty with an edging of fur in place of the feather trimming.

Almost square, with four distinct and sharply-cut corners, such is the quaint shape of a smart hat in fawn velvet. The facing is of white velvet, a narrow edge of white velvet being prettily visible all around. Some white ostrich feathers are placed so that they stand erect on one side, with bows of fawn satin ribbon and a buckle of brilliants. The strings are of white satin.

Encouraging Him.

Brother Jack—"I asked Virginia Cooper to marry me and she said there was too great a discrepancy in our ages."

Sister—"How old is Virginia?"

Brother Jack—"Twenty-three."

Sister—"And you're 19. So just wait two years and you'll both be 21."—*Judge.*

"Good-by."

They part upon the crowded street,
And part and part; with tireless feet
They stand and stand, their agile tongues
Propelled by potent, active lungs.
They kiss, they part; they backward hie
To kiss and part and say "Good-by!"
 "Well, good-by!" "Good-by!" "Good-by!"
 "Well, good-by!"

The engine puffs, the whistle blows,
And to and fro the truckman goes.
At "All aboard!" the trav'lers rush,
Except the two that ever gush
And kiss and part and kiss and cry
Above all other roars, "Good-by!"
 "Well, good-by!" "Good-by!" "Good-by!"
 "Well, good-by!"

With cultured pitch or common bawl,
At church or market, hut or hall,
At feast or funeral, still are heard
The pair who speak one more last word,
And start and wait and amplify
Their parting with a "Well, good-by!"
 "Well, good-by!" "Good-by!" "Good-by!"
 "Well, good-by!"

And O! when night comes dropping down
With gentle touch to hush the town,
There's yet no respite; for below
Perchance 'tis Bridget and her beau,
Or dainty Kate and hers, who sigh
To part and wait and say "Good-by!"
 "Well, good-by!" "Good-by!" "Good-by!"
 "Well, good-by!"

—*Elmira Gazette.*

Beating the Record.

The mother of a Kansas City, Mo., baby is 16 years old, its grandmother 33, and its great grandmother is but 52 years old. All reside in the same house.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER.

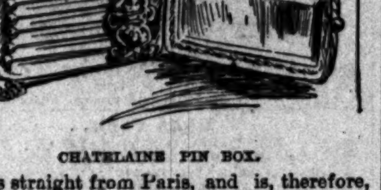
GLITTERING TRINKETS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Parisian Kickshaws and Fancies to Hang Upon the Chatelaine in Which the Girl of the Period Takes Delight—Intricate Match-Boxes, Dainty Court-Plaster Cases, and Wicked Little Pocket Dice-Boxes for Young Men—Pretty Trifles Chicago Jewelers Are Showing.

The world seems to have gone silver-mad. Not the "free coinage" part of it, but that which cares more for teasets and trinkets than for the character of national specie. There are few table or toilet articles that one cannot buy in silver in these days, and the ingenuity of designers must be severely taxed in getting up the novelties that the capricious public demands.

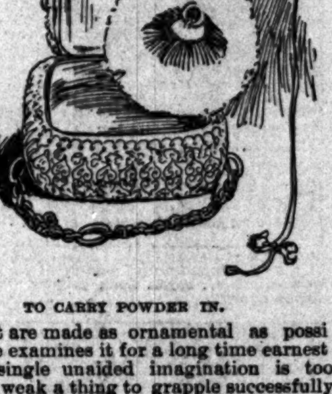
The chatelaine which every girl who can afford to has adopted, con amore, furnishes an excuse for the manufacture of all sorts of trinkets more or less useful. In the beginning a vinaigrette, a bonbon box, a cunning little comb in a silver case, tablets, and perhaps a glove buttoner in some quaint shape, were considered appendages sufficient, but now the number of silver articles that dangle at the belt of the girl of the period is legion.

One of the newest of these glittering trifles displayed by a well-known Chicago jeweler comes straight from Paris, and is, therefore, it is needless to say, frivolous to a degree. Outwardly it is innocent enough—a little box of filagree work sometimes round, sometimes square, on the top of which is a medallion of one of the belles of the court of Louis Quatorze. It looks deceptively like a bonbonière, but on opening it a tiny powder puff rolls out, the inside of the cover reveals a little plate glass mirror and its true character is for the first time discovered. Another Parisian vanity, also for the chatelaine, is a silver case containing, besides a mirror, half a dozen pearl headed pins which are supposed to make themselves of use in case of accidents to frills and froufrous or prosaic dress braids. She is a wise young woman, however, who slips a few common every-day brass pins into the little case besides the others. It is safe to say that in time of need they would be of more actual service than the pretty fragile pearl ones.



CHATELAINE PIN BOX.

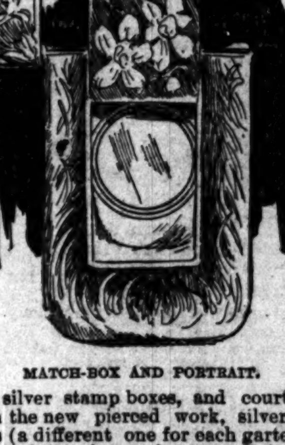
Another silver box in the shape of a conventionalized fleur de lis is perforated by tiny holes that are made as ornamental as possible. One examines it for a long time earnestly, but a single unaided imagination is too poor and weak a thing to grapple successfully with the silver toilet puzzle. One has to be told, finally, that it is a chatelaine scent-box. Filled with cotton or a bit of sponge saturated with perfume, it announces to everybody in the neighborhood just what sweet odor its possessor most affects. A similar arrangement, although of course much smaller, comes in locket form, to be worn on a chain inside the dress, so making a mystery of the atmosphere of violet or rose in which its wearer moves.



TO CARRY POWDER IN.

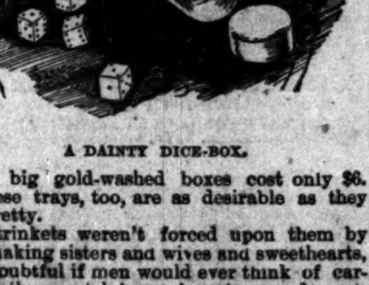
What one is assured is a needle-case has an extremely non-committal exterior. For all it tells of itself it might as well be a kodak camera. It is a little cylinder of perfectly plain silver with an index at one end and a cat's-eye "for luck" at the other. Setting this index at the desired number one presses a spring, and, presto! a No. 8, 9, or 10 needle slides out into one's palm. At the bottom of the cylinder there is a bit of cork which protects the points of the needles, while the air-tight case keeps them entirely free from rust.

In comparison with these subtleties of feminine vanity, an oxidized silver "tatting" needle, silver stamp boxes, and courtplaster cases in the new pierced work, silver garter buckles (a different one for each garter), and silver necktie clasps, however dainty and elaborate, seem very commonplace and ordinary. Yet all these will doubtless hold their own in popular favor at Christmas time.



MATCH-BOX AND PORTRAIT.

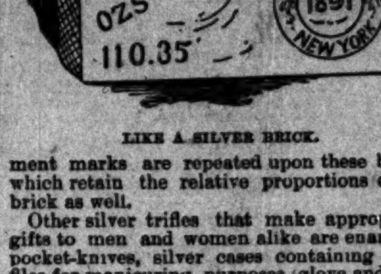
A bouquet holder that cannot fail to please the girl who rows and sails is formed of a little silver oar with a twisted handle and a bit of silver rope. The newest bonbon boxes are exquisite pieces of Genoese filigree work, as fine and delicate as lace, through the gold and silver meshes of which the bright candies show. They sound expensive, but they are not. Three dollars will buy a small one, while big gold-washed boxes cost only $6. Genoese trays, too, are as desirable as they are pretty.



A DAINTY DICE-BOX.

If trinkets weren't forced upon them by gift-making sisters and wives and sweethearts, it is doubtful if men would ever think of carrying silver match-boxes, key-rings, and court-plaster cases. But owing to a feminine liking for glitter and daintiness in presents, the trays in jewelers' cases that are devoted to men's belongings are many, and they are well filled, too. Among the novelties that they contain this season are two very pretty oxidized match-boxes, gold lined. On the side of one is a receptacle for postage stamps. A little slide on the other reveals, when pushed back, a small round frame ready to hold either the photograph of the girl who gives it or some other face dearer still to the man to whom it is given.

More of a man's gift to a comrade than a woman's to a man is a pocket dice-box, in sold silver, containing four small ivory dice. Not many women care, or dare, to encourage the use and manufacture of such dangerously attractive playthings. Among the so-called "full-dress" match-boxes there are some pretty things. Most of them are of perfectly plain silver, very small and "thin" so as to take up as little room as possible; some are fac-similes of stamped envelopes, and perhaps the very newest are fac-similes of a silver brick as it comes from the United States assay office. All the government marks are repeated upon these boxes, which retain the relative proportions of the brick as well.



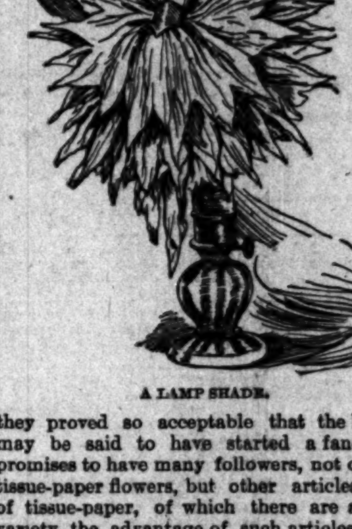
LIKE A SILVER BRICK.

Other silver trifles that make appropriate gifts to men and women alike are enameled pocket-knives, silver cases containing small files for manicuring purposes, glove and shoe clasps, perfume bottles, and brandy flasks of fine cut-class, carved with an openwork design of silver, carefully cut out by hand. A case containing a dozen individual salt spoons would make a pretty and acceptable present from one woman affected by the spoon fever to another in the same plight.

DAINTY THINGS IN TISSUE PAPER.

Lamp Shades and Finger-Bowl Doilies That any Clever Girl Can Make.

At a recent social gathering of young girls in New York each guest was presented, as she made her adieus to the hostess, with a handsome calla lily made of tissue paper, so perfect in size, form, and color that it was difficult to realize that they were only paper, says *Harper's Bazar.* The lilies had been made to order by an invalid as favors for an afternoon lily tea, and they proved so acceptable that the hostess may be said to have started a fancy that promises to have many followers, not only in tissue-paper flowers, but other articles made of tissue-paper, of which there are a great variety, the advantage of such articles being not only in their beauty, but in their inexpensiveness, and, in many cases, usefulness.



A LAMP SHADE.

The finger-bowl doily, or water-lily mat, is really beautiful and not difficult to make. The outer leaves and foundations are of dark-green paper, upon which leaves in graded sizes are placed, shading from dark green to palest yellow. The flower should be made rather full and the leaves bent so as to enfold the bowl.

Designs in lamp and candle shades are innumerable and have never been so beautiful as they are now. Flowers, butterflies, birds, and even landscapes are not only skillfully but artistically imitated in tissue paper, and have been much used. But the dancing girl and Goddess of Liberty shades are by far the most unique designs yet devised. Dainty work is required for both, especially the dancing-girl, for much depends on the choice and arrangement of colors. The one shown in the illustration has a skirt of shaded pink made of crêpe paper; her fan is of bright blood red; the foundation card is of not too heavy cardboard covered neatly, and to it is attached the wire for hanging.

THEIR HONEYMOON BAGGAGE.

A Cruel Joke Played by Friends on a Newly-Wedded Couple.

Lieut. P. R. Brown, U. S. A., and bride, who were married Monday at Phillipsburg, were the victims yesterday of a ludicrous practical joke at the hands of their friends. They boarded the Pittsburg day express, which reaches here about 6:30, and, like most honeymooners, tried to look and act like old married people.

Meanwhile their baggage was holding an impromptu reception in the baggage-car. There were three brand-new trunks, and upon one of them a huge card, carefully painted, was tacked with large brass tacks, with the inscription:

HONEYMOON BAGGAGE.
"BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU."

This was further ornamented with a large bow of white satin. On the second trunk was a placard like this:

HANDLE WITH CARE.
"JUST MARRIED."

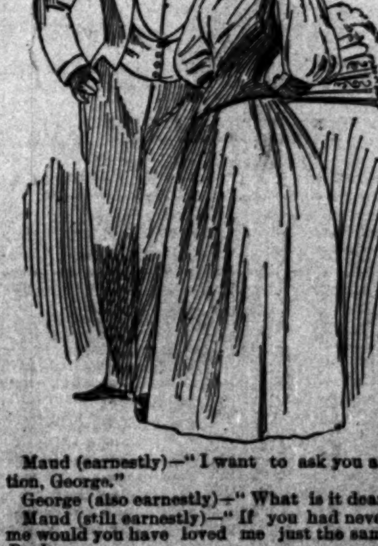
and another huge white satin bow. The groom's trunk was spared a label, but the satin bow was a trifle larger and more conspicuous than the others.

The baggage agent thought the thing too good to keep to himself, so he invited everybody in to enjoy the joke.

Of course everybody went through the car to find the young married couple, and equally of course the young married couple were easily found, and they wondered, as the people smiled broadly when they passed them, whether they were more conspicuously married than all the other young brides and grooms that had lived and moved and had their beings, or whether they were only suffering what thousands had done before them.

They never found out and it is presumed that the trunks thus belabeled rolled up to some prominent Philadelphia hotel and gave the baggage smashers a treat.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Mooted Point.



Maud (earnestly)—"I want to ask you a question, George."

George (also earnestly)—"What is it dearest?"

Maud (still earnestly)—"If you had never met me would you have loved me just the same?"—*Puck.*

Looking After the Proprieties.

Parisian women have a horror of mourning, and they wear it only the prescribed time, which is shorter than either in England or America, yet, despite their love of gayety, they never commit the impropriety of going to the theater or the races in crape.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Kitty, My Colleen.

Kitty, my colleen, 'tis you that look winsome
 Spinnin' the wool, with your beautiful smile;
L'ave off and let your ould grandmother spin some,
 I've somethin' to whisper you out at the stile.
Troth! with your locks, love, so daintily curlin',
 Your lips, that keep hummin' a fortunate tune,
And your weeshy white hands, that are twistin' and twirlin',
 You're windin' my heart on the spindle, aroon!
  Arrah thin, Kitty,
  It's you that look pretty,
 S'ated so sweet at your ould spinnin'-wheel;
  Winsome and winnin',
  The while you keep spinnin'
 My fate with your nate little ankle and heel!

You needn't mind tossin' your tresses so flaxen—
 Begorra, they're fair as a fortune o' gold—
And your hand, Kitty dear, is so weeshy and waxen,
 The soggarth should give it to someone to hold.
An' lips must be kissed if they're redder than cherries,
 And an arm sure was made to encircle a waist;
Faix! Your lips are so like a bunch o' ripe berries,
 I'm thinkin', alanna, of thryin' a tashte.
  Arrah thin, Kitty,
  It's you that look pretty,
 S'ated so sweet at your ould spinnin'-wheel;
  Winsome and winnin'
  The while you keep spinnin'
 My fate with your nate little ankle and heel.

Tundher and turf! It's a shame beyond sinnin'
 To sit so provokingly silent, asthore;
It's high time for colleens to l'ave off their spinnin'
 Whin the moon and their bouchals peep in at the door;
So come to your Barney, my darlin' so winsome—
 Ah! Kitty, you're breakin' my heart with your smile—
Whisht! aisy, aroon, let your grandmother spin some,
 I've somethin' to whisper you out at the stile.
  Arrah thin, Kitty,
  It's you that look pretty,
 S'ated so sweet at your ould spinnin'-wheel;
  Winsome and winnin',
  The while you keep spinnin'
 My fate with your nate little ankle and heel.

—*P. J. Coleman in Century.*

Some Dyspeptic Questions.

What's the world, rich man?—No doubt, very pleasant;
But I've really no time for amusement at present.

What's the world, poor man?—In grinding employment
The missing of all that gives life its enjoyment.

What's the world, soldier?—A race hardly run,
Where the prizes by favor, not merit, are won.

What's the world, parson?—A school of preferment,
Where the dean lies in wait for the Bishop's interment.

What's the world, doctor?—A sphere where I thrive
On the fees that fools give me to keep them alive.

What's the world, lawyer?—A court of contention,
Of knavery, folly, and things we don't mention.

What's the world, author?—A masque, where my brain
Plays Able to every critical Cain.

What's the world, critic?—A mill, where I break
Many hopes on my wheel for bread-and-cheese sake.

What's the world, mummer?—A stage, where my vanity
Basks in the "bravos" of gushing humanity.

What's the world, amateur?—Where the swell throng
Give me meals in exchange for my antics and song.

What's the world, mothers?—A sorry campaign
With a limited income, and daughters all plain.

What's the world, spinster?—Where a husband I'd buy;
But I find the demand much exceeds the supply.

What's the world, M. P.?—A plane whence to rise
To the platform of power on the ladder of lies.

What's the world, Paddy?—Beshrew, 'tis a stool
Of repentance for those who coquet with home rule.

What's the world, Jonathan?—Guess, where my dollars
Can take the starch out of the most stuck-up collars.

What's the world, bobby?—Where, nightly, I learn
How nearly to beasts men and women can turn.

What 's the world, wise man?—(On you no aspersion,
Dear reader) There's not one to give me his version.

—*London World.*

Decoration Day on the Place.

"It's lonesome—sorto' lonesome—it's a Sund'y day to me.
It 'pears like—more'n any day I nearly ever see!
Yit with the Stars and Stripes above, a-flutterin' in the air,
On ev'ry soldier's grave I'd love to lay a lily there.

"They say, though, Decoration days is ginerally observed
Most ev'rywhere's—especially by soldier boys that served—
But me and mother's never went—we seldom git away—
In pint o' fact, we're allus home on Decoration day.

"They say the old boys marches through the streets in columns grand,
A-follerin' the old war tunes they're playin' on the band—
And citizens all jinin' in—and little children, too—
All marchin' under shelter of the old Red, White, and Blue—

"With roses! roses! roses!—ev'rybody in the town—
And crowds o' girls in white, jest fairly loaded down!—
O! don't the boys know it, from their camp acrost the hill?—
Don't they see their com'ards coming and the old flag wavin' still?

"O, can't they hear the bugle and the rattle of the drum?
Ain't they no way under heaven they can rickollect us some?
Ain't they no way we can coax 'em, through the roses, just to say
They know that every day on earth's their decoration day?

"We've tried that—me and mother—where Elias takes his rest
In the orchard—in his uniform, and hands acrost his breast,
And the flag he died for smiling and a-ripplin' in the breeze
Above his grave—and over that—the robin in the trees!

"And yet it's lonesome—lonesome! It's a Sund'y day to me.
It 'pears like—more'n any day I nearly ever see!
Yit, with the Stars and Stripes above, a-flutterin' in the air,
On every soldier's grave I'd love to lay a lily there."

—*James Whitcomb Riley in Indianapolis Journal.*

How They Ride.

Bravely comes the gentleman,
Trotting nimbly as he can;
Lifts his hat to Meg and Dot
As he passes—trot, trot, trot.

Now the postman follows fast,
Gallop, gallop—Ah, he's past,
Spares not spur, but shakes the rein,
Gallops on with might and main.

Next there comes the country boy,
Many a jump, and hobbledy-hoy,
Bumpety-bump!—if he fall down,
Ten to one he cracks his crown!

Pace, and gallop, and trot, my dear,
So they've traveled for many a year;
But none of them all can happier be
Than Goldilock's on her father's knee!

—*Eva L. Carson in St. Nicholas.*

Priscilla.

With dog and gun Priscilla goes—
 A Circe of the cover—
The swift-winged grouse no mercy knows,
 She bags the tilting plover.

Such subtle art the huntress owns,
 Her dire intent for hiding;
No bird suspects till death atones
 For folly too confiding.

But where is all Priscilla's skill
 When bigger game she's after?
Her eyes are bright and ought to kill;
 Seductive is her laughter.

Alas! her eyes flash too much flame,
 Her smiles are all too candid;
Her chosen victims see her aim,
 And she's left empty-handed.

—*F. S. Palmer in Outing.*

Jiggers.

She has a cunning habit—
 That of calling people "jiggers"—
 She knows everything as "jiggers"—
Mary Jones, cats, canes, and toddy,
Everything and everybody—
 Trousers, horses, dog, and niggers
 Are by her translated "jiggers."

When she feels inclined to say,
In her artless, elf-like way;
"Papa's socks will soon fit Willie,"
She could never be so silly
As to rashly mention those
Useful garments known as hose.
But of speech rings in some figures,
And for "socks" she uses "jiggers."
How to stop it I have figured
But must give it up—I'm jiggered.

—*W. H. T. Shade in New York Clipper.*